

4,700 SUBSCRIBERS
(23,000 READERS) DAILY
Only Circulation in Salem Guar-
anteed by the Audit Bureau of
Circulations
FULL LEASED WIRE
DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VAL-
LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report

Oregon: Tonight and Friday
generally fair; light westerly
winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR - NO. 258. SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS - FIVE CENTS

TURKEY SURRENDERED

Austria Asks Armistice; Haig Again Drives

MARSHAL FOCH'S ARMISTICE TERMS SENT TO BERLIN

German Newspaper Asserts That Berlin Receives Official Decision.

AUSTRIAN ANARCHY GROWS MORE SERIOUS

Order Is Given To Evacuate All Allied Territory Now Occupied.

Copenhagen, Oct. 31.—Marshal Foch's armistice terms reached Berlin on Tuesday night, it is declared by the Vossische Zeitung.

Geneva, Oct. 31.—Demonstrations against the Kaiser are being staged daily throughout Germany, according to advices received today.

Speaking Sunday at the Schumann circus, Dr. Haase, minority socialist leader, violently assailed Wilhelm while his audience wildly cheered. Frequent demands are made for abdication of the whole Hohenzollern family.

Milan, Oct. 31.—Austria has notified the Polish government at Warsaw that the military and civil authorities of occupied Polish territory will be handed over to them and that Austrian troops will evacuate immediately, a Vienna dispatch reported today.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The Austrian "personal note" to Secretary Lansing was delivered to him this morning. It was practically the same as the press text, appealing to the American secretary to intervene with President Wilson in Austria's behalf.

Zurich, Oct. 31.—Czechs have cut all railways between Berlin and Vienna, via Odenburg and Bodenbach, it was learned today. Communications between Budapest, Agram, Plume and Vienna are completely interrupted.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Confirmation of the reported despatch of General Foch's armistice terms to Berlin was lacking at both the war and state departments today. The state department was particularly reticent about discussing anything in connection with the Versailles conference. It was hinted that the armistice might not necessarily be submitted to Germany through this country, as the matter is "largely up to the military authorities."

At allied embassies it was believed the terms may well have been sent already, the announcement being withheld until receipt was acknowledged by Berlin.

Conference in Session
Paris, Oct. 31.—(Noon)—Conversations between members of the inter-allied diplomatic council continued today at Colonel House's headquarters. Allied representatives called there and remained some time.

French Deputy's View
Paris, Oct. 31.—Deputy Busseno, member of the naval committee of the chamber of deputies, urged today that the armistice terms include: Allied control of the U-boats. Removal of all marine mines. Occupation of Cuxhaven, Heligoland, Pola and Cattaro.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT ISSUE STATEMENT OPPOSING PRESIDENT

Call On Voters Of Nation To Repudiate And Discredit Administration.

New York, Oct. 31.—Urging election of a republican congress, Ex-President Roosevelt and Ex-President Taft today issued a joint, signed statement in reply to the appeal of President Wilson for election of a democratic congress.

The statement, which was made public by the republican national committee, laid stress on the present peace conversation with Germany and declared "the president has indicated a willingness to make a peace negotiation. He has not demanded, as he might have done, in three lines, that which the American people demand, an unconditional surrender."

Roosevelt and Taft declared the war was being fought to suppress one-man control. President Wilson's 14 peace terms were called general and vague and fear was expressed that they would not lead to a real peace treaty.

The statement follows:
"1.—The war must be fought to unconditional surrender unless this is achieved before.
"2.—The terms of world peace must be settled.
"3.—The democratic administration after expending billions of treasure and exercising more absolute power than any administration in our history must give an account of its stewardship.
"4.—The change from war conditions to peace must be brought about with the least disturbance and the work of reconstruction must be broadly begun.
"A republican congress would be much better qualified than one controlled by democrats, to aid the country in adopting the measures needed for these four great tasks.

"First—Even as a minority party the republicans made the winning of the war possible by passing the original draft bill. Without this we could not have trained and landed the two million of men now in France. As a minority party the republicans forced upon the reluctant president and secretary of war after an injurious delay of four months, the amended draft act without which we could not have put two more millions at the front next July. The speaker, the leader and the chairman of the military committee of the democratic house opposed the original draft with all the vigor possible. It was saved and so our country's cause was saved by the republican minority.
"Second—The new senate must approve by two-thirds vote, the terms of peace. These terms should be settled not by one man only. It is one-man control we are fighting in this war to suppress. If the peace treaty is to be useful in the future, it must be approved by the great body of the American people. The president has indicated a willingness to make a peace by ne-

Continued on page two

HINDENBURG SAYS NO SURRENDER

Washington, Oct. 31.—"Big doings" was the enthusiastic exclamation of Chief of Staff March this afternoon when informed by the United Press of the capitulation of Turkey and the reported appeal for an armistice on the field of battle by Austria-Hungary.

And war department officials indicated they expected more "big doings" before long.

Washington, Oct. 31.—President Wilson will not reply formally to the last Austrian note, Secretary Lansing stated today.

The Swedish minister, however, will be told orally that the Austrian note will be submitted to the governments associated with the United States in the war.

The Swedish minister is in charge of Austrian interests in the United States.

Copenhagen, Oct. 31.—All foreign territories occupied by the Austrian armies will be deserted within a few days, after which the armies will be demobilized, according to a Vienna dispatch received here today.

National Chairman Does Not Agree With Roosevelt

Washington, Oct. 31.—Will Hays, national republican chairman, today called upon the country to prepare for peace by electing a republican congress.

"The aims of the republican party are threefold, Hays said:
"First to win the war.
"Second, a peace with victory and not a peace by compromise.
"Third, to prepare now in a sane manner for the problems of reconstruction.
"To stand by the president in support of all war measures is a duty and privilege which republicans have assumed as a matter of course," said Hays.

Refugees say that the mania for murder among the Bolshevik officials of Russia is so strong that they even shoot their own partisans.

Continued on page two

GERMAN LOSSES ESTIMATED TWO AND HALF MILLION

Over Million Of These Have Been Put Out Of Action Permanently.

By John DeGand
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Oct. 31.—General Townshend, commander of the British Mesopotamian force which surrendered at Kut-el-Amara, was the messenger who bore the Turkish request for an armistice to the allies, it was officially announced today.

Townshend was forced to lay down his arms April 29, 1916, and was sent as a prisoner to an island in the Sea of Marmora.

Admiral Leygues, French minister of marine, entered the chamber of deputies this afternoon and made the following following declaration:
"Premier Clemenceau has been detained at Versailles. The inter-allied superior war council charged me to make in the name of the government the following declaration:
"A few days ago, General Townshend was freed to go to inform the British admiral commanding in the Aegean sea that the Turkish government asked that negotiations be opened with a view to conclusion of an armistice between Turkey and the allies.

"Rear Admiral Calthorpe replied that if the Turkish government sent regularly accredited plenipotentiaries he had the necessary powers to inform them of the conditions under which the allies would consent to cease hostilities and that he had the power to begin, in behalf of the allies, an armistice based on these conditions.
"The Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros at the beginning of this week. The armistice was signed last night by Rear Admiral Calthorpe on behalf of the allies, and it became effective this noon.
"It is impossible to publish the complete terms, but they include:
"Free passage of the allied fleets through the Dardanelles to the Black sea.
"Occupation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles forts, as necessary to guarantee the security of this passage.

Continued on page two

GERMANS LOSS GREAT

London, Oct. 31.—German losses since January 1 were semi-officially estimated today at 2,500,000, of which 1,000,000 were permanent.

Of the 10,000 German guns operating July 15, the allies have captured a third.

London, Oct. 31.—(3:50 p. m.)—The Austrian commander in chief on the Italian front has applied to General Diaz for an armistice, it was stated on high authority this afternoon.

The request was forwarded to the inter-allied council in Versailles.

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Oct. 31.—(4 p. m.)—Austrian prisoners now total more than 45,000, it was officially announced here this afternoon. Three hundred guns have been captured and more than 100 villages liberated.

By Henry Wood
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Oct. 31.—The United States government today forwarded to the allies Turkey's request for an immediate armistice. Similar action is expected to be taken shortly with the Austrian appeal, if it already has not been done. The actions will place in the hands of the Versailles conference appeals for peace from all of the central powers.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Oct. 31.—The United States will pass on to the allies Turkey's request for an immediate armistice. This was the answer of Secretary of State Lansing, made to Turkey today in a formal note.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND, CAPTURED BY TURKS, WAS PEACE ENVOY

Complete Terms Of Armistice With Turkey Are Not Made Public.

By John DeGand
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Oct. 31.—General Townshend, commander of the British Mesopotamian force which surrendered at Kut-el-Amara, was the messenger who bore the Turkish request for an armistice to the allies, it was officially announced today.

Townshend was forced to lay down his arms April 29, 1916, and was sent as a prisoner to an island in the Sea of Marmora.

Admiral Leygues, French minister of marine, entered the chamber of deputies this afternoon and made the following following declaration:
"Premier Clemenceau has been detained at Versailles. The inter-allied superior war council charged me to make in the name of the government the following declaration:
"A few days ago, General Townshend was freed to go to inform the British admiral commanding in the Aegean sea that the Turkish government asked that negotiations be opened with a view to conclusion of an armistice between Turkey and the allies.

"Rear Admiral Calthorpe replied that if the Turkish government sent regularly accredited plenipotentiaries he had the necessary powers to inform them of the conditions under which the allies would consent to cease hostilities and that he had the power to begin, in behalf of the allies, an armistice based on these conditions.
"The Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros at the beginning of this week. The armistice was signed last night by Rear Admiral Calthorpe on behalf of the allies, and it became effective this noon.
"It is impossible to publish the complete terms, but they include:
"Free passage of the allied fleets through the Dardanelles to the Black sea.
"Occupation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles forts, as necessary to guarantee the security of this passage.

Continued on page two

AUSTRIANS IN ITALY ASK FOR ARMISTICE

Haig Starts Drive Today In Belgium In Direction Of Ghent.

London, Oct. 31.—(2:10 p. m.)—The Italians have extended their offensive to the whole Austro-Italian front, according to a central news dispatch from Rome this afternoon.

Paris, Oct. 31.—(4 p. m.)—Austrian prisoners now total more than 45,000, it was officially announced here this afternoon. Three hundred guns have been captured and more than 100 villages liberated.

By Henry Wood
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Oct. 31.—The United States government today forwarded to the allies Turkey's request for an immediate armistice. Similar action is expected to be taken shortly with the Austrian appeal, if it already has not been done. The actions will place in the hands of the Versailles conference appeals for peace from all of the central powers.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Oct. 31.—The United States will pass on to the allies Turkey's request for an immediate armistice. This was the answer of Secretary of State Lansing, made to Turkey today in a formal note.

The note, delivered to the Spanish ambassador, said:
"Excellency: I did not fail to lay before the president the note which you addressed to him on the fourteenth instant, and handed to me on that date.
"Acting under the instruction of your government, you enclosed with that note the text of a communication received by the minister of foreign affairs of Spain from the charge d'affaires of Turkey at Madrid on October 12, in which the good offices of the government of Spain were sought to bring to the attention of the president the request of the imperial Ottoman government that he take upon himself the task of the re-establishment of

AUSTRIANS GIVE UP ALL OF CONQUERED TERRITORY NOW HELD

Orders Issued To Armies From Vienna To Withdraw Within Own Borders.

By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press war expert)

New York, Oct. 31.—To what extent the crumbling Hapsburg empire is prepared to resist on its own soil before accepting the demands of the democratic nations for unconditional surrender, will be made known within a few days.

The withdrawal of the Austro-Hungarian armies from all occupied territory which has been ordered by the Vienna government, should permit the dual monarchy to form its lines afresh along its own frontier by the first of next week, if the high army command follows the frantic directions of the civilian rulers.

Thereafter what is left of Austria-Hungary will have definitely abandoned all thought of conquest and if it continues the war it will be fighting solely against terms of unconditional surrender.

The ability of the Hapsburg armies to prolong the struggle, even for self defense, is highly doubtful. The disintegrating forces now at work within the empire have already made self-preservation impossible. Although Austria-Hungary continues to be thought of as one country, it is very doubtful whether at this moment the authorities at Vienna are the de facto government of the Hapsburg empire, or, indeed, whether a Hapsburg empire now exists in anything but name.

These matters will become clearer when the troops of the dual monarchy are behind their own boundary after abandoning Poland, Serbia and Italy. If a strong defensive fight can still be made under the Hapsburg banner, the war in southern Europe will have to be carried well into the enemy's territory.

But if loyalty to the imperial house has vanished with the defeat of the imperial armies, it will not be possible for Karl to inspire his troops to continue the struggle for a vanished sovereignty. In that event, November should see Austria-Hungary out of the war and Germany isolated against the world.

Continued on page two

TURKEY ACCEPTS ARMISTICE TERMS LAYING DOWN ARMS

Dardanelles Opened To Allied Fleets And Other Safe guards Given.

By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press war expert)

New York, Oct. 31.—To what extent the crumbling Hapsburg empire is prepared to resist on its own soil before accepting the demands of the democratic nations for unconditional surrender, will be made known within a few days.

The withdrawal of the Austro-Hungarian armies from all occupied territory which has been ordered by the Vienna government, should permit the dual monarchy to form its lines afresh along its own frontier by the first of next week, if the high army command follows the frantic directions of the civilian rulers.

Thereafter what is left of Austria-Hungary will have definitely abandoned all thought of conquest and if it continues the war it will be fighting solely against terms of unconditional surrender.

The ability of the Hapsburg armies to prolong the struggle, even for self defense, is highly doubtful. The disintegrating forces now at work within the empire have already made self-preservation impossible. Although Austria-Hungary continues to be thought of as one country, it is very doubtful whether at this moment the authorities at Vienna are the de facto government of the Hapsburg empire, or, indeed, whether a Hapsburg empire now exists in anything but name.

These matters will become clearer when the troops of the dual monarchy are behind their own boundary after abandoning Poland, Serbia and Italy. If a strong defensive fight can still be made under the Hapsburg banner, the war in southern Europe will have to be carried well into the enemy's territory.

But if loyalty to the imperial house has vanished with the defeat of the imperial armies, it will not be possible for Karl to inspire his troops to continue the struggle for a vanished sovereignty. In that event, November should see Austria-Hungary out of the war and Germany isolated against the world.

Continued on page two

TURKEY'S PLEA FOR PEACE IS PASSED ON TO ALLIES BY SECRETARY LANSING

Proceeding Of Versailles Allied Conference Are Veiled In Secrecy.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The United States government today forwarded to the allies Turkey's request for an immediate armistice. Similar action is expected to be taken shortly with the Austrian appeal, if it already has not been done. The actions will place in the hands of the Versailles conference appeals for peace from all of the central powers.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Oct. 31.—The United States will pass on to the allies Turkey's request for an immediate armistice. This was the answer of Secretary of State Lansing, made to Turkey today in a formal note.

The note, delivered to the Spanish ambassador, said:
"Excellency: I did not fail to lay before the president the note which you addressed to him on the fourteenth instant, and handed to me on that date.
"Acting under the instruction of your government, you enclosed with that note the text of a communication received by the minister of foreign affairs of Spain from the charge d'affaires of Turkey at Madrid on October 12, in which the good offices of the government of Spain were sought to bring to the attention of the president the request of the imperial Ottoman government that he take upon himself the task of the re-establishment of

Continued on page two

TODAY'S RESUME OF WORLD WAR.

Turkey is out of the war. An armistice, which is said to effectually prevent Turkey from resuming hostilities, was concluded with British representatives in Salonika at noon today.

Austria-Hungary, already tentatively split up into several independent states by a series of revolutions and with anarchy spreading hourly throughout the country, is frantically seeking peace.

The Austrians officially declare they are voluntarily withdrawing their armies from occupied territories in Italy and the Balkans.

With the Austrian defenses split up on a wide front east of the Piave and Italian, British, French and American troops pouring through the gap, the entire 175 mile front from Switzerland to the Adriatic is reported to have blazed into action today.

Official reports state Austrian prisoners now total 45,000 and that 300 guns have been captured.

The British and French suddenly began a drive toward Ghent this morning and are reported to be progressing well. They were last reported four miles from that important Belgian city.

ABE MARTIN



Leslie Tanager went 'mashroomin' yesterday and poisoned his whole family on golf balls. A fellow that's got good health has got all the luck that's comin' at him.

Fifty Thousand Is Latest Count Made

Rome, Oct. 31.—The Italian and allied armies in Italy have taken more than 50,000 prisoners and 300 guns, the war office announced today.

OPEN DARDANELLES

The British fought a bloody, losing campaign at Gallipoli to force the opening of the Dardanelles in 1915. Their expedition was finally obliged to withdraw. Several allied warships were sunk in vain efforts to get through the narrow straits.

The Dardanelles was known in ancient history as the Hellespont. A British squadron under Sir John Duckworth forced a passage in 1807, but suffered heavy losses in the trip out.

French and British fleets passed through the Dardanelles at the request of the sultan in 1853 in the Crimean war.

Continued on page two