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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report
Oregon: Tonight and Thursday rain; warmer east portion tonight; moderate southerly winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR-- NO. SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

FATE OF GERMAN PRINCE IS YET UNKNOWN VICTORIOUS REVOLUTION RULES THROUGHOUT GERMANY

DR. SOLF'S APPEAL CONCERNING FOOD "CONTEMPTIBLE"

Times Berates Solf, Saying Its Merely Attempt At Mischief Making.

STEPS TO ORGANIZE RELIEF ALREADY TAKEN

Armistice Plainly Shows That Allies Contemplate Feeding Germany.

London, Nov. 13.—(British Admiral wireless.)—The Times described Dr. Solf's appeal to President Wilson regarding conditions of the armistice as affecting food of the German people, as a "contemptible attempt at mischief-making."

"Solf has but to look at the armistice in order to see that the allies and the United States contemplate the re-feeding of Germany during the armistice as shall be found necessary," says the Times. "That is both right and wise. It is our plain interest to do what in us lies to preserve a stabilized government in Germany, if only in order to have some responsible person with whom to deal. President Wilson is also stated that steps have been taken to organize relief to the peoples of the central powers. By use of their title tonnage it is possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed peoples."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Germany, who never stowed mercy, has now to explore it. The allies will no doubt in these circumstances take such steps as humanity dictates so far as they can do so consistently with feeding their own populations."

ABE MARTIN



The only thing we'd want that was made in Germany is a perforated helmet. "I declare I don't see how the food killer ever gets any sleep," said Mrs. Tipton Bud today.

PEACE CONCLAVE HELD ONLY WHEN ORDER RULES

Supplying Of Foodstuffs To Central Powers Agreed To By President.

By Robert Bender.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, Nov. 13.—President Wilson is ready to consider "favorably" the supplying of foodstuffs to Germany, if he can be assured order is being and will continue to be maintained there. This reply has been sent Germany in answer to her appeal for food. The only other condition placed upon the matter was that there be a guarantee of equitable distribution.
The German appeal delivered yesterday through the Swiss minister said: "The German government urgently requests the president of the United States to inform the German chancellor, Ebert, by wireless, whether he may be assured that the government of the United States is ready to send foodstuffs without delay if public order is maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution is guaranteed."
The main portion of the answer as given by this government through Secretary Lansing said: "At a joint session of the two houses of congress on November 11, the president of the United States announced that the representatives of the associated governments in the supreme war council at Versailles, have, by unanimous resolution, assured the peoples of the central empires 'that everything that is possible in the circumstances' (Continued on page two)

CROWN PRINCE MAY BE DEAD OR MAY BE WITH HIS TROOPS AT FRONT

Imperial Palace At Potsdam Seized By Workmen And Sailors.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—The body of Frederick Wilhelm, former German crown prince has been found, covered with bayonet and bullet wounds on a military train bound for the Dutch frontier, it was reported here today.

Openhagen, Nov. 13.—The Wolff bureau, official German news agency, announced today that the former crown prince is with his troops at the front.

The Hague, Nov. 13.—Reports persisted today that the former crown prince was shot dead in Belgium when he tried to cross the frontier. His brother, Prince Adalbert, who was with him, is said to have escaped.

A Few Accomplishments Of Navy Made Public

London, Nov. 13.—Some of the accomplishments of the American navy may now be made public.
From American naval sources the United Press learns that the American navy so far has provided escort for 900,000 troops, which is nearly 50 per cent of the total of American troops in France. American ships also escorted 27 per cent of allied and neutral shipping, including merchantmen, supply ships, munition ships and troops ships.
A mine barrage 300 miles long—the longest in the world—has just been completed from Scotland to Norway, completely enclosing the North sea. The American navy laid 80 per cent of these mines, with about 67,000 American-made, especially designed mines. This is regarded as one of the greatest naval feats in history and was previously believed impossible. The mines were transported from America to two gigantic American naval bases where they were assembled.

KAISER NOW CALLS HIMSELF 'COUNT HOHENZOLLERN'

German Factions May Demand His Extradition Before Socialist Court.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS CLAMOR FOR SEIZURE

Joint Action By Powers Necessary To Send Wilhelm To Elba.

Amsterdam, Nov. 13.—The former kaiser has taken the name of Count Hohenzollern. He probably will buy a large estate in Holland and remain indefinitely.

Amsterdam, Nov. 13.—A statement was published here today to the effect that the former kaiser wishes it known that he has not fled Germany, but departed merely so the new government might not be embarrassed.

Amsterdam, Nov. 13.—Count William Hohenzollern, the former kaiser, plans to make his permanent residence at the Achilleon palace, on the Island of Corfu. It was stated by well informed persons today.

Questionnaires To Be Returned Unsigned

Washington, Nov. 13.—A new ruling by the provost marshal general today sent to local draft boards throughout the country, provided that all draftees who have received their questionnaires shall return them to the local board though they need not be filled out.

The order yesterday was sent all questionnaires in the hands of men who had passed their 30th birthday on September 12 last, should be filled out and returned and all others ignored.

To clear up any confusion, General Crowder today ordered that all questionnaires should be returned to the board unsigned.

BEGINNING OF POST WAR TRANSITIONS NOW

Automobile Industry Is Running On Fifty Percent Basis.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The transition from war time to peace industries is being made gradually right now. The war industries board has made changes in priorities listings and has ameliorated restrictions, so that many lines can begin to resume peace output at once. The automobile industry is now running on a 50 per cent basis as regards passenger cars and can make a 25 per cent increase this month. A number of other industries are permitted to increase half the restrictions now applying. Building projects can increase at once. Restrictions are lifted entirely on lumber, cement, brick and tile production, transportation can go ahead with improvements, cities can make increased improvements.
Curtailments are decreased with respect to farm machinery, stoves, electrical household equipment, sewing machines, talking machines, corsets, beds, boilers and radiators.
Houses costing less than \$10,000 can be erected without reference to the non-war construction branch. Materials will be expedited for various businesses, particularly shipbuilding.

BAKER IS STUDYING PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY CESSATION OF WAR

Practically Every Detail Of Demobilization Yet To Be Worked Out.

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press staff correspondent.)
Washington, Nov. 13.—Returning demobilized soldiers into industries their local draft boards were being worked out by Provost Marshal General Crowder today.

Under Crowder's plan which is tentative and still without formal approval of the war department soldiers will be discharged as fast as their local boards can find jobs for them to step into.

Each local board would act as a soldiers' employment agency until demobilization of the whole national army was complete.

The system would return the soldiers to civil life by exactly the same course as they were taken into the army. Rough details as worked out at General Crowder's office follow:

Each board has a record of the jobs the soldiers left when they joined the army, so the first step would be to ask the former employer if he wished to re-employ the men.

All employers would be asked to list their labor needs with the local board and the kind of work the soldiers wanted ascertained.

If a local board informed the commander of a demobilization camp that it could place fifty machinists, that number of men coming under the jurisdiction of the board making the report could be discharged from the army directly into civil jobs.

Congressmen who were acquainted with Crowder's plan today endorsed it, declaring it was the only possible way so far suggested for demobilizing an army of millions of men without a sudden plunging of the labor market and consequent disturbances in every community in the country.

Baker, his personal aides and advisers and the general staff, are studying the various problems presented by the cessation of hostilities. Of course, some general demobilization plans were made when the war started, but these are insufficient.

The only policy thus far decided on is that nothing shall be done abruptly or in a way likely to upset labor conditions. The return to a peace basis is to be made as smooth and gradual as possible. The stopping of the draft machine was the first step. Orders to prevent launching of work already contracted for, but not actually begun, are now going out.

"So far we are working around the fringe of the program; we have not tackled the heart of it," Baker said today.

He is studying the best method of sending the soldiers to their homes. Those chiefly needed in industries will probably be among the first to return, though Baker made it clear that so many considerations enter into the problem that nothing definite has been worked out. General Pershing and General Bliss in France are working on this phase of the problem also.

Baker has several civilian aides as well as the general staff working on the future of the student army training corps, which controls practically every high school, college and university in the country. He said today that though it is too early to announce a victory, the aim is to return the schools to a peace footing at the earliest possible moment without doing it so suddenly as to put any of them out of business because of the changes from "war courses" to their normal peace curriculum and the removal of the army students.

How fast to return to their homes men now in training camps is another problem. This will depend largely, Baker indicated, on reports from Pershing and Bliss as to conditions on the other side.

TOMMY ATKINS SCORES

Private (to newly promoted lance corporal)—"What they give such blokes as you stripes for beats me."
Lance corporal—"Not for being lazy, anyhow."
Private—"No; I know all about that, 'cos if they did you'd look like a bloomin' zer."

HERBERT HOOVER SAYS FOOD CONVERSATION IS STILL NECESSARY

Can Abandon Substitutes For Wheat, But Fats Must Be Saved.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Warring against famine and anarchy in Europe, Food Administrator Hoover today declared the American people must conserve food along new lines, that Europe may be fed.

"Famine," he said, "is the mother of anarchy. If we value our own safety and the social organization of the world if we value the preservation of civilization itself, we can't sit idly by and see the growth of this cancer in the world vials."

He declared there are conditions of famine in Europe, "that will be beyond our power to remedy."

"There are 40,000,000 people in north Russia to whom I fear little access with food can be obtained this winter," he said. "Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy and shortly many of their ports will be frozen even if international transport could be realized. I expect the most dreadful results of starvation beyond all human power to avert."

Hoover's discussion of the food situation in Europe was made to a gathering of state food administrators this afternoon on the eve of his departure for Europe to take up the work of food distribution to liberated peoples.

He appealed for the necessity of continuation of food conservation in the United States, even though the armistice is signed.

"From the inability of governments to secure food for their people," he said, "grows a revolution and chaos. From inability to supply their people grows stability of government and the defeat of anarchy. If we put it on no higher plane than our interests in the protection of our institutions we must bear ourselves in solution of this problem."

"There are millions of people now liberated from the German yoke, for whose interests we have fought and bled for the last 18 months. It is now up to us not to neglect any measures which enable them to return to health and self-supporting national life."

"This is the broad outlook of some kind of food administration during the 12 months. As to what the detailed structure of our organization may be can be developed from time to time to suit conditions. It will be months until formal peace. In the meantime, the organization must remain intact if we are to serve the high purposes I have outlined and after that we can decide our course upon the basis of unity."

Hoover told the state administrators that a "new world situation in food" requires a change in domestic food policies.

A balance sheet of the world's food supply is approximately as follows until the next harvest:

Sufficient supplies, with economy in consumption, of wheat and rye and shortage of about 3,000,000 tons in feeds for dairy animals, sufficient supplies with economy in consumption, of other feeds, beans, peas and rice; a shortage of 3,000,000 pounds in pork products dairy products and vegetable oils; sufficient beef to load all refrigerating ships available; sufficient sugar for our own normal consumption if we keep on short rations, but shortage if they increase their rations.

This being the new world food situation, created by the collapse of the war, Hoover summarized the prime changes in our food policies on today's outlook as follows:

"That we may now advantageously abandon the use of substitutes in our wheat bread but that we would still require economy and elimination of waste in its consumption. That for the present we need conservation in butter and condensed milk. That we must extend this to all fats.

"We can contemplate at most, maintaining fully three pounds per month of sugar per person of household sugar and on the present outlook we can by the availability of Java sugars to Europe begin at once to relax more restraints on sugar pending some changes in Europe's policies.

"These are special features in changes of policy, but the shifting of conservation from one commodity to another is not the whole policy. There

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"REVOLUTION IS EFFECTIVE ALL OVER GERMANY"

Communications Now Signed German Legation Instead Imperial Legation.

REPUBLICS PROCLAIMED IN BERLIN AND VIENNA

Hindenburg In Communication With Workmen's And Soldier's Council.

London, Nov. 13.—The new German government emphasizes in wireless dispatches sent out from Berlin that the revolution is now effective practically everywhere in the country and that disorder has been reduced to a minimum.

Despite this assurance, a Copenhagen report insisted that Monday—when the new government declared that all was quiet in Berlin—officers and cadets still loyal to the former kaiser were resisting the "red guards" in the capital, from the royal library and other public buildings.

A Hamburg dispatch received by way of Amsterdam said that German union headquarters had notified the local headquarters as follows:

"A workmen's and soldiers' council has been formed at the front without disturbance. It entered into communication with Field Marshal Von Hindenburg Tuesday."

The Hogue relayed the following Berlin dispatch:

"The revolution has been completed with little bloodshed. Chancellor Luers cabinet comprises Scheideemann, Lansberg, Haase, Dittmann and Barth."

A wireless dispatch from Berlin states that Dr. Solf had requested of the German legation in the United States "German consulate," instead of "imperial," as hitherto.

The workmen and soldiers still have complete control of the North sea and Heligoland, according to Amsterdam reports.

Dispatches from Zurich announced that republics had been proclaimed both in Berlin and Vienna.

The following delayed dispatch was sent out by the Berlin wireless:

The workmen and soldiers announced that the kaiser, Kaiserin and crown prince have arrived at Maastricht, where they are awaiting decision of the Dutch government regarding their admission into Holland.

"It is untrue that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is included in the party. He is in general headquarters and in support of the agreement we submit. Crown Prince Rupprecht likewise is remaining at his post."

AMERICANS MARK TIME

With the American Army at the front, Nov. 12.—The American army is marking time until orders come from Marshal Foch for the next move.

Very few Germans were seen along the front lines, which gave rise to the belief that plans were already under way for withdrawing back to their own order.

Cessation of hostilities has wrought wonderful changes on this front.

Marching columns of troops going into battle are replaced by groups of doughboys and poilus rejoicing at the success of their great efforts.

Towns in this part of France continue to celebrate with unabated joy.

MINISTRY HAS FALLEN

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 13.—The ministry of Garcia De la Huerta Bahamonde has fallen because, it is said, of his alleged pro-German inclinations. A great celebration of the allies' victory will be held tomorrow.