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day fair and warmer; heavy
frost except near coast; light
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GERMANY MUST APPLY TO FOCH SAYS WILSON

GERMANY KNOWS WHAT IS REQUIRED TO ASSURE PEACE

Armistice Terms Prepared At Inter-Allied Council Have Been Submitted.

MEAN SURRENDER WITHOUT CONDITIONS

No Intimation Of Details Given Out Except That Terms Hardest Yet Named.

MUST APPLY TO FOCH

Paris, Nov. 5.—The armistice terms to be offered by the allies and the United States to Germany will be transmitted to the German government by President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau announced in the chamber of deputies this afternoon. He declared the terms were forwarded to President Wilson last night. After he has approved them he will send them to "the imperial and democratic government of Germany."

London, Nov. 5.—The Germans must apply to Foch, Premier Lloyd-George declared in the house of commons today. "The allies are in complete agreement regarding the German armistice terms, which have been sent to President Wilson," he said.

Washington, Nov. 5.—It was reported unofficially late today that President Wilson has notified Germany she may have her armistice terms by applying to Marshal Foch on the field of battle.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Germany by this time is probably acquainted with the terms of the armistice, signed under conditions of diplomatic unity, between the United States and the allied in Paris.

The plan, it was stated here authoritatively was to have Marshal Foch convey the terms to the German army commanders in the field. Though no announcement had been made as to procedure with the armistice it was believed here that no time was lost in sending the terms to Germany. That she will accept, was the flat statement of one official and the confident prediction of many others. But the situation in Germany now is not clear and there is a chance that the militarists may refuse to yield yet. The allies stand united on President

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ABE MARTIN



"It would take the American Army in France, in infantry formation, three months to pass a given point, and I want to state right here that that point ought to be the Kaiser's palace," said the Niles Turner today. A woman would rather marry a poor provider any time than a poor listener.

AMERICANS GAIN OVER THREE MILES TODAY'S ADVANCE

First Army Has Closed Important Stenay Gap And Is Still Driving Ahead.

FOOTHILLS OF ARDENNES ONLY TEN MILES AWAY

German Armies On Edge Of Ardennes In Serious Danger Being Trapped.

By Frank J. Taylor

(United Press staff correspondent) With the American Armies in France Nov. 5.—(2:10 p. m.)—The Americans gained six kilometers (three and three quarters miles) against heavy resistance in a sudden lunge along the Meuse this morning. (The cable shows the allies have cleared the left bank of the Meuse as far north as Beaumont, Jaulny forest is in the bend of the river between Stenay and Beaumont, that extends north of an east and west line through the latter village.) They captured Beaumont, Cesse and the Jaulny forest and completed occupation of Laneville.

American engineers threw pontoons across the Meuse at two points under heavy shell fire. Doughboys, pouring across the newly constructed bridges, drove the Germans from the east bank between Dun and Brioules, pushing them back toward the great Woivre forest.

The first army has closed the famous Stenay gap and is now within ten miles of the southern foothills of the Ardennes. At Beaumont, the Americans can look from the heights south of that village into German territory, eleven miles distant.

Since Saturday the first army has advanced about 18 miles, on a front of about 20 miles. In the capture of Laneville the American lines were carried to the very outskirts of the village of Stenay just across the Meuse.

The Germans are now piling great masses of reserves into this narrow front to retard our progress toward Sedan. The important railway which runs from Montmedy through Sedan to Metz and Charleville, striking through the southern edge of the Ardennes is already under heavy bombardment from our artillery.

The enemy also had brought up a big additional concentration of air forces resulting in constant battles for aerial supremacy. In the last four days, American aviators have brought down more than 150 enemy planes.

Americans Resume Attack London, Nov. 5.—American troops of the First Army, resuming their attack this morning, forced a crossing of the Meuse at Brioules and Clery Le Petit, despite desperate opposition, it was announced in the American official communique today.

(Crossing of the Meuse at these points opens the way for an extended American advance east of the river. Clery Le Petit is a mile south of Dun-sur-Meuse. Brioules, which was taken by the Americans three times before they permanently held it is two miles and a half south of Clery Le Petit.)

The important Stenay gap, the principal point of egress for the Germans in a retreat south of the Ardennes, was definitely closed by the capture of La Neuville, just across the Meuse from the village of Stenay. Beaumont heights were occupied and the American lines were carried to Grandes-Arnoises, ten miles directly south of Sedan. Thirty German airplanes were destroyed.

"The first army, continuing its advance, drove the enemy into the Meuse valley and occupied La Neuville, opposite the important crossing of the Meuse at Stenay," the communique said.

"We occupied Beaumont heights and advanced to Grandes-Arnoises. We captured stores, munitions and engineer material. We raided Montmedy from the air with excellent results. Over five tons of bombs were dropped. Thirty hostile airplanes were destroyed or driven down out of control. Three balloons were shot down. Seven of our planes are missing."

Armed Being Trapped London, Nov. 5.—The German army (Continued on page three)

TEN DAY BATTLE BEFORE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE WON SINGLE HANDED BY ITALIANS

Army Captured Three Hundred Thousand Prisoners And 5000 Guns.

By Henry Woor

(United Press staff correspondent) With the Italian Armies in the Field Nov. 5.—At the moment the Austrian armistice became effective, the Italian and allied armies in a ten day battle had attained the greatest military victory in the world's history.

When the battle opened, more than a million bayonets, with an auxiliary million in the rear, opposed them, the victory was obtained by the Italians practically single handed, only five Anglo-French divisions and one American regiment aiding them.

During the ten days the Italians and allies captured more than 300,000 prisoners and 5000 guns. They liberated more than 3000 square kilometers of territory and over 1000 villages, which exceeds the losses of every item in the Caporetto disaster, although they operated with forces far inferior to the enemy in numbers.

Every detail of the battle was planned in advance, not permitting the loss of a moment. The progress of the Italians from their starting points averaged fifty kilometers (31 miles) although the distance traveled over the winding roads, exceeded 100 kilometers.

The first effort to negotiate with Italy for an armistice was made October 29, when an Austrian captain, with a white flag, presented himself before the Italian lines in the Adige valley, south of Rovereto. The Italians refused to negotiate, as his credentials were insufficient.

The following day, nine military and naval officers, headed by General Vone, accompanied by their orderlies, presented themselves at the same place.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS REDUCES POSSIBILITY OF FUTURE WARS

Germany Must Be Included or League Will Not Be True To Name.

By J. W. T. Mason (United Press war expert) New York, Nov. 5.—The Austro-Hungarian armistice conditions make the Hapsburg empire impotent to resume the war, but it does not necessarily mean that the terms of peace to be imposed upon the dual monarchy will be decided by America and the allies without consultation with representatives of the enemy powers.

Whether the peace treaty shall be discussed at a conference of both sides or whether the victorious nations shall simply declare their purpose to the vanquished has not been announced. There is reason to believe, however, that former precedents will be followed and the defeated nations will gather together with the victors for a diplomatic struggle at the conference table. This was what happened when Europe united against France during the Napoleonic era. After France was forced to make an unconditional surrender, French delegates attended the peace conference at Vienna and were astonishingly successful in what they saved from the wreck of Napoleon's fortunes.

One of President Wilson's terms of peace is that a league of nations shall be organized at the peace conference to reduce the possibility of future wars. The central powers must be permitted to join this league in accordance with the president's purpose or the league would become no more than an alliance of certain powers joined against certain others and might be a cause instead of a deterrent to future conflicts.

If, therefore, all the world's principal powers are to be brought together into a league of nations to be created at the peace conference the defeated belligerents must be represented in company not only with America and the allies, but with neutral powers as well. It is inevitable that diplomatic skill and finesse will play an important part in such a congress. What the final terms of peace will be, therefore, may not depend on the military conditions of the armistice.

The war is now moving from the field to the conference hall. Strategy and tactics will find their place at the new meeting as at the old.

ALLIES ATTACK WHILE GERMANY HESITATES.

The allies are attacking over a front of nearly 150 miles from the Mons canal southeastward to the Meuse. The inter-allied diplomatic conference completed its work at Versailles yesterday, it was announced today, and reached unanimous agreement on the armistice terms to be presented to Germany.

The bolshevik government is reported to have officially asked the allies for cessation of hostilities in Russia and the opening of peace negotiations.

The fighting on the west front is rapidly forcing the German armies along the southwestern edge of the Ardennes into a trap. With the southern exit practically closed through occupation of the Stenay gap by the Americans, the British and French are shutting the northern gateway in the region of Maubeuge and Hirson. At the same time the French are squeezing the Germans along the whole front between the two exits.

The British fighting front extends from the Mons canal, at Conde, southward to the Sambre, a front of forty miles. The French, cooperating directly with this drive are on a 15 mile front from the Sambre southward to the Oise at Guise.

The French first army began a new attack this morning on the forty-mile front from the Oise southeastward to the Aisne, in the region of Chateau-Porcien. General Gouraud's Franco-American army is operating along the Aisne from the right flank of the first army eastward to the left flank of the American first army near LeChesne on the Ardennes canal, a front of about 25 miles.

General Liggett's first army has extended its front to about thirty miles, from the Ardennes canal eastward to the Meuse, then southward along the west bank of the Meuse.

Rapid progress is being made along this whole front, with the exception of the short strip along the Aisne, where the Germans appear to be holding well. The British captured the fortified town of LeQuenoy yesterday, it was officially announced today, adding 1,000 prisoners to the 10,000 reported earlier in the day.

The Belgians have made a slight advance between Ghent and the Dutch border, while the French and Americans astride Audenarde and the British north of Tournai are pushing cautiously eastward from the Scheldt. In the face of these continued victories and the elimination of Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, comes a report from Copenhagen that a big demonstration was held Sunday in Berlin, in favor of the continuation of the war.

AMERICA'S ARMIES MAY BE YEAR OR TWO IN DEMOBILIZING

British Plan To Withdraw Transportation From U. S. Service Will Delay.

By Carl D. Grant (United Press staff correspondent) Washington, Nov. 5.—America's armies will be a year or two years returning and demobilizing. That is the general war department estimate today, though the department is doing nothing toward demobilization until it is assured that Germany has fulfilled our armistice terms.

Demobilization plans, however, are all made. In fact they were mapped out along with mobilization plans by the general staff. On the whole, the demobilization will follow the selective system. Men longest overseas and those most needed in industry will be the first returned.

The shipping problem will offer some difficulties. Britain plans to withdraw her transports from the American service, taking care of her Australian, Canadian and Indian troops. Hence, the process of return will be slowed up immediately. Still another phase of demobilization which spells a year or two years foreign service for many troops is the need for police duty abroad.

One phase of the demobilization calls for return of men to this country for sending them to camps and feeding them back into industry as industry adjusts itself. Secretary Baker has given the plain warning that it will be many months before the last man is out of khaki and back at a productive task. The general staff plans are so adjusted that there will be no sudden glutting of the labor market with a re-

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FRENCH ATTACK ALONG FORTY-MILE FRONT AGAIN TODAY

Hard Drive Is Made Against Great Elbow From Peson River To Aisne.

REMAINING POSITIONS ON HUNDING LINE FALL

British Capture Important Position Of LeQuenoy With 1000 Prisoners.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The French first army launched a new attack on a 40-mile line against the great elbow of the west front this morning, extending from the Peron river, southeastward to the Aisne. At the same time the French forces pushed forward between the Peron and the junction with the British lines at the Sambre, extending the attacking front to a width of 55 miles.

"Repeated success of our troops has forced the enemy to a new withdrawal in several parts of the front," said the communique. "Unceasingly pursuing his rear guards, which are charged to protect his retreat and delay our advance, our troops, with ever-lasting ardor, are tightly maintaining contact."

"In the region northeast of Guise we occupied Bergues-Sur-Sambre, liberating 200 civilians. "On the whole front of the first army we renewed our attacks this morning and made progress. "Between the Peron and the Sero we have taken Bois Les Parigny. "In the region north of Sissonne we reached a line passing through the Froimont sugar factory, west of Autremontcourt, Culieux, Gondelaucourt and Machequort. Our outposts are progressing, with the help of our artillery. "Between Sissonne and Chateau-Porcien, we penetrated all parts of the Hunding position, which the enemy still held, forcing his detachments to withdraw. "Our advance is general between a point east of St. Quentin-Le Petit and the outskirts of Herpy."

British Take LeQuenoy. London, Nov. 5.—Le Quenoy, the important fortified town eight miles southeast of Valenciennes was captured by the British yesterday, together with its garrison of a thousand men, Field Marshal Haig announced today. The British thus wiped out a sharp salient which had been created early in yesterday's advance.

An additional advance of three to four miles was made, after overcoming strong resistance. In addition to LeQuenoy, the villages of Jolimetz, Lerond, Quene, Franzoy-LePetit and Marais were captured. Further progress was made in Mormal forest. "The walled town of LeQuenoy was completely surrounded and fell into our hands yesterday afternoon together with the entire garrison of over 1,000," the statement said.

"In the sectors south and north of LeQuenoy, the thirty-seventh and sixty-second divisions, in hard fighting yesterday, took many prisoners. "Having overcome strong resistance about Lovignes-Les-Quenoy and Orsival at the outset of the attack, the thirty-seventh and sixty-second divisions pushed forward rapidly on the flanks of the New Zealand troops advancing with them to the depth of between three and four miles, and capturing the villages of Jolimetz, Lerond, Quene, Franzoy-LePetit and Marais. "Yesterday evening we made further progress in Mormal forest. "East of Valenciennes we captured Elb."

SWISS WANT RHINE OPEN FOR COMMERCE

Germany Working On Project To Build Locks Above Strassburg.

By Raymond Clapper (United Press staff correspondent) Washington, Nov. 5.—Switzerland wants Germany forced at the peace conference to open the Rhine for international commerce. She is prepared to ask the good offices of the United States to this end. Switzerland desires free access to the sea and an end to Germany's efforts to cut off traffic and strangle the mountain republic, it is learned authoritatively.

If a league of nations is formed an appeal will be made to internationalize the Rhine and place it under control of the associated powers. Return of Alsace to France will create a strong interest in the Rhine in France as the German frontier for a considerable distance. Germany has been working on a project to build nearly a score of locks above Strassburg to develop water power. River boats to Switzerland would have to be carried through these locks, making the trip much longer and more expensive as Germany intends to force Swiss commerce to bear the expense of the undertaking.

Feeling for a league of nations is growing in Switzerland, where the desire for protection against the menace of Prussianism is strong. There will be probably a direct influence favoring Swiss desires because it now appears certain the great peace conference will be held either at Geneva or Lausanne, Switzerland. The Hague and Washington also have been discussed and in event of any of these points being chosen, the cause of neutrals in the final adjustment—which cause, it is stated authoritatively will be considered by the conference—will be materially strengthened.

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RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS MAKE PEACE REQUEST

War And Anti-War Demonstrations Are Held Throughout Germany.

Copenhagen, Nov. 5.—The Russian bolshevik government has sent a note to the allies asking peace negotiations, according to a report received here today.

Copenhagen, Nov. 5.—A great demonstration was held Sunday at the Bismarck monument in Berlin, in favor of continuation of the war, according to the Berliner Tagblatt. Resolutions were adopted accepting a "humiliating peace."

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—Germany is on the verge of a huge strike, intended to enforce peace, according to a report published in the Berlin Vorwarts, semi-official organ.

The Hague, Nov. 5.—Count Karolyi has resigned the presidency of the Hungarian national council, according to information received here today. Deputy Johann Hoek will succeed Karolyi. The latter has taken over the office of Hungarian foreign minister.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Diplomatic relations between Germany and the bolsheviks have been broken off, Basic advices today announced.

Will Quit Only When Germany Quits

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—High officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation today made it plain that only the assurance that Germany is ready to quit will cause them to sever their relations with the organization. Charles E. Piez, general manager of the corporation, announced that the men are ready to leave within six months or as much earlier as the conditions permit, that they may return to their old businesses. Among those who have already begun arrangements for resigning, according to Piez, are Charles M. Schwab, director general; Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board; Charles Piez; Howard Conoley, vice-president; M. B. Tuttle, supply division; A. Merritt Taylor, housing and transportation; John O. Heyworth, wooden ship construction; Dr. Louis C. Marshall, industrial relations.

SENATE ADJOURNS QUICKLY Washington, Nov. 5.—The senate broke all records today when it adjourned one minute after convening. Six senators were present.