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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report

Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday
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westerly winds.

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SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1918.

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ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

AUSTRIA ASKS SEPARATE PEACE TERMS GERMANY AWAIT ARMISTICE TERMS BUT ALLIES DRIVE AHEAD

RECOVER BODIES FROM ICY WATER OF NORTHERN SEA

One Hundred And Fifty Un-
Identified Victims Found
To Date.

ATTEMPTED TO SAVE WOMEN PASSENGERS

Bodies Of Four Women Were
Lashed To Raft Smashed
By Angry Sea.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 28.—Slowly and reluctantly the northern seas are giving up their dead. Through the storm that hampers the work of a fleet of searching boats came the wireless message last night that 150 bodies, so far unidentified, had been recovered from the bleak rocks and surging waters, where the C. P. R. Princess Sophia was wrecked.

Smashed on the barren rocks of Lincoln Island last night in the darkness and the storm was a collapsible raft with the battered and unidentified bodies of four women lashed to it. There in the storm-lashed sea that thundered on the cliffs the officers of the Cedar, the gallant vessel that had tried so hard to save them, found them far past help.

Four women were lashed to the raft; who they are is yet unknown, but one thing the fleet of searching vessels is certain, and that is that Britain's traditions in disasters at sea—beginning with the cry "women first"—were in the minds of the Princess Sophia's officers and crew when they realized that they faced death in the raging waters. Their orders were given to first save the 50 women and children huddled on the deck of the doomed steamer. No boat or raft could life in such a sea, the Cedar has reported, nor would a life-belt avail a man or woman in the fight for life. The waters, raised in mighty waves that rose a full thirty feet above the awful reef, must have crushed and smashed any boat made by man. There could have been no hope for anybody. But the story of the raft is eloquent.

All last night the watching fleet who peered into the darkness for survivors stood to their task. In spite of a gale from the northeast and a blizzard that blew the heavy snow in impenetrable clouds about them, the indomitable seamen fought to rescue any one who might have survived the disaster. So far the dead remain unidentified and are now lying at Juneau.

Partial List of Lost.
A special dispatch from Skagway, giving a list of passengers, aboard the Princess Sophia, which went on the Vanderbilt Reef, in Lynn canal, Thursday night, has been received here. The list does not include the addresses of the passengers. The addresses appearing in the list were supplied by Alaskans who are now in Seattle. The list follows:

- J. R. Young, San Francisco; engineer Yukon steamer Dawson.
- G. J. Bloomquist, Victoria, B. C.; captain steamer Dawson.
- C. S. Chinery, White Horse, Y. T.
- H. A. Robinson, San Francisco and Lake Bennett, Y. T.
- A. S. Bourne, Iditarod, Alaska; book-keeper for Northern Commercial company.
- H. E. Hardin, Ruby, Alaska.
- R. M. Hall, Iditarod; wireless operator.
- F. E. Sole, Iditarod, Alaska.
- Mrs. F. Boston and two children, Iditarod, Alaska.
- D. A. M'Donald, formerly of Sedro-Woolley, Wash.
- J. S. Amlong and wife, Ruby.
- Mrs. A. L. Winchell, San Francisco.
- S. J. Baggetty and wife, Ruby; man-

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AUSTRIA ASKS WILSON FOR SEPARATE PEACE

Belief Prevalent In Wash-
ton Peaceful Revolution
Has Occurred.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Austria replying to President Wilson accepts all his conditions, it was learned officially from Bern today.
Austria accepts Wilson's terms regarding the Czech-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs.
(The president said that Austria must negotiate directly with the Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, who desire to establish independent nations.)
Austria, it is said, declares her readiness to enter negotiations immediately, regardless of the result of other negotiations, and asks Wilson to take appropriate measures towards an armistice and peace.
"The Austrian note is a complete capitulation, Germany, in turn, is facing the necessity of accepting conditions of an armistice which will render renewal of hostilities impossible."

WILSON'S DECLARATION FOR FREEDOM OF SEAS NOT FREE TRADE EDICT

President Says Republican
Politicians Purposely Mis-
represent His Views.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Denouncing as "lamentable" alleged republican attempts to "bend to partisan service" the "momentous issues of this solemn hour," President Wilson today explained that article three of his peace formula does not mean a policy of free trade.
Responding to a letter of inquiry from Senator Simmons, who asked what interpretation must be placed on the peace article in question, "removal of all economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations, etc.," the president said he meant merely that "there should be discrimination against some nations that did not apply to others." Weapons of economic discipline, he said, should be left to the league of nations.

His letter follows in part:
"I, of course, mean to suggest no restriction upon the free determination by any nation of its own economic qualities, but only that, whatever tariff any nation might deem necessary for its own economic service, be that tariff high or low, it should apply equally to all foreign nations, in other words, that there should be no discrimination against some nations that did not apply to others. This leaves every nation free to determine for itself its own internal qualities and limits only its right to compound these qualities of hostile discrimination between one nation and another. Weapons of economic discipline and punishment should be left to the joint action of all nations for the purpose of punishing those who will not submit to a general program of justice and equality."
"The experiments of the past among nations have taught us that the attempt by one nation to punish another by exclusive and discriminatory trade agreements has been a political breeding of that kind of antagonism which oftentimes results in war and if a permanent peace is to be established among nations every obstacle that has stood in the way of international friendship should be cast aside."
"It was with that fundamental purpose in mind that I announced this principle in my address of January 8. To pervert this great principle for partisan purposes and to inject the bogey of free trade which is not involved at all, is to attempt to divert the mind of the nation from the broad and humane principle of a durable peace by introducing an international ques-

and to lead her to immediate negotiations for a Wilsonian peace."

All Conditions Accepted
London, Oct. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam stated it is learned that Austria has replied to President Wilson's note of October 18, accepting all his conditions and proposing an immediate armistice.

PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

By Raymond Clapper
Washington, Oct. 28.—A peaceful revolution is believed to have taken place in Hungary and a national council formed to take control of the government, according to a semi-official dispatch here today from Bern, quoting telegrams from Berlin.

Immediate peace and complete independence of Hungary and severance of the alliance with Germany are demanded.
Count Karolyi is apparently heading the revolution, according to the cable which reached the French high commission today.

Delegates of Karolyi's party and of the radical and socialist parties met the night of October 25 and 26 and decided upon the formation of a Hungarian assembly. This assembly issued an appeal to the Hungarian people and stated its purposes briefly.

tion of quite another kind. American business, as in the past, is unaffected by a policy of the kind suggested and it has nothing to fear now from a policy of simple international justice. It is, indeed, lamentable that the momentous issues of this solemn hour should be seized upon in an effort to bend them to partisan service. To the initiated and discerning, the motive is transparent and the attempt fails."

AMERICANS MAKE BRILLIANT ADVANCE

Paris, Oct. 28.—American troops advanced a kilometer in a brilliant local operation on the Aisne, east of Reims, the French war office announced today.

Further progress was made between the Oise and the Serre, and along the latter river.

With the American Armies in France, Oct. 28.—Heavy fighting continued east of the Meuse, centering about Belleu wood.

Various positions were taken and retaken repeatedly.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Violence of the battle raging along the American front north of Verdun was emphasized today by General Pershing in a summary report of Saturday's campaign.

Capture of 20,000 prisoners, more than 150 guns, several thousand machine guns, and nearly 1,000 trench mortars since September 26 was announced.

London, Oct. 28.—The British resumed their attack east of the Piave this morning and are progressing favorably, it was announced in the official statement on the Italian front operations. They took 5,620 prisoners up to 6 p. m. Monday.

"The night was quiet," the communique said.

"The Tenth army's attack was reopened this morning and is progressing satisfactorily."

TELEGRAPH WIRES ARE DOWN AGAIN IN MIDDLE WEST

Press Service To East Again
Badly Crippled By Second
Storm.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 28.—Wire communication between the Rocky Mountain and Pacific regions and the east, was again crippled today as the result of another storm in Kansas following local blizzards and high winds in Kansas and Nebraska during the last week end. The government, which took the only two wires working today, was being served over lines routed from Denver via El Paso, Texas, and Billings, Mont., east. Prospects for press wires, which receive preference next to the government, were not very good, wire company officials here said early today. The new storm area developed yesterday near Stafford, Kansas, leveling long stretches of wires. The Friday and Saturday breaks near Grand Island, Neb., and Garden City, Kansas, were still undergoing repairs today.

PRESIDENT ANSWERS WITH THEIR WORDS

Tells Republican Critics That
He Has Only Followed In
Their Footsteps.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Secretary Taft tonight made public a letter he has written to President Wilson's direction to the Cuyahoga county committee at Cleveland, Ohio, in which he replies to protests against President Wilson's appeal to the country to return a democratic congress by recalling quotations from utterances by Colonel Roosevelt, former President Harrison, Senator Lodge and Penrose and former Senator Foraker, in the campaign of 1898, at the close of the Spanish-American war.

The Cuyahoga committee telegraphed the White House taking issue with the president's statement. Secretary Taft, writing at the president's direction, simply commended the statements he quoted.

The first quotation was from Colonel Roosevelt, identified as a republican candidate for governor of New York in 1898. It said:
"Remember that, whether you will or not, your vote this year will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint only. They will draw no fine distinctions. A refusal to sustain the president this year will, in their eyes, be read as a refusal to sustain the war and to sustain the efforts of our peace commission to secure the fruits of war. Such a refusal may not inconceivably bring about a rupture of the peace negotiations. It will give heart to our defeated antagonists; it will make possible the interference of those doubtful neutral nations who in this struggle have wished us ill."
"You could not get the benefits of the victories of Grant and Sherman only by re-lecting Lincoln and we will gain less than we ought from the war if the democrats secure a telling victory, at these elections."

The one from former President Harrison, pleading for the election of a republican congress says:
"If the word goes forth that the people of the United States are standing solidly behind the president, the task of the peace commissioners will be easy, but if there is a break in the ranks—if the democratic secure a telling victory, if democratic senators, congressmen and governors are elected—Spain will see in it a gleam of hope; she will take a fresh hope and a renewal of hostilities, more war, may be necessary to secure to us what we have already won."

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO DEFEND BANKS OF RIVER MEUSE

Bitter Counter Attacks Are
Launched Without Success
Against Americans.

EDDIE RICKENBACKER GETS ANOTHER PLANE

British Take Aleppo, South-
ern Gateway To Turkish
Capital.

With the American Armies in France, Oct. 28.—The Germans are now attempting to hold the Americans on the banks of the Meuse. They have been ordered to hold ground at all costs and are launching bitter counter attacks against the Americans on the east bank of the river.

The American pressure, however, continues. German communications are threatened on a 25-mile front on both sides of the Serre river.

One hundred and fifty American bombing and battle planes attacked enemy trenches and dropped five tons of bombs on enemy concentration areas yesterday.

Eddie Rickenbacker, American ace, downed his twenty-first victim yesterday within the American lines.

American aviators made twelve flights during yesterday's bombing activities.

Allied Troops Take Aleppo.
London, Oct. 28.—Capture of Aleppo by the British in Asia Minor, establishment of a strong bridgehead on the east bank of the Piave in the continued Italian offensive and an important advance by the French on the west front between the Oise and Serre were the most important developments on the fighting fronts in the last 24 hours.

The British Tenth army, cooperating with the Italian Eleventh army, crossed the Piave river on a front of about ten miles, advancing a depth of three miles. It was officially announced. They reached the line of Boandelle to midway between Cimadolma and San Polo where they are in liaison with the British Fourteenth army. Later the allies

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ABE MARTIN



It seems like th' more a woman's shoes pinch her th' pleasanter she kin smile. What's become o' th' professed with th' shiny diagonal frock coat th' used t' teach penmanship?

INFLUENZA CASES THOUGHT DECREASING IN PORTLAND NOW

Seattle, Tacoma And San
Francisco People Must
Wear Gauze Masks.

Portland, Or., Oct. 28.—Influenza cases are believed to be on the decrease in Portland, although figures to prove this were lacking early today. Eleven deaths from the disease were reported yesterday, which is the largest number for a 24 hour period here. An order that the schools may make up lost time after the epidemic passes, they will have slightly lengthened sessions, if a recommendation from Superintendent Grout is approved.

Tacoma's Don Masks
Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 28.—Still more stringent regulations to halt the ravages of influenza here were put in force by Mayor Biddell today, when all persons coming in contact with the public through business relations were ordered to wear masks. As a further means of lessening the spread of the disease the health officer urgently requested all persons who do not absolutely have to come down town, to remain at home.

The epidemic is worse here today than at any previous time. Twelve deaths were reported Sunday.

Gauze Masks In Seattle
Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28.—Following

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FOUR MOUNTAINS ARE CAPTURED BY ITALIANS IN DRIVE

German-Speaking Austrians
Are Only Troops Putting
Up Fight.

With the Italian Armies in the Piave, Oct. 27.—(Delayed)—The slopes of four mountains wrested from the Austrians in the new allied drive on the Brenta-Piave front in Italy, were found strewn with enemy dead. The heights were retained by the allied forces in the face of the most determined enemy counter attacks.

A separate battle was fought for each peak.

More than 4000 prisoners, including fifty officers, were taken by the Italian force. Many machine guns were also captured.

Recapture of the peaks which were lost to the Italians in the Austrian drive last December ended the Austrian menace of a descent upon the rich Italian plains.

The bulk of the enemy's resistance was put up by nine divisions of German speaking Austrians.

Austrian Official Report
Vienna, via London, Oct. 28.—Bitter fighting is continuing east of the Piave, where allied troops forced a crossing, the Austrian war office announced today.

"On the Piave artillery fighting continued on both sides of Montello, intense attacks on large scale succeeded in reaching the left bank at some points," added the official communique. "Bitter fighting is progressing. On the plateau of Seven Communes, the enemy yesterday made a series of strong partial thrusts. All were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

CIVILIAN CONTROL FORCES LUDENDORF TO QUIT COMMAND

German Reply To Latest Wil-
son Note Says Armistice
Terms Are Awaited.

AUSTRIANS ASK FOR SEPARATE PEACE TERMS

Riots And Unrest Are Report-
ed From All Parts Of
Central Empires Now.

Copenhagen, Oct. 28.—The new civilian control ousted General Ludendorff following disagreements with him, according to advices received here today.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The resignation of General Ludendorff as Germany's military chief was forced after he had disagreed with Prince Max over acceptance of President Wilson's peace terms, said a news report to The Hague, received by the state department today.

Zurich, Oct. 28.—German newspapers predict that General Von Seeck, chief of staff to General Von Mackensen during the latter's Rumanian drive, will succeed General Ludendorff as the head of the German armies.

London, Oct. 28.—Autocracy has been ended in Germany, Foreign Minister Solf claims in his reply to the last note from President Wilson, according to an official Berlin wireless message here today.

The German reply states that the peace negotiations are being carried on by "a people's government in whose hand, rest, both actually and constitutionally, the power of making deciding conclusions."

The military is placed under the powers of the Reichstag in the new reforms, stated the German note to President Wilson.

The German government now awaits the allies' armistice proposals stated the note.

The German reply follows:
"The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the president of the United States."

"The president is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out in the German constitutional structure and the peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rest, both actual and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions."
"The military powers are also subject to it."
"The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the president has prescribed in his addresses."

Official Reply Received.
Washington, Oct. 28.—The German reply reached the Swiss legation today. It was practically the same as the press version.

It was stated authoritatively today that President Wilson would probably not reply to the "German acknowledgment" as the whole question of an armistice is now up to the military commanders of the United States, and the allies, subject to the approval of the Versailles conference which meets tomorrow.

The next word on the situation is expected to come out of Versailles or Paris.

Austria Wants Separate Peace.
Washington, Oct. 28.—An unofficial report that Austria's reply to President Wilson's last note had been sent and

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