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Army and Navy Program Depends Upon Adoption Of A Non-Militarism Plan

WANTS ENGLAND TO ABANDON IDEA OF SEA SUPREMACY

If England Refuses To Reduce Navy, Then U. S. Must Strengthen Hers.

NAVY EXPANSION THREAT QUITE OPEN AND SINCERE

With Equal Numerical Strength U. S. Sea Power Would Be Greater.

By Carl D. Groat
Washington, Dec. 6.—America's army and navy programs will depend largely upon President Wilson's success or failure in securing adoption of his plan of non-militarism while abroad. What he wants, as already generally outlined, is to have Britain abandon her idea of unbridled sea supremacy. He wants her to pool her naval strength with an international navy. He opposes any idea of an American-British navy. At the same time, he wants the armed camp spirit removed from the world with respect to army power.

If England refuses to weaken to his program as to naval armament, this government will go ahead with a program destined to make the United States the equal and perhaps superior to England on the seas. If England agrees to President Wilson's proposals, it is likely this government will relax somewhat its plans for the future.

Secretary Baker has left open the question of recommendations to congress. If the peace conference shatters militarism his ultimate recommendations will be far more pacific than otherwise would be the case, it is believed.

Secretary Daniels has carefully weighed his recommendations so as not to make comparisons between the British and American sea power. But, stripped of their veils, his proposals apparently mean the administration intends the United States to be England's equal on the seas. The sole thing in favor of such a program will be a satisfactory international fleet police arrangement.

Open and Sincere Plans
Naval experts explain that even if the United States only equals England in numerical strength, our navy will be ahead of England's for the types of craft and armament we are building are far superior to anything Britain has afloat.

FOR ENTIRE HARMONY CONCLAVE DELEGATES MUST BE OPEN MINDED

Germany Will Benefit If Nations Cannot Agree On Warship Building.

By J. W. T. Mason.
(Written for the United Press.)
New York, Dec. 6.—Germany is now on the watch to take advantage of the age-long rule that a beaten enemy recovers its power for evil when the victors develop animosities among themselves.

PEACE PROBLEMS FORCE THEMSELVES TO FORE

Businessmen Are Anxious To Be Relieved From Restrictions Of War.

New York York, Nov. 30.—Peace problems are already asserting themselves with increasing force. Business men are anxious to be freed from war restrictions as early as possible, having due regard to the avoidance of unnecessary disturbance. They want superfluous regulations removed or modified and at least gradually eliminated. They want to be rid of price-fixing schemes. They want reasonable consideration from the government in the transfer of industry from public to civilian work. They desire to avoid harsh cancellations, and above all they wish the government to avoid injury to credit in the process of demobilization. In short they earnestly look forward for a return to the normal, and a restoration of business freedom as soon as consistent with safety and public welfare.

The government is making a praiseworthy effort to meet such ideas. It is also under the pressure of public opinion to reduce expenses as far as practicable in order to minimize burdensome war taxes. Not less than \$1,500,000,000 of war contracts have been cancelled, without thus far giving any serious difficulties, many business concerns having discounted such contingencies. A gradual and steady reduction of war work is already in process of accomplishment, and our steel, textile, leather, oil, rubber and other industries will find ample work to take the place of cancelled war orders. War products will naturally disappear, and the whole tendency of industry is to go back to more normal conditions. This means ultimately lower prices for raw materials and all finished products. The declines will come slowly, more slowly perhaps than desired in some cases; but the drift is unmistakable, and deflation must be expected wherever inflation has existed. The most difficult problem in the outlook is labor, which has already announced that it will not submit to any reduction of wages, a proposition that is not surprising in view of the high cost of living. The latter can only be reduced by decreasing the cost of production; and, if that cannot be accomplished by wage adjustments, the only alternative must be greater and more efficient production on the part of labor itself. To a very considerable extent labor is responsible

TURKS SUCCEEDED IN RUINING COUNTRY

Three Million Persons Have Been Massacred And Another Million Will Starve.
London, Dec. 6.—(British admiralty wireless).—The Morning Post correspondent at Constantinople, describing the corruption and misery in Turkey says that throughout the last four years the Turks, acting under orders of the "committee of union and progress," have done their best to ruin their country—and have succeeded well. Three million persons have been massacred and another million is on the verge of starvation this winter. A great portion of the empire has been conquered and parcelled out among the different races and what remains is totally ruined.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE FOR GERMAN PEACE

World Democracy And Other Bolsheviki Nonsense is Promulgated.
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6.—A peace which would create a "United States of the world, by consent and not by conquest" is favored by the National Non-Partisan League, according to its "fighting programme," adopted here today at the league's annual convention.

The programme as given by the league tonight follows:
First—A peace programme ending war by creating world democracy, not substituting one despotism for another. A united states of the world, by consent and not by conquest.
Second—A reconstruction programme providing for the employment of all, reduction of the cost of living, ending monopolistic extortion and removal of the state and national governments from autocratic control of monopolies, and in this way making the world safe for democracy.
Third—The termination of the present national control of railways and all other public utilities and industries taken over as war measures, not by return of these properties to private monopolies, but by national ownership.
Fourth—Employment of the unemployed, in co-operation with organized labor, through government works in such enterprises as road building, forestry, timber and fuel production, flood protection and land reclamation.
Fifth—Complete enfranchisement of women with equal opportunities with men and equal pay for equal services.
Sixth—The national government should make loans to state government on state bonds and first mortgages on real estate in order that farmers can get loans from the state at cost.
Seventh—Immediate reduction of freight and passenger rates, especially on food and fuel.
Eighth—Immediate abandonment of all interference with political rights of employees in the public service and abandonment of the exercise of any further postoffice censorship.
Ninth—Liquidation of the national debt through reforms in the income and inheritance taxes.
Tenth—Restoration of the rights of labor, surrendered for patriotic reasons and the repealing of laws regulating the civil rights of people as war measures.
Eleventh—All use of the mails, telegraph, telephone and express companies and banks shall be denied for making sales of goods, properties, investments or securities, except for direct delivery by the owner or his authorized agent, and then of the specific goods, properties, investments or securities involved in order to eliminate gambling and speculation in necessities of life.

SENATOR LEWIS SAYS LEAGUE MAY BECOME DANGER

Tells Senate That League Of Nations Might Menace World Peace.
SPEAKS WHOLLY ON HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY
Suggests Possible Happenings In Case Of Jealousy Among Nations.
By L. C. Martin
(Capital Journal Special Service)
Washington, Dec. 6.—Warning President Wilson that snarls may be set for him in Europe, Senator Lewis, democratic whip and close adviser of the president, told today the senate the proposed league of nations might become a danger to the world peace rather than a guarantee of it.

He said that "in the past the great wars have been conducted between those who were previously allies and grew from the execution of the compact of peace."
"I will not be blind to this prospect even as between ourselves and those we now call allies," he said.
Detailing his fears, Lewis declared if the United States was favored in the decision of a dispute, other countries, demanding reciprocity, might exact so much as "to weaken the link with the future or cause us to be charged with bad faith."
He said Japan might solicit Great Britain and France to demand abolition of our policy of exclusion of Asiatics and that they in turn might persuade Japan to demand retraction of the Monroe doctrine.

Lewis said he spoke wholly on his own responsibility.

LEFT WING OF SECOND DIVISION IS THREE DAYS MARCH FROM RHINE

Portland Labor Won't Strike In Behalf Of Tom Mooney

Portland, Or., Dec. 6.—Pending the government's "investigation of the charges of fraud in the Mooney trial" Portland union men will not strike in behalf of Thomas Mooney.

The Portland labor council passed a resolution to that effect last night with out a dissenting vote. It practically binds all unions here, so there will be no walkout for Mooney in this city on Monday, the time scheduled for the proposed nation-wide strike.

The resolution states that while a new trial has not been accomplished, a strike at this time is "fraught with much danger," and that Mooney will not hang "while his innocence is being established."

WHOLE FRONT TO BE OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN ARMY

General Pershing Has Taken Over Federal Building In Trier.

Staff Officers Are To Supervise Industries
Germans Ordered To Cease Sending Russian Prisoners Toward Allied Lines.

By Webb Miller
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the Americans in Prussia, Dec. 5.—(Night)—The left wing of the second division is within three days march of the Rhine. The whole front is to be occupied by the Americans along the historic river and is expected to be reached by December 13.

A corps of engineers left yesterday for Coblenz to determine the exact location of the bridgehead to be held by the Americans and to arrange for taking over the railways, telephones and telegraphs.

General Pershing has taken over the federal building in Trier (Troyia) as his headquarters. Staff officers are being appointed to supervise the public works, police and schools.

To prevent the influx of hundreds of Russian prisoners, which the Germans are turning toward the allied lines, the feeding, housing and transportation of which would be a huge task, General Dickman has wired the Germans to cease sending them, as they will be turned back.

FLU LID WON'T GO ON AGAIN IN PORTLAND

Health Officials Announce Set Of Rules Which They Urge All To Follow.

Portland, Or., Dec. 6.—A new influenza lid will not be put on Portland, as threatened yesterday.

Health officials today announced a set of rules which, if followed, will obviate the necessity of closing the town again, they believe.

Theatres will be allowed to accept seating capacity only.

Stores shall keep aisle clear and limit number of passengers to half the capacity of elevators.

The temperature in business houses must be regulated so it is never less than 68 and never more than 70 degrees. All "colds" in department stores must be sent home. Employees shall undergo daily examination.

Any person, who caught away from home coughing or sneezing will be arrested.

HALE, EMPLOYED BY HEARST, ALSO GERMAN AGENT

Was Given Salary of \$1500 Yearly As Head Of Propaganda Service.

HALE SENT TO BERLIN AS HEARST CORRESPONDENT

Attempted To Sway Public Opinion In U. S. Favorable To Germany.

Washington, Dec. 6.—That William Hearst, employe of William B. Hearst, was also "confidential agent" of the German embassy here and was employed as head of the German propaganda service at a salary of \$15,000 a year, was the testimony today of A. Bruce Bielaski, head of the department of justice, bureau of investigation, before the senate committee investigating alien propaganda.

Bielaski read into the record cablegrams furnished by the state department from among the records of Von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to this country, to prove what he said about Hale. The first of these was sent to Berlin via Buenos Aires and Stockholm on June 2, 1916. In it Bernstorff advised Berlin that "the present is a favorable time to get Hearst to send a first rate journalist to Berlin. The man selected, W. B. Hale, has been a confidential agent of the embassy under a contract which runs to June 23, 1918."

Bernstorff Complained
In the second cablegram Bernstorff complained that "Hale says, and I fear confirms, that The World (the New York World), an account of Wiegand (Karl von Wiegand), gets the important interviews. Urge Hale to get preference, as Hearst has, since the beginning, placed himself outspokenly on our side."

Bielaski said that so far as he knew, Hearst knew nothing about Hale being in the employ of the German government.

Bielaski told of the meeting at the Ritz Carlton, New York, of German propagandists, headed by Dr. Dernberg, chief of the propaganda service in the United States.

Dernberg, Myer Gerhardt, a German embassy employe, an employe named Meyer of the Hamburg-American line; George Sylvester Veieck, editor of the Fatherland, and Von Bernstorff were present, the witness said.

Dernberg Outlined Policy
Dernberg outlined the policy to be pursued in shaping American public opinion to Germany's advantage. He said that "made in Germany" efforts to sway American public opinion had reacted unfavorably.

Dernberg said more money would have to be spent with the American press, according to Bielaski.

"Through direct bribery nothing can be done," Dernberg was quoted, "but it is said one can work on reporters." Dernberg announced he was considering "taking into his services the famous, clever Journalist McFleure."

When Hale was hired by the embassy he was not only to head the German news service, Bielaski declared, but was to make an effort to be in touch with President Wilson and impress the German view on him. Hale, who is author of "A Life of President Wilson," tried to get an interview with President Wilson for Dernberg but was refused.

"The public opinion of America is a pro-German sense is highly important," Bielaski quoted Dernberg as saying. "Our efforts must be enlarged, for they have already proved uncomfortable to the English."

Dr. Carl A. Fuchs was one of the brainiest men connected with the German propagandists in their pre-war campaign in this country and directed much of the publicity from New York, Bielaski testified.

Prominent Men in List
A long list of names including many men prominent in the educational and public life of the country was seized among other papers from Fuchs and read into the record by Bielaski.

Under the caption "Important list of names," were the following: Professor William R. Shepherd, Columbia; Professor Hugo Münsterberg, Harvard; Edmund Von Mack, Cambridge; Professor John W. Burgess, Newport, R. I.; Professor Herbert San-

Reports That Postoffice Did Largest Business In The History In 1918.
Washington, Dec. 6.—Permanent ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country is recommended by Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report, made public today.

"The experiences as a result of the present war have fully demonstrated that the principle of government ownership is not only sound but practical," he stated. "While such control is temporary and will exist only until the ratification of the treaty of peace, yet the best results can be accomplished only when these systems are owned by the government, made a part of the postal establishment and operated solely with a view to serving the public and not of making profit or guaranteeing returns on the investment."

The report shows that the postoffice department did the largest business in history for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

WILSON TO SUMMON THEM SOON AFTER LANDING.—STEAMER STILL ON HEAVY SEAS.

By Robert J. Bender
(Capital Journal Special Service)
Aboard the U. S. S. George Washington, Dec. 6.—(By Wireless to New York).—President Wilson will summon other officials to France, soon after landing, to aid in directing distribution of American foodstuffs and raw materials among the suffering European populations.

Bernard Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, probably will be one of the men named for this work.

The George Washington has been averaging 17 knots an hour and at the time this dispatch was filed was about 600 miles east of New York.

The liner was still encountering heavy seas, but the president has proved himself a good sailor and has shown no signs of seasickness. His cold is much better. He has been resting a great deal and has held no formal conferences with any of his advisers. He and Mrs. Wilson sail through "abandon ship" drill yesterday.

The president's visit to Italy is expected to be undertaken within two weeks of his arrival at Brest. He will go to Belgium and England later.

GREAT ARMY PLANS HALTED BY PEACE

Chief Of Staff Tells Of Wonderful Military Organization In Making.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The army program of 80 divisions in France by June 30, 1919, was embarked upon with complete confidence that Germany could and would be defeated during 1919 if the project was carried out, General March, chief of staff, declares in his annual report to Secretary Baker, made public today. That conviction was based on a comprehensive study of the whole war situation ordered by General March immediately after he assumed his duties as the head of the army last March.

"After a study of the situation," the report says, "including as accurate an estimate of the potential strength of our allies on the western front and of the probable German strength as was possible, I came to the conclusion that the war might be brought to an end in 1919 provided we were able to land in

(Continued on page three)

BURLESON ADVOCATES GOVERNMENT OWNING TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS

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State Treasurer Transacts Heavy Annual Business

Receipts of the state treasurer's office during the last two years have totaled \$20,133,970, which is \$8,900,000 in excess of the total receipts of any previous biennium in the state's history. These figures will be shown in the biennial report of State Treasurer Kay, which is now being compiled.

Cash on hand October 1, 1916, totaled \$1,138,802, which when added to the receipts for the biennium makes a total of \$21,272,772. Disbursements for the two years aggregate \$18,615,

\$18,615,518.



Another real patriot you haint heard much about is the feller that has cherefully lost money ever since the war began. Ullis Linnert Spry is so blamed homely she don't even look good in a sunbonnet sidewalk.

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(Continued on page two)