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FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 256.

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1918.

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AUSTRIAN LINE IN ITALY IS BADLY SMASHED

GERMAN ARMIES PREPARING TO FALL BACK OF RIVER RHINE

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT OPENLY DECLARES ITS INDEPENDENCE OF AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

HUNGARY THROWS OFF AUSTRIAN YOKE OF DUAL MONARCHY

Independent Government Set Up By National Council Of Budapest.

MONTENEGRO REVOLTS AND SEIZES CAPITAL

German Military Leaders Defeated In Attempted Coup d'Etat, Is Report.

Copenhagen, Oct. 29.—Constantinople has proposed a separate peace for Turkey, according to information received here today.

It is stated that the proposal was made independently by the Porte.

Copenhagen, Oct. 29.—Hungary has definitely revolted and formed an independent anti-dynastic state, under the leadership of Count Karolyi in cooperation with the Czechs and Jugo-Slavs, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Politikon.

Karolyi who was elected head of the national council, was given an ovation upon his arrival in Budapest. He told the crowds, which numbered thousands, that Emperor Karl has refused his program for a greater degree of separation between Austria and Hungary, wherefore an independent state was necessary.

Montenegrins Revolt
Zurich, Oct. 29.—A revolution has broken out in Montenegro according to a dispatch from Laibach today.

The revolutionists, which include Albanian soldiers, have seized Cetinje, Scutari and Rieka. The Austro-Hungarians are evacuating the country.

Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, is located within two miles of the Hungarian frontier. Rieka is six miles east of Cetinje. Scutari, the principal city of northern Albania, is 35 miles south east of Cetinje. Laibach is a Hungar-

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ABE MARTIN



The feller that takes his hat off and scratches his head is sure to get left these fast times. Nobody kin feel as helpless as the owner of a sick gold fish.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TODAY'S WAR SITUATION

Hungary has revolted and set up an independent state in conjunction with the Czechs and Jugo-Slavs.

The Montenegrins, aided by Albanian soldiers, have started a revolution seizing Cetinje, capital of Montenegro and Scutari, principal city of northern Albania.

The German socialist press and members of the reichstag continue to demand abdication of the kaiser.

German newspapers declare the German armies will retire behind the Rhine and that preparations are under way to establish headquarters in Dusseldorf. Civilians are fleeing from the lower Rhine provinces.

The Austrian lines have been broken on the Piave front where the Italians and British are across the river on an unbroken line of 30 miles.

The Americans are locked with the Germans in a desperate battle along the important heights on both sides of the Meuse.

American long range guns are bombarding the Mezieres-Montmedy-Longuyon railway, 10 or 20 miles behind the German lines.

The French have advanced across the Lys on a seven mile front, reaching the railway between Deynze and Waerckhem. They also have improved their positions between the Oise and the Serre and along the Aisne. The remainder of the west front is comparatively quiet.

In the Balkans the Italians have occupied Alessio, 20 miles southeast of Scutari. The Serbs have captured Kragujebat, 52 miles southwest of Belgrade in addition to occupying Jagodina, Colemines, Gewje, Rabanareka and Bespotovace.

The British in Mesopotamia have captured Kurkuk and are driving the Turks toward Altunkop, 20 miles to the northwest. Along the Tigris, they have driven the Turks northward 12 miles, occupying positions three miles south of Kalaat Shergat, only fifty miles south of the great base of Mosul.

ALLIED CONFERENCE WILL SETTLE TERMS WHICH MAY END WAR

Meeting At Versailles Will Decide Matters Of Momentous Import To World.

By Robert J. Bender.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Oct. 29.—Decision which will determine whether Germany is to accept a dictated peace or fight to the bitter end, will come out of the great Versailles conference, opening its sessions today.

It may be stated authoritatively that President Wilson believes his program for armistice terms will be accepted by the conference. It may be implied that the conference will tell the German he must leave his heavy artillery where it stands on all fronts, though he may take home his side arms; he must evacuate all occupied territory, including Russia, Rumania; he must submit to allied control of German sea craft and important munition plants for the time at least, and he must expect the allies to occupy strategic points in Germany, including strongholds in Alsace-Lorraine, so that there will be no double dealing at the peace table.

The same terms will apply to the armistice with Austria-Hungary. President Wilson is expected to forward immediately the Austrian appeal for peace to the Versailles conference so that the whole question of terms, for Germany, Austria and Turkey may be discussed at the same time.

Acceptance by the Teuton powers of these terms, will mean an end to hostilities.

The president is represented today, by men in his confidence, as believing the Germans will knuckle now to a peace dictated by the allies.

The war department, however, is proceeding with war order and war preparations as though no peace talk were in the air. The draft machinery is being hurried and every possible effort is being made to keep munitions and other industries at full pitch. Secretary of War Baker, declared his full sym-

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ALLIED CHIEFTAINS MEET AT VERSAILLES WHILE FOCH DRIVES

Germany Awaits In Suspense For News From Decisive Conference.

By William Philip Simms

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Versailles, Oct. 29.—As the allied chieftains gathered here today for the purpose of deliberating on terms of an armistice with Germany, the central powers seemed disintegrating under pressure from within and without.

Marshal Foch is continuing his pressure along the west front, from Holland to the Meuse, with the Huns giving ground at important points. Discouraged murmurs seep out from Germany as Von Hindenburg's whole scheme of retreat is imperiled.

Berlin is hanging on the words which will emanate from Versailles. She will not have to wait long, as a few days at most are deemed sufficient, once the formal settings are under way.

Foch and the allied generals are believed to be ready with the purely military demands, which will be necessary if Germany gets an armistice.

Austria-Hungary is considered as already having ceased to exist as she was known before the war.

Turkey is merely waiting to see what Germany will do before taking action. Germany herself is in a political condition scarcely less chaotic than that of her two allies.

"The allies' moment has come," a high peacemaker said to the United Press today.

Whether the war ends in the next few weeks, or is prolonged indefinitely depends upon how the situation is handled today.

"Absolute unity is more important now than ever, and every atom of strength must be put into our next blows, both political and military."

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GERMANS BOMBARD THE AMERICAN LINES WITH HEAVY GUNS

French Advance On Right Bank Of Lys Making Important Gains.

By Fred S. Ferguson.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

With the American Armies in France, Oct. 29.—(1 p. m.)—The Germans opened a heavy bombardment of the American lines east of the Meuse today, but their counter attacks had not been renewed up to the hour of writing.

Enemy aviators are unusually active on the front of the second army in the Woivre region where the artillery fighting is normal.

Deserters insist that the Germans are removing their artillery to the rear and that there is a considerable movement of all kinds of material through the Lorraine region.

Other deserters claim the Germans are holding Austro-Hungarian soldiers in the front line as hostages and guarantee against a separate peace in the meantime withdrawing the German troops.

Three Boche planes were brought down today when 13 attacked eight American machines.

French Troops Advance
London, Oct. 29.—French troops advancing along the right bank of the Lys, have reached the railway between Peteghem and Waerghem (a front of eight miles), Field Marshal Haig reported, in his special Belgian communiqué today.

"The French, progressing along the right bank of the Lys, have reached the railway between Peteghem and Waerghem at several points," the statement said.

"There was heavy artillery fighting all day on the whole front."

Perishing's Official Report.
Washington, Oct. 29.—Capture of a number of German prisoners in a raid on the enemy's lines and the bringing down of three German planes by American aviators, was reported by General Pershing today.

"On the Verdun front the day (Mon-

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AMERICAN-MADE ARTILLERY THROW SHELLS TWENTY MILES BIGGEST GUNS ON WEST FRONT

Yankee Armies Hammer Way Through Strongest German Positions.

By Fred S. Ferguson.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

With the American Armies in France, Oct. 29.—While the Mezieres-Longuyon railway is under fire of the American long range guns, the Germans are putting up their bitterest struggle east of the Meuse. The Heller wood positions in that region are now the keystone of the entire west front. If the Americans capture these heights they will have a clean sweep across the valley to the Mezieres-Sedan-Longuyon railway and the enemy will be forced to retire behind that line.

Smashing of these heights, positions and an advance across the valley, the comparatively short distance to Mont Medy (25 miles directly north of Verdun) would be equal in importance to the longer advance to Mezieres (23 miles northwest of Mont Medy).

Yankees Clear Wood.
Belleau wood, south of Waville (three-quarters of a mile southwest of Danvillers) which has been the scene of violent fighting for days, is now held by the Americans, though they must still take the heights on either side.

The wood was first taken by storm then lost as the result of a Boche counter attack with heavy reinforcements. The fighting swayed back and forth until the wood was restored.

This is an example of the resistance the Germans are putting up all along the important ridges which are bounded on the west by the big bend in the Meuse, in the region of Brioules.

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AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY CRUMBLING BEFORE ADVANCE

Enemy Likely To Be Driven Entirely From Italy In Short Order.

By J. W. T. Mason

(United Press War Expert)

New York, Oct. 29.—The Austro-Hungarian army is beginning to crumble before the British and Italian attacks along the Piave, suggesting that if the Hapsburg plea for an armistice is not granted an unconditional surrender in the field may be the result.

The allied advance across the Piave has carried the Anglo-Italians half way to the Livinza river, the stream forms the mid-way Austro-Hungarian defense toward the famous Tagliamento positions. Beyond these there is a clear sweep to the Italian frontier.

If Austria-Hungary remains in the war but a little longer it should require no insuperable effort on the part of the allies to push the battle line well into the enemy's country once more.

It is difficult to see how the Vienna government can count any longer on the loyalty of a large part of the troops facing the British and Italians. While so many of the states forming the Hapsburg empire are themselves partly or wholly independent, it would require only slight urging to start a mutinous movement in the army.

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OFFENSIVE SWEEPS OVER PIAVE RIVER OPENING BIG GAPS

Battle On Fifty Mile Italian Front Decisive Allied Victory At All Points.

PRISONERS NUMBER MANY THOUSANDS

Austrian Divisions Reported To Have Lost Fifty Per Cent Of Effectives.

London, Oct. 29.—(11.30 a. m.)—Six Austrian divisions have lost more than fifty percent of their effectives, so far, in the Anglo-Italian offensive according to a dispatch from Rome today.

By Henry Wood

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

With the Italian Armies in the Field Oct. 29.—(10 a. m.)—The Italians are now advancing on a continuous front of sixty kilometers (37 1/2 miles) extending from east of Mont Spinaicna to Rosendale.

The Austrian lines have been completely pierced east of the Piave. Italian patrols already have crossed the Monticeno river 15 kilos (nearly ten miles) beyond the Piave.

A number of additional bridges have been thrown across the Piave and these are constantly being added to as the engineers work like mad men.

Across these bridges light infantry and other units poured all night long in increasing numbers, to take up the pressure against the enemy where his lines have been shattered.

Austrian Line Broken

Rome, Oct. 29.—Italian and British troops continuing their offensive in the Piave region, have broken through the Austrian lines on a wide front, the Italian war office announced today.

The battle is proceeding on a front of about fifty miles from the Asiago region to a point on the Piave between Treviso and Oderzo. The Italians and British are across the Piave on the whole thirty mile front between Valdobbiadene and Ronnedelle.

The allies have driven a great wedge into the enemy line east of Reveso advancing more than five miles east of the Piave on a fifteen mile front. The villages of Brogo, Malanotte, Tezze, Bai, San Michele Ormelie, Roggancelle, Tompio and Bionere have been captured.

San Lucia Di Piave and Vanzola have been entered. Italian troops are within a mile of the Monticeno river.

In the mountain region, the Italians have extended their gains north of the Orlic river. Numerous prisoners have been taken in addition to the 8000 announced in yesterday's communique.

The Italians have entered the important town of Alessio in Albania (20 miles south of Scutari) and are advancing on San Giovanni Di Medina.

"The twelfth and eighth armies have extended their bridgehead," the statement said. "North of the Orlic river we have gained new advantages."

"East of Grave Di Pandapote, the enemy ceded ground. We broke through the enemy lines and liberated the villages of Brogo, Malanotte, Tezze, Bai, San Michele Di Piave, Cimadolmo, San Polo Di Piave and Ormelie. We entered San Lucia Di Piave and Vanzola and are approaching the Monticeno river. We captured additional prisoners and guns."

"In Albania we entered Alessio and are marching on San Giovanni Di Me-

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PIGEONS ARE PLAYING GREAT ROLE IN WAR

Lives Of Hundreds Of Men Being Saved By These Intelligent Birds.

By Fred S. Ferguson.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Oct. 29.—(By Mail.)—Can you imagine a man's life being saved by a pigeon?

Or, can you imagine the lives of hundreds of men being saved, and the course of a battle being changed by a pigeon?

Such things are happening daily on the great front where the German army is slowly, but surely, being beaten back.

Thousands of pigeons are fighting in their dumb way as valiantly as the men in the line, their battle for the allied cause. Hundreds are giving up their lives. They fly through shell-fire, through the smoke and din of battle, carrying messages that may mean success or failure in an operation. Telephone lines may be broken, or communication by this means interrupted by other causes. But communication by pigeon-war's most reliable messenger—can be broken by death only.

A pigeon may be wounded. It may be fished for water, but it will fly

despite its own enemies in the air, until its last ounce of strength is exhausted. Heading for its cot from the front line, it will fly with the speed of the wind. Fast pigeons can make better than a mile a minute. Attached to its leg is a little aluminum message box about an inch long. Arriving at the cot, the pigeon is "trapped," the message box quickly opened and rushed to headquarters. The message is deciphered. And while the pigeon is straightening its ruffled feathers, or cooling in anticipation of a meal of barley or corny seed, it is likely that orders are going out meaning life or death, success or failure, to a company, a regiment, a brigade, or even a division.

As you pass along the roads in the rear of the battlefield you will see queer little houses standing on top of the very peak—of prominent knolls. Then you will notice the odd little houses are on wheels. They are always standing in the most open places in the vicinity. There is not a tree within rods of the little house. The sun boils down pitilessly, or the rains pour upon the place. There doesn't seem to be anyone about, but somewhere—in the shade of the little house, or the shelter of a dugout—you will find the only human inhabitants of the knoll.

The queer little house is a pigeon

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