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FORTY-FIRST YEAR--1918

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS  
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## U-BOATS SURRENDER TO ENGLISH ADMIRAL OFF HARWICH COAST

### Allied Armies Of Occupation Well On Way To Rhine.—Americans Begin Second Phase Of Advance When March Was Taken Up Across Frontiers Of German Soil And Duchy Of Luxemburg.—Powerful Defense Systems With New Wire Entanglements Are Encountered.

By Webb Miller.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With The Americans Advancing Toward The Rhine, Nov. 20.—The second phase of the American advance began today when the march was taken up across the frontiers of German terrain and the duchy of Luxemburg.  
The columns moved in the direction of Thionville (Diedenhofen) and the city of Luxemburg.  
Thionville is 16 miles directly north of Metz and about nine miles from the Franco-German frontier. Luxemburg is 16 miles north of Thionville and 12 miles from the French frontier.  
The day's objectives represent an advance of about 20 miles. The Americans were close on the heels of the Germans, at some points the latter's wire guards being sighted.  
**Trains Follow Infantry.**  
The Americans are rapidly consolidating the occupied regions. Locomotives drawing long trains are following up the infantry and within a few miles of the front lines.  
Enormous quantities of materials are still being taken over. Frequently supplies and ammunition are abandoned without any effort as to see that they are properly delivered.  
Powerful defense systems with new wire entanglements are encountered every few miles, showing that the enemy planned to make a desperate resistance.  
In every town is posted proclamation notifying the soldiers that the new government is in authority.  
**British Advance 28 Miles.**  
London, Nov. 20.—The allied armies

## HAYS WILL FIGHT "PENROSEISM" ON RETURN TO SENATE

### Finds Stand Of Progressives Against "Old Guard" Control Quite Disturbing.

### PROTECTIVE TARIFF IS PENROSE IDEA OF TAXING

### Progressives Have Not Mapped Out Any Definite Program Of Attack.

By L. C. Martin  
Washington, Nov. 20.—So disturbing is the progressive stand against republican "old guard" control of the senate that Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, will come to Washington tomorrow, it is said.  
Hays will find a situation comparable to the fight on "canonism." The fight today is on "Penroseism" as applied to the taxation policy of the government during reconstruction and afterwards.  
Before he comes here, it is said, Hays will have received a letter written him by a leading progressive, insisting that Penrose be eliminated as possible chairman of the finance committee after the republicans take control on March 4. This letter, it is said, was mailed this week to New York, but as Hays has been in the middle west he probably has not received it. At any rate, no answer has come.  
**Outline Status**  
A prominent senate progressive today outlined the present status of the fight against the Penrose idea. He said progressives have not held meetings or organized. They have simply found themselves in accord on this point—that they would rather leave the republican party than vote for Penrose as chairman of the finance committee.  
They believe, said this senator, that election of Penrose would constitute adoption by the republican party as one of its policies the Penrose idea of taxation, which is the raising of most of the revenue through a protective tariff, while big incomes and profits go practically untaxed. They do not demand election of a so-called progressive as chairman. They will be satisfied with anyone who does not agree with Penrose.  
**Favor Rule of Merit**  
They are not particularly concerned with the rule of seniority, against which a fight is to be waged in both house and senate. They thoroughly favor, however, substitution of the rule of merit for the rule of seniority in choosing senate chairmen.  
The progressives have not mapped out any definite program of attack, but they believe that six of them, pledged to knife Penrose, can do it with the help of democrats, and still not surrender republican control of the senate organization.  
**Six Identify Themselves**  
More than six have already identified themselves more or less actively with the anti-Penrose movement. They have no hope that Penrose will voluntarily step aside and be content with  
(Continued on page two)

## TEUTON LEADERS OVERPLAY CHANCE OF BOLSHEVISM

### Still Is Active Danger For Germans, However, Is Belief Expressed.

### UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD IS PROPHESED

### Liberty For German Won't Prove As Intoxicating As To Slav Is Belief.

By Carl D. Grant.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Washington, Nov. 20.—That there is an active danger of bolshevism in Germany, but that Teutonic leaders are overplaying that possibility for their own ends, is the official attitude of this government today toward the German situation. This position was revealed by the state department.  
It was pointed out that the semi-calm of recent days need not necessarily be significant. Russia started rather quietly, but when bolshevism burst in its fullness the nation went mad. The state department scarcely expects events to follow the same sequence in Germany, for the intellect and training of the average German are higher than those of the Slav. It was pointed out, that Russia came out of actual serfdom only a comparatively few years ago. The German has not been a real serf, though he has been bowed down by caste and autocratic rule.  
**Real Chance of Bolshevism.**  
However, it was said that liberty for the Teuton probably will not prove as intoxicating as to the Russian. The chief element in the situation, as seen by the state department, is the danger that when the dead of winter comes there may be hunger through unequal food distribution. That, as President Wilson has pointed out, tends to anarchy. So the state department feels that there is still chance of genuine bolshevism, with bad consequences in Germany.  
On the other hand, the official giving the above points added the suggestion that Germany was overplaying the possible menace in an effort to enlist sympathy for herself and to gain modification of armistice and peace terms.  
"Looking at the matter from the German viewpoint, it seems quite the logical thing for them to do," said the authority.  
He indicated, however, that neither this nation nor the allies are being unduly swayed by the Solf radiogram, swailing for help and appealing for sympathy.  
**KARL HOPES TO SAVE THRONE.**  
Bern, Nov. 20.—Emperor Karl still hopes to save his throne, according to reports circulated here today.  
A delegation of Austro-Hungarians has arrived in Switzerland for the purpose of urging upon the allies the personal claims of Karl for generous treatment.  
Canada's casualties in the war up to the morning of the armistice totalled 211,358 men.  
(Continued on page two)

## WILSON ADJUSTS PRELIMINARIES PREPARATORY TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE AND PEACE CONCLAVE

### HISTORIC CITY UNDER PROTECTION OF FRANCE

### Metz Formally Taken Over By French And Citizens Show Wild Enthusiasm.

By Frank J. Taylor  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Metz, Nov. 19.—(Delayed)—The nightmare of German domination in Lorraine ended today and this historic city slept tonight under the protection of mother France.  
Metz was formally taken over by the French today when Marshal Pétain reviewed the Tenth army before the statue of Marshal Ney.  
French civilians, and a majority of the Lorrainers were wildly enthusiastic during the ceremonies this afternoon, while a small pro-German minority looked passively on.  
General Mangin, injured in a fall from a frightened horse, was unable to share in the honors of occupation.  
The crowds cheered the aviator, Jules and the aviators swooped over head. One of the machines crashed headon

into the crowded square but, miraculously only a few persons were injured.  
Numbers of children unceasingly shouted: "Vive la France," not knowing any other French words because of the German laws forbidding the teaching of that language.  
The last of the Germans departed Sunday. The soldiers revolted and the officers were shot of their chevrons and belts before the civilians. There were no signs of disorder other than that four statues of Wilhelm were razed and the head broken off the statue of Daniel outside the cathedral, the face of which the former kaiser years ago caused to be replaced with a replica of his own features. The headless statue was decorated with a sign on which was inscribed in Latin "Thus passes earthly glory."  
Shops and restaurants were busy. Food was plentiful and substantial with the exception of bread.  
There were no wild demonstrations after the military review, the French element remaining quietly happy. The few Germans appeared resigned.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Washington, Nov. 20.—President Wilson is cleaning up a mass of work preliminary to leaving the country for the peace conference in France. Making no engagements whatever except those important to the task in hand, the president is devoting himself now to His annual message to congress, which will outline his reconstruction policies and disclose his domestic purpose for the remainder of his term.  
Determining what war bureaus shall be retained during the reconstruction period and which ones will be dismissed.  
Selection of the republican member of America's peace delegation.  
Details of his forthcoming trip to Europe; and  
Routine business which must be cleared before he goes.  
Because the president is uncertain how long he may have to remain in France, he is clearing up details for an indefinite period ahead.  
**Vessel Not Chosen.**  
President Wilson and his party will go to Europe on a big transport, according to present plans. The particular vessel has not been chosen yet, Secretary Daniels said today.  
The navy will provide a battleship and destroyer convoy as a guard of honor for the presidential ship.  
It is proposed to take the entire peace delegation on the transport and leave a large vessel will be needed, it was stated.  
As for the peace delegation, it appears now that it will be composed of the president, Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of War Baker, Colonel E. M. House and one republican—probably Ellhu Root. Announcement of the personnel will be made very soon.  
Until late last night the president discussed with senators the details of pending legislation and some of his ideas on reconstruction, including the probable labor policy he will advocate and the need of building up and protecting a great American merchant marine.  
He plans to sail for France December 3rd, after delivering his annual message to congress on December 2.  
Meaning the government is having many new problems presented to it for settlement at the peace table—particularly by neutrals who took President Wilson as their friend.  
**Neutrals Send Delegates.**  
Neutrals confidently expect to send delegates to the conference. Unless they are formally invited to attend, they will ask permission to send representatives. The issues, neutral diplomats here say, are too vital to permit silence.  
They point out that neutrals have suffered heavily in the war and that they must have a hand in the settlement to prevent future wars.  
The conference probably will be divided into two sections, according to diplomatic opinion. One will concern only belligerent questions. The other will concern the formation of a league of nations and all countries are expected to participate in this discussion.  
Organization of a league of nations may precede settlement of belligerent claims, President Wilson regarding the league as the most essential consideration for a just peace settlement.  
**League Necessary.**  
Settlement of allied demands will be easier after a league of nations is secured, diplomats say. Terms of peace may be entirely different in event of a league of nations from those which will be necessary if no league is formed. Hence the necessity for getting this

## ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WILL OUTLINE POLICIES

### President And His Party Sail For Europe On Big Transport Vessel.

## REPUBLICAN DELEGATE WILL BE SELECTED SOON

### Navy To Provide Battleship And Destroyer Convoy As Mark Of Honor.

By Robert J. Bender.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
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## CORDIAL RECEPTION ASSURED PRESIDENT IN ALLIED COUNTRIES

### As Declared That No Spirit Of Jealousy Exists Toward United States.

London, Nov. 20.—President Wilson is assured of the most cordial reception in every allied country, both from the people and from officials. There were many evidences today that the executive head of the American republic would receive a welcome such as has never before been accorded a foreign dignitary. Receipt of the news that he has definitely decided to personally attend the forthcoming peace conference served to make manifest the great respect and affection felt on this side for the man who has so clearly outlined the policies of the world's  
(Continued on page two)

## HOWARD OFFERS NO APOLOGY FOR RECENT NEWS MIS-STATEMENT

### Says Bulletin Furnished To Admiral Was Not "Rumor" But Was Official.

New York, Nov. 20.—"Neither I, myself, nor the United Press has any apology to offer for giving to the American people as news a statement of the signing of the armistice announced as official and furnished in writing for publication by the vice admiral of the United States in supreme command of all the American naval forces in France. Were the same identical proposition presented tomorrow, we would not exactly as on November 7. No newspaperman could or would do otherwise."  
Roy W. Howard, president of the United Press, made the foregoing statement upon his return to New York today after having spent yesterday in Washington where he conferred with Secretary of the Navy Daniels and other government officials, following his return to the United States on a government transport.  
"The bulletin which Admiral Wilson gave out and which the United Press carried, was not a 'rumor' or a 'report.' It was a bulletin furnished to the admiral as official and so given to us," continued Howard.  
**No Ground for Doubting**  
"It was given to us for publication by the ranking active United States naval officer in France. There was no more ground for doubting Admiral Wilson's source of news than there would have been for doubting the statement had it come from Marshal Foch.  
"It was about 10 o'clock in the morning (French time) when I first learned of a rumor that the armistice had been signed. The report was current in both French and American army circles in Brest when I arrived that morning to embark for the United States.  
"I put in the entire day endeavoring to confirm the report. But it was not until four o'clock in the afternoon that Admiral Wilson was notified on what he stated official authority and on what I know he had every reason to believe was official authority, that the armistice had been signed."  
**Brest Experts Announced It**  
"The announcement had been made  
(Continued on page two)

## REMARKABLE GROWTH OF BANKS IN THREE YEARS

The four banks in Salem had on deposit Nov. 1, 1918, the total sum of \$7,322,652.00.  
Three years ago when the call came in November, the total deposits of the four banks was \$4,473,756.00. The increase in the bank deposits for war time period of the past three years is \$2,848,896.00.  
The growth has been gradual. Starting with the November, 1915, call the banks had on deposit \$4,473,756.00. When the call came from the government for a statement one year later, Nov. 1916, the deposits totaled \$5,154,732.00. Again one year later in November of 1917, the deposits had increased to the then unknown figure of \$6,872,882.00. And with the statement for November 1, 1918, the amount had grown to the sum of \$7,322,652.00.

	1915	1916	1917	1918
Ladd & Bush	\$2,471,220	\$3,014,885	\$3,749,996	\$4,329,386
U. S. National	1,171,894	1,134,586	1,575,502	1,631,788
Capital National	622,586	772,575	1,182,240	957,737
Bank of Commerce	298,056	235,716	365,144	403,741

## TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS CONSOLIDATE DEC. 1

### Burleson Ordered Vacation For All Employees With Full Pay.

Washington, Nov. 20.—All telegraph systems now under government control shall be operated as one, effective December 1, Postmaster General Burleson ruled today.  
This action was taken, Burleson explained, "in order that the telegraph facilities may be used to the fullest extent and the transmission of messages expedited."  
All offices will then "accept for transmission all classes of messages now accepted by any one of them at the prescribed rates."  
At the same time Burleson ordered that after January 1 all telegraph employees shall receive vacations with full pay.  
Those in the service continuously for two years or more will be granted two weeks vacation. Those in the service continuously for one year will get one week's vacation.  
Vacations must be taken when assigned.  
**GERMANY CAN NEVER AGAIN BECOME FIRST CLASS NAVAL POWER**  
Today's First Act Of Surrender Of Fleet Marks Close Of Hun Supremacy.  
By J. W. T. Mason  
(United Press War Correspondent.)  
New York, Nov. 20.—Today's first act of the surrender of the principal part of the German battle fleet to the British navy is the most stupendous feat in German's capitulation. It means that Germany can never again become a first class naval power as long as surface warships of the present time are the controlling instruments of victory at sea. The ultimate disposition of Germany's dreadnaughts, battle cruisers, battleships, destroyers and submarines will be made by the peace conference. They may be taken out to sea and sunk, or they may be transferred to the league of nations, or they may be divided among the allies.  
Public opinion would nowhere justify their return to Germany. They are permanently lost to the great fleet that Hohenzollern and Von Tirpitz created. It is possible for a defeated army to be reorganized. New man power comes to it with regularity in all countries. But this isn't true of warships.  
**Recovery Impossible.**  
Once naval power is allowed to recede, its recovery has almost always proved practically impossible. Dread-

## REVELATIONS ABOUT TEUTON NAVY APPEAR IN BERLIN NEWSPAPER

### Discovered That British Fleet Doubled Hun Fleet In Size.

London, Nov. 20.—(British Admiralty wireless).—Captain Persius, the well known German naval critic, has chosen the moment when the finest vessels of the German navy are about to surrender to the allies to publish in the Berliner Tageblatt an article containing sensational revelations.  
"The hope that the German fleet would be able in a second Skagerrack battle to beat the British fleet rested upon bluff and lies of the naval authorities," said Persius.  
"In August, 1914, Germany had about one million tonnage in warships, while Britain had double that, and, thanks to the mistakes of Von Tirpitz, the German material was quite inferior to the British.  
**Saved by Bad Weather**  
"In the Skagerrack battle the German fleet was saved from destruction partly by good leadership and partly by favorable weather conditions. Had the weather been clear, or Scheer's leadership less able, the destruction of the whole German navy would have resulted. The long range British guns would have completely smashed the lighter armed German ships. As it was the losses of the German fleet were enormous and on June 1 it was clear to every thinking man that the Skagerrack battle must be the only one of the war.  
"On all sides, Von Tirpitz was advised to construct only submarines, but he remained obstinate.  
"On October 3, several members of the reitstafel, by earnest appeal to the army command, obtained the issuance of an order terminating the construction of battleships in order that the material might be used in making U-boats. In the meantime there was so great a scarcity of material that it became necessary to disarm a number of battleships and take the metal.  
**Ships Disarmed**  
"In this manner, at the beginning of 1916, twenty three battleships were disarmed, and one newly built cruiser, at the beginning of this year the navy consisted only of dreadnaughts and battleships of the Helgoland, Kaiser and Margraf type, and some of the battle cruisers. All the ships which Von Tirpitz constructed from 1897 to 1906 at a cost of innumerable millions had been destroyed, and the U-boats were never able to fight against the British warships.  
"Von Capelle constructed very few submarines, but in official quarters it was still stated that Germany possessed an enormous number of U-boats and that the losses were practically nil. That was not true.  
"In 1917, 83 submarines were constructed, while 66 were destroyed. In April, 1917, Germany had 126 submarines. In October she had 146. In February, 1918, she had 156, and in June 113. Those were called 'front' subma-



Our idea of Simon pure patriotism is that it means just to give the 'old' the government. Don't be fooled, it's the public that really pays all political debts.

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