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LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report

Oregon, Tonight and Friday
cloudy, probably rain in the
extreme north portion; gentle
southwesterly winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 252. SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

ANGLO-AMERICANS DRIVE TOWARD MAUBEUGE

“Quit Cold” or Fight the War to Bitter End Is Germany's Choice

President's Answer To Latest Note Destroys All Hope of Compromise Terms.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT TELLS GERMANY

Now that you unreservedly accept my terms of peace and subsequent conditions laid down in my communications, “I cannot decline to take up” with the allies the question of an armistice.
However any armistice must leave the United States and the allies in a position to enforce any arrangements agreed to by Germany to make a renewal of hostilities on Germany's part impossible.
Acceptance by Germany of such armistice terms will be the best concrete evidence of her good faith in asking for peace.
But, constitutional changes promised by Germany haven't reached the stage where they guarantee the permanence of her acceptance of any conditions.
Therefore, so long as the present monarchical autocrats of Germany remain in power the United States and her allies could consider “no peace negotiations, but surrender.”

By Robert J. Bender.
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Oct. 24.—Germany must “quit cold” now—or fight the war to the bloody finish.
She can have peace if she chooses to accept allied terms, but in any way the situation is viewed, her quitting will be a surrender.
That was how the national capital today interpreted generally the joint announcement of President Wilson's peace answer to Germany, and the official fact that over 3,000,000 Yankees had been embarked to aid in finishing the war by force should Germany elect to fight on.
It was stated authoritatively today that the president's reply may be regarded as final in that he thinks that there is nothing more to be said or done until Germany cleans house.
The next move is up to the allies. If they are disposed to act on the basis of the president's peace principles the allied commanders—with General Pershing—will frame an armistice which would constitute, in effect, a surrender to Germany. Probably war aims and peace terms will be cleared in a conference soon, where in President Wilson will have representation. The armistice terms are probably already stated through the Versailles conference and are expected to be announced soon.
Germany has two alternatives. The first is that the kaiser abdicate. If that is done, Germany can be free to accept an armistice which will make her powerless to fight on, but which does not carry with it the demand “surrender!” The second is, according to Wilson, that if the kaiser and his murder masters—the present government—remain in power and if the United States and the allies must now or later, deal with them, then “surrender” alone can be accepted. “Surrender” would carry with it such terms as to nullify the autocratic power of Germany.
Armistice Up to Allies.
The president held his terms had been sufficiently met to justify his passing on to the allies the German request for an armistice.
Should Germany not find the present situation acceptable, then her only course is to fight it out. America and the allies are ready for that. The 2,000,000 troops shipment mark has been passed and the general staff is now speeding plans that mean the utter crushing of Germany should she decide the price of peace is too great.
The note was received with varying emotions. The general feeling was one of approval. But there was a strain of criticism from such opponents as Lodge. He, for instance, felt the president should not have taken Germany's word to the extent of passing on to the allies the armistice proposal.
On the other hand, there was ap-

AMERICANS FACE BITTEREST FIGHT OF ENTIRE FRONT

Best And Freshest Troops Of Hindenburg Defend Vital Meuse Sector.

HOWEVER YANKEE TROOPS DRIVE STEADILY AHEAD

At Two Points Strong Kriemhilde Line Has Been Definitely Breached.

London, Oct. 24.—(British admiralty wireless).—A Times correspondent with the American forces says in a dispatch to his newspaper today that it would be difficult to exaggerate the violence of the opposition which the first American army is meeting between the Meuse and the Argonne.
“Indeed, slow as the progress is,” he writes, “it is quite remarkable when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. Little by little the American divisions are pushing forward and both at Grand Pre and east of Landres they can fairly be said to have breached the Kriemhilde position.”
“On the left of the American front around Grand Pre there is constant heavy artillery firing and vicious machine gun resistance. More to the right, Romagne, Sons, Mont Faucon, Cuneil, Clerges and Nantillois are kept continually under heavy bombardment by the enemy, who is using a good deal of gas along the roads behind the American lines.”
“On the east bank of the Meuse there is greater infantry activity and enemy patrols are continually harassing and counter attacking. It is quite evident that Ludendorff and the German general staff have ordered this part of the line to be held at all costs and that reinforcements are continually being thrown in against the Americans. Despite all the efforts of the enemy, who have every advantage of terrain, the Americans are advancing slowly and with every prospect of ultimate triumph.”
General Pershing Reports
Washington, Oct. 24.—Braving determined opposition, American troops have made substantial gains north of Verdun, liberating two villages and capturing a number of prisoners Wednesday, General Pershing reported today.
American airmen shot down fifteen enemy planes and one observation balloon.
“On the battle front north of Verdun we have made progress at several points in the face of determined resistance,” Pershing said.
“In the course of a local attack in the heavily wooded and hilly country east of the Meuse, our troops took the Bois Belleau and penetrated the enemy's positions in the Bois D'Erayes and the Bois De Waville, capturing over 100 prisoners. West of the Meuse, Bantheville has been completely occupied and our line has been established along the ridge northeast of the village. In the face of bitter fighting around Grand Pre, our troops captured 75 prisoners and eight machine guns. Artillery fire has been violent on the whole front, reaching its greatest intensity east of the Meuse and north of the Aire.”
The day has been marked by increased aerial activities on both sides of the Meuse. In the course of many combats our pursuit squadrons shot down 15 enemy airplanes and one observation balloon. Three of our observation balloons were destroyed and six of our machines are missing. Our bombing units dropped five tons of explosives on enemy concentration points.”
AMERICANS ADVANCE AGAIN
By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the American Armies in France, Oct. 23.—(Night)—The Americans, after repulsing a series of heavy counter attacks, have again assumed the initiative on the whole front between Grand Pre and the Meuse.
In a number of closely allied local operations, they have re-occupied several positions which were temporarily ceded to the Germans. These advances have again carried them north of Grand Pre, Bantheville and Biscelles.
Two new enemy divisions have been thrown into this front and there are

PASSENGER SHIPS WILL NOT BE SUNK

German Press Believes That Order Has Met President Wilson's Conditions.

London, Oct. 24.—The exclusion of passenger ships from submarine attacks means the end of unrestricted submarine warfare, declares the Cologne Gazette, commenting on the German reply to President Wilson.
The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: “It remains to be seen whether the humiliating conditions imposed by the enemy contain the germs of future wars instead of a just peace.”
“The disillusionment of President Wilson's reply to Berlin is intended as a warning to the Germans for the benefit of Austro-Hungarians,” is the opinion of the Lokal Anzeiger.
The Tagliche Rundschau: “With concessions, we have replied to Wilson's violence.”

Total Tonnage Lost.

London, Oct. 24.—The total of British tonnage sunk by submarines during September was 151,593 according to figures made public by the admiralty. The total of neutral and other allied shipping sunk was 88,007 tons. The amount of merchant tonnage sunk by the enemy in September was lower than in any month since August, 1916, and was below the monthly average of 1916.

POLITICS WARM UP IN CONGRESS NOW

President Wilson Asks For Election Of Men Who Will Support His Policies.

By L. O. Martin
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Oct. 24.—President Wilson's appeal to New Jersey to elect democratic senators was regarded in congress today as the forerunner of an executive appeal soon to the nation for a congress that will work in sympathy with him in concluding the war, establishing peace and laying the foundation for reconstruction problems.
Campaign issues are now being sharply drawn. Republicans, declaring the president's peace principle opposing all economic barriers means free trade, are preparing to fight it, both in the sen-

ABE MARTIN



“I feel just about as essential as a janitor of a skatin' rink,” said Uncle Niles Turner, near ninety, today. Private Stew Nugent, A. E. F., writes his mother that he's rummin' a addin' machine in a prison camp an' hain't had his clothes off fer three weeks.

Terms For Armistice Agreed Upon by Allies and Referred to Foch

If Germany Would Quit She Must Surrender All Military Power.

London, Oct. 24.—The allies have agreed to terms of an armistice, according to information obtained here today.
By Carl D. Groat
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Oct. 24.—Marshal Foch, together with American and allied commanders, left by President Wilson to apply armistice terms, have agreed upon a course tantamount to Germany's unconditional surrender if they are accepted.
From an authoritative source it was learned today these terms are essentially as follows:
First, evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine.
Second, evacuation of Prussian Poland.
Third, cessation of all munition manufacture to be insured by committees of allied officials, who will be installed in all factories at Essen and other points.
Fourth, surrender of the submarine fleet.
Fifth, occupation of all German battlefields by allied naval officers.
The provisions of the armistice have been drafted to embody the foregoing points and to insure completely against any resumption of warfare by Germany, either on land or sea.
Precautions were included to prevent Germany utilizing the armistice for manufacture of war material with a view to continuing the fight should peace negotiations fail. It is accepted, of course, that France and Belgium must be completely cleared of enemy troops.
British dispatches today laid particular emphasis on the naval requirement of an armistice to limit German sea power and guarantee against future naval outrages.
Secretary Daniels refused to make

TURKEY HAS SHORT TIME TO QUIT WAR OR DRIVE WILL START

Allied Forces Are Ready For March On Constantinople Via Adrianople.

By Raymond Clapper.
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Oct. 24.—Turkey must surrender unconditionally or succumb to an allied drive on Constantinople.
Turk agents in Switzerland are in touch with allied representatives, according to an authoritative diplomatic source here today. Complete surrender is being demanded of Tewfik Pasha's government. Unless this demand is complied with on short order allied forces will move on Constantinople.
Greek and allied troops have prepared themselves for a rapid push across the Dodecanath-Adrianople line. They are being held in readiness and are amply equipped for a hot fight. Occupation of Constantinople would only be a matter of days, it was stated in diplomatic quarters.
“We expect definite developments from these negotiations within a few days,” the United Press was told. If the allies' conditions are not met, with shortly we will move toward Constantinople. With the Danube now under fire, Turkey's chief means of getting munitions and supplies from Germany is seriously threatened.
Tewfik Pasha is holding out for guarantees that Turkey be permitted independent existence in Asia Minor. The allies' insistence that Constantinople and Palestine be severed from the Turkish empire is also proving a bitter pill for Tewfik to swallow. He is apparently reconciled, however, to the loss of Greek islands in the Mediterranean.
Allied representatives will accept on

(Continued on page two)

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES MAY ENTER POLITICS

Activities In This Respect, However, Are Materially Restricted By Order.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Employees of the national railways today were given more leeway to engage in politics. Modification of the anti-politics order of the railroad administration, bearing the approval of President Wilson, was announced by Director General McAdoo.
Although officials refuse to admit it, the modification of the political ban was regarded here as a victory for the union labor leaders. All the four great brotherhoods vigorously protested against the original order.
It has developed since the issuance of the original order that there are many communities in the United States which are composed largely, and in some cases wholly, of railroad employees and their families. Administration of civil laws therefore was obstructed. It was upon this basis that the labor leaders made their strongest fight.
While the new regulations still hold a tight rein over political activities the railway employees are given the liberty of engaging in politics “insofar as their activities are not incompatible with their railroad duties.” The restrictions contained in the original order have been raised so far as department regulations will permit, officials declare.
The new order specifies:
That no officers, attorneys or employees shall assume the conduct of any political campaign.
It prohibits also the holding of a position as member or officer of any political committee or organization which requires the railroad employee to neglect his railroad duties.
The provision against interference of the railroad employee by any railroad employee is made drastic. Penalties for such action are immediate dismissal from the service, with orders that such persons shall not be re-employed so long as the government controls the railroads.

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