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anteed by the Audit Bureau of
Circulations
FULL LEASED WIRE
DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VAL-
LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report

Oregon: Tonight and Sunday
unsettled weather, probably
with rain west portion, partly
cloudy east portion; moderate
winds, mostly southerly.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR-- NO. 290. SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

AMERICAN ARMY OCCUPATION NOW CONSISTS OF 13 DIVISIONS

140,000 SOLDIERS TO BE SENT HOME SOON, SAYS MARCH

Discharge Of Men In This Country Is Speeding Up Since Week Ago.

CASUALTIES OF 27TH NEW YORK DIVISION WAS 1153

May Have To Modify Law Whereby Enlistments Expire Month After Peace.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The American army of occupation consists now of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, 28th, 32nd, 33rd, 42nd, 79th, 80th and 90th divisions, Chief of Staff March announced today.

The new divisions of this army of occupation are the Second, 7th, 25th, 33rd and 79th.

The makeup of divisions in the army of occupation is as follows:

First to Seventh, regular army; 28th, Pennsylvania national guard; 32nd, Wisconsin and Michigan national guard; 33rd, Illinois national guard; 42nd, Rainbow; 79th, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia national army; 80th, Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico and Arizona national army; 90th, Texas and Oklahoma national army.

They are serving as reserve organizations occupying Luxembourg, Montmedy, Longuyon and St. Mihiel and will be held as reinforcement divisions, if such action should be necessary.

General March revealed that a total of 5362 officers and 135,515 men have been assigned for early conveyance while the grand total actually embarked to date stands at 854 officers, 17,268 men, a few nurses, prisoners, civilians, eleven navy officers and 654 navy enlisted men.

Increasing Discharge.

In this country discharge of soldiers is speeding up. Whereas a week ago only 113 officers had been dismissed the total officers dismissed up to yesterday was 7058 and the men over two hundred thousand.

Detailed units scheduled for return since last Saturday were to be added during the afternoon. These included units of the 92nd division coast artillery engineers and parts of the 78th division, not heretofore published.

Among vessels sailing in the last ten days were the Susquehanna, Nov. 29 from France to New York, probably December 1, with casual company No. 101, and other casuals and sick; the Santa Ana, December 2, from France, for New York, due about the 17th, with 48 casual officers, 21 enlisted men, 79th division; the Dakah, December 2, from France for New York, due about December 12, with 33 officers, one man and 11 navy officers, 554 enlisted men.

May Modify Law.

Answering exaggerated reports of casualties in the 27th New York division, General March said its total cas-

FORMAL ABDICATION

Berlin, Dec. 7.—The Wolff Agency publishes the abdication of Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, dated at Wieringen Dec. 1. It says:

"I formally and definitely renounce the imperial crown, which might come to me through abdication of the emperor and king, or other legitimate rights."

CHAIRMAN HURLEY IS EXPECTED HOME FROM EUROPE IN JANUARY

Return Believed To Have Been Hastened By Schwab's Plea To Be Released.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Chairman Hurley of the United States shipping board is expected to sail for home "a few days before Christmas," according to reports from authoritative sources.

Hurley's return, it was believed, was hastened somewhat by the plea of Charles M. Schwab to be relieved of the direction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Officials Expect Him

Officials here today while admitting they expected Chairman Hurley to return "around the first of the year," declined to say definitely when they expected him.

The lifting of the ban on private shipbuilding was regarded here as the best evidence that the actual program of ship construction was being trimmed to the minimum. In connection with this indication officials pointed out that Director General Schwab was finishing plans which will permit him to turn over the work to Hurley without leaving a mass of uncompleted details.

Want to Provide Work

In allowing a resumption of building for private account, the shipping board was said to have been actuated by a desire to provide work for all men who care to return to the shipyards from the army. The board has limited the construction of steel ships to construction for American firms only for the reason that a danger existed that too many foreign firms might engage out yards, to the detriment of American interests, it was said. Few wood ships will be built for foreign countries, it was believed.

It is generally expected among shipping board officials that with Schwab's retirement many changes in the shipping board organization would come. Activities thereafter, necessarily would have to center around Hurley. Charles Pix, general manager of the fleet corporation, probably will also quit as soon as he can be relieved. The retirements while not meaning a change in the board's personnel, were regarded as being the forerunners of important moves toward making the board a compact business directing group—an agency to promote the shipping interests of peace rather than to develop a giant war construction program.

Will Complete Program

New York, Dec. 7.—Completion without abatement of the construction program of the United States shipping board and the complete removal of all restrictions on foreign trade, were urged in resolutions adopted by the national foreign trade council in session here.

ABE MARTIN

President Wilson Invited To Cologne To Meet Germans

Berlin, Dec. 7.—President Wilson is invited by Cologne to meet delegations from Berlin and other German cities there, for the purpose of bringing about an understanding regarding the integrity of Germany.

German newspapers are showing a universal dread of the various separatist movements.

Berlin, according to dispatches received here, wants to form a combined allied and German army to march against the Bolsheviks in Russia.

ENGLISH WARSHIP MINED

London, Dec. 6.—(Delayed.)—The British warship Cassandra has been mined in the Baltic, it was announced today.

The name Cassandra does not appear in any available British naval lists.

UNITED STATES MAY MAKE 18-INCH GUN

Ordnance Bureau Report Made Public Today Indicates This Possibility.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The United States may be preparing to make an 18-inch gun, the biggest weapon it has attempted.

This possibility is indicated in the ordnance bureau report, made public today, when in dealing with the Water-viet arsenal, it said:

"The arsenal has now a capacity of manufacturing up to 18-inch calibre."

Sixteen thousand contracts placed during the year with a money value of \$8,000,000,000. In this amount was \$25,000,000 for expanding manufacturing activities in order to meet adequate the army's needs.

Studies have been made so that the nation could be independent of Chile for its nitrate in emergency.

The surgeon general's report, published today showed gratifying results on the whole for the army service. Social diseases were listed high, but precautions to limit these causes had good effect.

Had the Spanish war rate of these diseases prevailed there would have been 140,000 cases and 1400 deaths in 1917, whereas there were only 297 cases of these diseases and 13 deaths.

Hohenzollerns No Longer Hold Immunity From Law

London, Dec. 7.—The German government has withdrawn the privilege of immunity from the law previously held by members of the Hohenzollern family, according to a Central News dispatch from Berlin.

TO SEND CANDY OVERSEAS

Washington, Dec. 7.—Nine million pounds of candy were bought this week for the army overseas, along with 563,000 gallons of pickles.

UKRAINIAN UNION NOW OCCUPIES KIEFF AFTER SEVERE BATTLE

National Union Now Controls All Of Ukraine And Is Intensely Anti-German.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Dec. 7.—Forces of the Ukrainian national union have occupied Kieff after a severe battle in which the casualties totalled 10,000, according to dispatches received from Kieff by the Ukrainian bureau here today.

Among those killed were General Skoropadski, hetman of the Ukraine, and 500 Russian officers.

The national union, the dispatches said, now controls all of Ukraine.

Skoropadski, backed by the Germans, became virtual dictator of the Ukraine when that district seceded from Russia and became an independent republic. The peasants revolted when the German troops began to seize their grain and livestock and were soon joined by the workmen, who tied up transportation and industries of the country with a general strike. The national union, formed by the Ukrainian proletariat, is not definitely pro-ally, but is intensely anti-German. Withdrawal of German troops from the Ukraine apparently gave the union the opportunity to overthrow and seize the government.

Eisner Can Prove That Wilhelm Started The War

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Kurt Eisner, head of the Bavarian government has promised the Bavarian council that he will publish war office documents with marginal comments in the former kaiser's handwriting, which will convict Wilhelm of responsibility for starting the war.

German newspapers report that the soldiers council has decided unanimously to support the Ebert-Haase government. A dispatch from Berlin says that democratic German people parties have been combined.

TO SEND CANDY OVERSEAS

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PRO-GERMAN PROBE SHOWS UP HEARST IN UNENVIABLE LIGHT

Hearst Berlin Correspondent On Payroll Of German Embassy.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Washington Post, listed in German correspondence before senate probe yesterday as for sale or hire under its former owner, the late John B. McLean, printed today a statement claiming that "it is another of Von Bernstorff's infamous lies."

Edward B. McLean, son of John B. McLean, now editor-president of the Post said:

"My father purchased the Post for me. He managed it in my interest. If any proposition had been on foot to sell the paper or ruin it by handing it over to any special interest, I would have known it."

"Von Bernstorff was anxious to put through anything that would help his government. He often lied to his government and he was often fooled by sharpers, as previous dispatches have proved. This lie regarding the Washington Post is on a par with the rest of the German propaganda."

The Post has been known under the younger McLean's management as distinctly pro-American and pro-ally.

Way Propaganda Failed

German propaganda initiated by Dr. Bernstorff in this country failed, largely because of the sinking of the Lusitania, and because a suitable editor for a pro-German organ could not be found.

Ambassador Bernstorff so reported to his government according to evidence presented today by Justice Bielski of the department of justice before the senate committee investigating German propaganda.

Reporting to Berlin, Nov. 1, 1918, however, Bernstorff said that the peace propaganda had been most successful. Affidavits and reports tending to show that Braun, editor of Fair Play had received a number of checks from Bernstorff and the German embassy, were submitted. One of these was for \$5000 and another for \$3000 and one for \$1500. The checks in most cases were made out to the "Fair Play Printing and Publishing company," Bielski said. He did not know that Braun ever received money from Bernstorff on his personal account.

Activities of James F. Archibald, American journalist, were then gone

(Continued on page three)

BRITISH NAVY LIST NAMES TWENTY ONE ADDITIONAL VESSELS

Includes Ships Of Iron Duke Class, Also Queen Elizabeth Class.

London, Dec. 7. (British Authority wireless.)—The Times publishes an article by its naval correspondent on wartime construction in the British navy, which can now be recalled. He says:

"In the descriptive accounts of the surrender of the German ships the names of the 21 additions to the British battle squadrons have been mentioned. These vessels have since the grand fleet since the navy list of August 1914, was published."

"Two are of the Iron Duke class, the Emperor of India and the Benbow. They belonged to the 1911-12 program as did also the Tiger, a battle cruiser. The five vessels of the Queen Elizabeth class—the Barham, Valiant, Warspite, Malaya and the Namship—all of which were of the program of 1912-13, are also among the additions."

Two Ships for Chile.

"In the battleship program for 1913-14, there were five vessels which in armament and armor were to represent the Queen Elizabeth type, but of a slightly smaller displacement. They are all in the fleet—the Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Ramilies, Revolution and Revenge. Then there are the vessels whose purchase was announced by Mr. Churchill in August, 1914. Two of these battleships were owned by Turkey, and were known as the Osman I and Reshadieh. They were renamed the Agincourt and Erin. Two other battleships were building in this country for Chile, the Almirante Latorre and the Almirante Cochrane. The former has been acquired and renamed the Canada. The latter is believed to be the vessel launched by Mrs. Page, wife of the American ambassador, last June, and named the Eagle."

Five "Hush" Ships.

"The five remaining vessels of the 21 are those familiarly known as the 'hush' ships because of the secrecy maintained about their design and construction. They are known as the Belpulso, Courageous, Glorious, and Privolet and —(name lost), and they are reported to displace 800 feet in length to displace 20,000 tons each and to be capable of a speed of from 30 to 35 knots. Although so huge, they were to have been completed within a year, while the combination of great speed with heavy armament on a comparatively light draft would allow them to be used in the shallow waters of the North sea and Baltic, to catch and smash a retreating enemy."

"Monsieur Rosseau, naval writer of Temps, states that they are fitted with devices to neutralize explosions so far as possible which gives them considerable immunity against torpedo attack. He instances them as proof of the confidence of the British navy in the powerful service capable of heavy hitting, "the only one which appears able to answer the mastery of the seas."

"The contrast presented with this output of British ships is more marked when it is recalled that in the battle squadrons of the German high sea fleet not more than two or three vessels could be classed as products of wartime."

BRITISH CROSS RHINE

Leeds, Eng., Dec. 7.—(Noon.)—The British at this moment are crossing the Rhine," Premier Lloyd-George announced in a speech here today.

Falkenhayn a Plotter.

He had already ammonished Falkenhayn to the capital, but as yet we suspected nothing, and if we could but mature our plans without his doing so.

Rupprecht and the Crown Prince could make him prisoner, and themselves the real rulers of Germany, giving out that the kaiser had developed signs of mental aberration and needed control over him.

That was the plan that was provisionally decided on at the banquet to the Barons next evening. It was a gorgeous affair, given, for the sake of greater precaution at the home of a supporter of the Crown Prince in the suburbs. The Baronesse was the only lady present, and her health was drunk with boundless enthusiasm. Plans were discussed, details of the coup d'etat agreed upon, and finally it was arranged that she should proceed that evening to General Falkenhayn and give him, at his hotel, a letter from the Crown Prince containing all particulars of the event, which was to come off early the following morning.

Meanwhile, the Crown Prince, Rupprecht, and the other guests, officers for the most part, would bestir themselves in other directions.

Just one untoward incident marked the evening. Just before the departure of the Baronesse, Prince Rupprecht, who was sitting between myself and the lady, leaned over and made a momentous announcement in a low but clear voice.

Prince Rupprecht Backs Out.

"There is one little matter, Madam," he said, "that I want cleared

(Continued on page four)

WILSONS TO STAND PAT ON FREEDOM OF SEAS DECISION

Gave Definition Of Term In His Famous "Peace Without Victory" Message.

FREE INTERCOURSE OF NATIONS NECESSARY

Great Difference Of Opinion Anticipated At Peace Table Concerning Armaments.

(United Press Staff Correspondent) Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson plans to stand pat at Paris on his definition of freedom of the seas as given in his famous "peace without victory" message to the senate January 22, 1917.

In that speech he declared that "so far as practical every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea."

If this could not be accomplished by cession of territory, he recommended that it be done by neutralization of direct rights of way.

He declared that "great preponderating armaments," if continued, would rob the world of a sense of safety and inequality. These thought still enslave the backbone of the president's policy, it was learned definitely today.

This Question Important.

He stressed then, as he does now, this idea:

"The question of armament, whether on land, or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations or mankind."

"Freedom of the seas," is absolutely necessary to world peace, he then held. There must be "free, constant untruncated intercourse of nations."

Freedom of the seas, he regarded as closely connected "with a limitation of naval armament and the co-operation of the navies of the world," the keeping of the seas free and safe.

Must Face Issues Candidly

"Under the question of limiting naval armament," he continued, "opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation."

"Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if a peace is to come with healing in its wings and come to stay."

From this brief sketch of policy it was pointed out today that there may be a difference of opinion between President Wilson and the British peace representatives provided England maintains its recently announced intention of keeping herself supreme on the seas.

BRITISH ENTER COLOGNE

London, Dec. 7.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam announced today that the British entered Cologne yesterday.

Cologne is the center of the Rhine bridgehead to be occupied by the British under the terms of the armistice.

OXFORD TO GIVE WILSON HONORARY DEGREE SOON

Expected Then To Give Address And Express His Idea Of Freedom Of Seas.

All Must Make Sacrifices

While there has been no official comment on Winston Churchill's speech in which on Winston Churchill's speech would not be reduced in size, it is believed President Wilson holds all the powers must make sacrifices if they sincerely desire a just peace. The nations must follow a policy of "giving in" in the interests of such a peace.

Should the present world policy of competitive armaments be continued the United States could do more than hold its own with its new ship yards, its trained ship builders by the thousands and its great estimated quantities of raw materials, according to the unofficial information.

Churchill's declaration that England would not yield its sea supremacy was read with interest aboard the peace ship when received by wireless. The president probably will voice his view on this point later.

The sea continues rough at the time of filing this message the George Washington was 750 miles east of Washington. The weather is warmer. The president's cold is better.

As the president does not want to arrive in Paris before December 14, he may step over for a day at the Anvers, but this has not yet been decided.

