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Weather Report
Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday rain west portion, probably rain or snow east portion; brisk southerly winds.

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PRESIDENT OUTLINES RECONSTRUCTION PLAN AMERICANS ARE OCCUPYING PRUSSIAN TERRITORY TODAY

PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERS HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO EXPECTANT CONGRESSMEN AND LARGE CROWDS

DECLARES IT HIS DUTY TO ATTEND PEACE CONCLAVE

President Believes Final Peace Will Be Completed By Spring.

HE DESIRES PASSAGE OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LAW

Leaves Railroads' Future With Congress But Recommends Careful Study of Matter.

By Robert J. Bender.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, Dec. 2.—President Wilson's "readjustment" message to congress today is his answer to critics of his peace trip and post-war economic plans.

Convening at noon for the "short session," members of the house and senate were in such a frame of mind toward the chief executive as to make his appearance little short of dramatic. He faced the necessity of replying in formal measure—either directly or indirectly—to the most acrid criticism of his plan to attend the peace conference in Europe and of clearing up his position on readjustment problems, such as railroad and war control, opening of natural resources and broadened educational opportunities for the youth of the nation.

Previous to the hour of delivery, the most complete measures were taken to guard the contents of the message, the only thing positively known being that it was longer than usual, about 4000 words.

Features of the Message.
Declaring that present government agencies can handle the routine problems of readjustment, President Wilson today said the chief need of the country is development of its railroads, waterways, highways and country roads. The old system of handling railroads, he said, brought "conditions of retardation without development." Some "new element of policy" is absolutely necessary, he declared, for the public service, release of credit and protection of stockholders.

"I frankly turn to you for counsel," he said, at which republicans in the joint congress session hearing him, laughed.
In his annual message to a joint session opening the short term of the "reconstruction congress" today, the president outlined his and other measures as his policies of readjustment.
His Duty to Go.
At the same time, he explained his peace trip to Europe, as one that it was his "duty" to make.
"May I not hope," he added, "that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform" "I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support?"
The president declared he believed the final peace would be completed by spring.
Meanwhile, he said, the American businessman, with his "quick initiative" is going ahead with his readjustment. As for any definite concrete scheme of "reconstruction," he added, none had emerged as yet which he believed

PRESIDENT'S READJUSTMENT PROGRAM

Passage of woman's suffrage.
Use of existing government agencies to effect reconstruction.
Immediate resumption of development of public works to provide employment for returning soldiers.
Ratification of the Columbian treaty to improve Pan-American relations.
Immediate determination of taxes for 1918, 1919 and 1920 and lifting as much of the tax burden from business as government needs will permit.
Priority of distribution of American raw materials to war stricken nations.
Complete consummation of the three-year naval program.
Leaves determination of railroads' future to congress, but recommends against return to pre-war conditions of railroad control unmodified.
Urges railroad control question be studied by congress immediately to quickly remove doubt of their future.
Reclamation of arid, swamp and cut-over land.
Peace based upon international justice, not merely domestic safety.
President Wilson's reason for attending the peace conference: "The gallant men of our armed forces have fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country. I owe it to them to see to it that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them. I am now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain. I can think of no call to service which would transcend this."

Democratic members and large groups in the galleries rose and cheered.

FIRST LOAD OF SOLDIERS LANDS SINCE END OF WAR

Four Thousand Troops On Liner Mauretania Greeted With Uproar of Whistles

New York, Dec. 2.—Bearing the first load of American troops to come home from Europe since the war ended, the big Cunard liner Mauretania emerged from the chill fogs that shrouded the lower bay today, received a vociferous welcome and docked at her Fourteenth street pier.
There, the 4000 troops, mostly aviation units that had been training in England, were transferred to ferry boats and taken around the lower Manhattan to Long Island City, where they were transferred to Camp Mills.
New York greeted the first home bound transport with a New Years eve uproar of whistles and sirens, a fluttering of scraps of paper from roofs of skyscrapers and a cheering and flourishing of handkerchiefs from ferry boats and windows of tall buildings as the Lusitania's sister ship, in her checkerboard camouflage, her upper decks a mass of khaki uniforms, moved majestically up the river. The ferries carrying the boys to Long Island City received similar greetings all the way.
Delighted with Messages.
In reply to a request from Mayor Hylan, asking that the troops be given permission to parade from the pier up Fifth avenue, Secretary of War Baker

FEAR THAT GERMANY HAS SUPRISE UP HER SLEEVE, IN FRANCE

Kaiser's Decree Of Abdication Not Satisfactory—Merely Bluff, Many Think.

By William Philip Summs
(United Press staff correspondent)
Paris, Dec. 2.—That Germany is carrying a surprise up her sleeve is the contention here.
"A coup d'etat is not regarded as improbable. The Kaiser's decree of abdication is not satisfactory. Many believe it is only a bluff for the benefit of the rabble. The junkers and workmen and soldiers are fighting among themselves and Berlin admits there are no masters of the situation."
A high authority declared to the United Press today that the United States must stand by the allies—that Europeans never needed America more than now, while anything is liable to happen in Germany.
"The role of the United States, which was decisive in the war, is equally important in preparations for peace," declares the Times.
"Nothing can be done before President Wilson arrives. The present conversations in London are not diplomatic. Proof of this can be found in the fact that Marshal Foch and not Foreign Minister Poincaré accompanied Premier Clemenceau."

WAR BETWEEN CHILE AND PERU POSSIBLE UNLESS U. S. STEPS IN

Rumors Of Alliance Among Small Countries Make Situation More Serious.

Washington, Dec. 2.—War on the South American west coast is threatened unless the United States or concerted powers intervene in the Peru-Chile dispute, according to Latin-American diplomats here.
Latest advices from Lima and Santiago verified reports of mobilization at both capitals. Both the Chilean ambassador and the Peruvian legation admitted that undoubtedly a crisis was at hand.
The most serious aspect, diplomats said, was the evidence that attempts are being made to form alliances that might throw the entire continent into war. Dispatches announcing the recall of the Brazilian minister to Peru were held to be without logical foundation.
Rumors mentioned a lineup of Brazil, Bolivia and Peru against Chile, Argentina and Mexico. It was also suggested by Latin-American diplomats that Bolivia and Argentina might stand by Peru against Chile, owing to Chile's admitted military and naval superiority.
Wants Abrogation of Treaty.
The general diplomatic view was that Chile insisted on forcing the war to bring about abrogation of the treaty regarding the occupied provinces of Tacna-Arica. It is declared she feels certain her retention of the territory will not be upheld at the peace table in France and that she has all to win and nothing to lose in a brisk conflict that might enable her to reclose the real issues involved.
The United Press is able to announce today official verification of its exclusive report several weeks ago that Peru positively will make formal submission to the peace conference of her demands for a fairly conducted plebiscite in Tacna-Arica.
The Peruvians contend that "President Wilson's statements in the matter of self-determination of peoples gives Peru a feeling of perfect confidence in the early realization of justice" and that "the United States will not demand justice in middle Europe and the Balkans and at the same time permit oppression among the Americas."

TRANSPORT "GEORGE WASHINGTON," READY FOR PEACE DELEGATES

Expected To Sail With Presidential Party Tuesday With Escort Of Destroyers.

New York, Dec. 2.—The transport George Washington is tied up at Pier 4, Hoboken, today ready to take aboard President Wilson, his guests and American delegates to the peace conference. The big vessel, under convoy, is expected to sail for Europe tomorrow or early Wednesday.
Every comfort possible is being arranged for the presidential party. Navy cooks will not be required to cater to them, as a crew of fifty culinary experts, confectioners, bakers and waiters from a famous hotel have been put aboard.
The peace delegates and other guests are expected to board the George Washington before 3 o'clock Tuesday, at which hour she is scheduled to steam out to Gravesend bay and anchor, awaiting the president.
The presidential party is to occupy the suites and cabins on the promenade deck. These have been entirely renovated and refurbished for the trip. They are described as plain, but home like.
An orchestra will go along, playing at luncheon, dinner and on special occasions.
The Brooklyn navy yard band will give concerts on the decks and will play when the George Washington enters the harbor of Brest, which is expected to be on December 11 or 12.

OREGON SOLDIERS LEAD ALL IN HEALTH

Rupert Blue, Surgeon General Of United States Gives This Report.

It is Oregon first again.
This time it is in the manliness, cleanliness and healthiness of the young men Oregon sent to war.
Oregon leads all other states in the small number of men who were afflicted with venereal diseases when they were received at the training camps. Oregon's percentage of diseased men was fifty-nine hundredths of one per cent, which is the best record of any state in the union.
Here is what Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States, says in a telegram received by the Oregon Social Hygiene Society, which sent a copy to J. A. Churchill, superintendent of public instruction:
"A tabulation of 1,000,000 reports first received from camp surgeons throughout the country shows that Oregon leads the country with a rate of fifty-nine hundredths of one per cent to have a venereal disease on arriving in camp. It is hoped that Oregon can continue vigorous measures in combating venereal diseases during the period of demobilization and thereafter."
The secretary of the Social Hygiene Society, in his letter to Superintendent Churchill, says:
"The executive committee of the society feels that you, as superintendent of public instruction, will be especially interested in this wonderful showing of our state and that you will be glad to know of this indisputable evidence of the fact that the public mind will respond to clean instruction in matters of sex."
"The message justifies absolutely the expenditure of the time and money. We rejoice with you in this truly remarkable record."
The record for the state having the greatest number of men afflicted was 8.9 per cent.

400 Square Miles of German Territory Occupied by Yanks

Americans Encounter Little Hostility From Inhabitants As They Cross Into Enemy Territory.—People In Valley Towns Hid At First, When Columns Of Doughboys Marched Along Streets, But Gradually Ventured Out.

By Webb Miller
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With the American in Prussia, Dec. 1.—(Via Courier to Nancy, Dec. 2.)—The Third army today occupied about 400 square miles of German territory including scores of towns and villages. The Americans encountered little hostility from the inhabitants. While hundreds lined the streets in Treves, there was absolute silence as the tired 8.1st infantry of the Fifth division marched in and occupied the city.
Five hours before the official entry into Treves, an American train arrived at the Treves station. It was composed of a captured locomotive and cars and was in charge of the Thirty eighth engineers. They left Verdun and crossed the frontier simultaneously with the troops. They made the trip without incident and reported that all tracks were intact and the crews working, as specified in the armistice.
When I entered Treves, hundreds of civilians were crowded at the station, staring at the train. The streets were filled with well dressed people. Many discharged soldiers were mingling with the crowds. Streetcar service continued, several cars passing through the marching columns.
Band Played American Airs.
With a band playing American marching airs, the Americans swung up the principal street. A hush fell on the city and the people were strangely quiet. They didn't talk, even among themselves.
Police appointed by the local workmen's and soldiers' council aided in clearing the streets. The doughboys mostly looked neither to right nor left but marched quietly to the barracks in the center of the town. The commander had arranged for the furnishing of wood and forage.
General Parker, commanding the First division, at the head of the company of the Sixteenth infantry, was the first to reach the outskirts of Treves. All the other troops, with the exception of the Sixth infantry, skirted the town.
The band was playing and regimental flags flying as the regiment swung through the principal streets, led by Colonel Henry Hunt. The people stood staring curiously or followed quietly behind the Americans. The streets were patrolled by deputies of the local workmen's and soldiers' council, who wore white arm bands and carried rifles.
Church Bells Told.
During the march through the city church bells tolled and American airplanes circled overhead. Both the Germans and the Americans maintained a certain aloofness and there was little fraternization. The doughboys maintained an soldierly, dignified attitude.
While there was considerable crowd on the streets, the majority of the people stayed indoors and peeped through the windows. Not a single German flag could be observed anywhere.
The Americans began their march into Prussian territory shortly after dawn. The Third division crossed the Moselle in the region of Remich; the First near Gravenmacher; the Thirty Second farther north and the Second in the region of Echtermach. The whole front advanced with the Moselle as an axis.
Aroused Before Dawn.
Before dawn the men were aroused at a hasty breakfast and fell in. All the roads toward the Moselle were soon jammed.
Generals Lassited, Leppene and Hoang rode ahead of the advance guard at the points of crossing and were the first of the army of occupation to occupy Germany.
Within half an hour after the general had crossed the river the valley was alive with khaki columns. There was some cheering as the doughboys first stepped onto German soil. But as the proceeding was very quiet and businesslike.

People Hid at First.
In the valley towns the people at first hid indoors and not a soul appeared in the streets. But as they found the Americans paid no attention to them they gradually ventured out.
After the occupation of Treves, Colonel Hunt visited the burgomaster and informed him that military law would be enforced but that the inhabitants would not be interfered with as long as they were peaceable.
He asked the burgomaster to furnish provisions and billets for the American officers.
The Third army's plans for civil government of the German town leaves the machinery as much as possible in the hands of the German authorities, the Americans' work being mainly that of supervision. In taking over the railways, streetcars, telegraphs and telephones, postoffices and lighting systems the Americans will see that efficient service is maintained, utilizing as much as they need for military purposes, but interfering as little as possible with the usual service. The profits will be turned over to the proper authorities.
Leave Operating Staffs.
Under the terms of the armistice, the Germans will leave operating staffs which the Americans will supervise and direct.
Upon entrance into each town the commander sends for the burgomaster, chief of police and other officials and informs them that military government has been established, with the object of providing security and efficient service for the army, but that as long as the inhabitants are peaceable the usual civil and criminal laws will be enforced and administered by local officials. The commander informs the burgomaster that personal property rights will be respected and instructs him to direct the people to go quietly about their ordinary affairs.
The Americans offer to provide any extra police protection if needed and order the burgomaster to prohibit the sale of liquor, with the exception of beer and light wines. All wine shops will close at 9 p. m. Carrying of firearms is forbidden.
To Furnish Billets.
The burgomaster is instructed to furnish (Continued on page two)

ABE MARTIN



Len Hawk has sold his farm to become a carpenter's helper. What's become of the old time girl that used to complain that she was being followed?

(Continued on page three)