
5000 CIRCULATION
(25,000 READERS DAILY)
Only Circulation in Salem Guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations
FULL LEASED WIRE
DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report
Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday, fair, east portion, probably rain; Wednesday, moderate winds, mostly easterly.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 296. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS. ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

Fehrenbach Called Reichstag Meeting Challenging Ebert

Reported That Von Hindenburg Will Protect Meeting Today.—Dr. Haase Refuses To Recognize This Reichstag.—Spartacus Group In Berlin Demands Disarmament Of Police Officers And Confiscation Of Fortunes.

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Berlin, Dec. 16.—Berlin is awaiting expectantly the outcome of the convention of the reichstag by its president, Konstantin Fehrenbach, in defiance of the Ebert-Haase government.
The meeting was to be held today somewhere in the Rheinland.
The present government, which included to summon the reichstag here, entered to give the ministry parliament-ary support, has announced that any deputy attending the proposed insurrection session will be guilty of treason.
Wild rumors are afloat concerning the significance of Fehrenbach's move. It is reported that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg will send troops to protect the meeting.
Attained Ascendancy
The Ebert-Haase government attained its ascendancy through the election of delegates to the national workmen's and soldiers' council, in which the Spartacus group failed to gain a single representative. Chancellor Ebert's majority socialists led with seven workmen and four soldier delegates. Dr. Haase was next with five workmen and two soldiers.
The government has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers for a "peoples army." It also has urged demobilized soldiers not to remain unemployed, but to go to the country, where labor is scarce and food more plentiful.
People supporting the present government want strong action against the Spartacus groups and a quick peace.
Has Food for Few Months
Copenhagen, Dec. 16.—Dr. Hugo Haase, in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Politiken declared that the present German government

PAES, PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL, WAS KILLED SATURDAY

Youth Who Shot Him Later Lynched By Crowd Thronging Station.

BARBOSA HAS ASSUMED PRESIDENCY FOR TIME

Reported To Be Part Of Plot To Overthrow Spanish Government.

London, Dec. 16.—Marshal Foch has refused to recognize soldiers' and workmen's councils in occupied portions of Germany, according to advices here today.
Amsterdam dispatches declare that the strike in Berlin has reached serious proportions, only two newspapers being printed, these being small leaflets. Three hundred and fifty thousand workmen have stopped work, the dispatches say.
Spartacus Group's demands
Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—Sweeping demands in Berlin have been made by the Spartacus group, dispatches printed in the Handelsblad today declared. The group has demanded for safeguarding the revolution, "immediate disarmament of police officers, the ruling classes, non-proletarian soldiers, the confiscation by the workmen's and soldiers' councils of all arms, munitions and ammunition factories, the arming of adult proletarian, the formation of workmen's militia and of red guards, the abolition of officers removal of military officers from the workmen's and soldiers' councils, abolition of all parliaments, election of a central council, cancellation of all state and other public debts, including war loans, down to a fixed limit of subscriptions.
Confiscation of all fortunes in excess of a certain amount is also demanded, likewise the appropriation of all landed estates, banks, coal mines and factories.
Trouble Fared in Lisbon
Paris, Dec. 16.—Serious trouble is feared in Lisbon as the result of reports that the assassination of President Paes was part of an extensive plot to overthrow the government, according to dispatches from that city today.
Officers and non-coms paraded the streets crying "vengeance!"
An accomplice of the dead assassin.

WILSON MADE HONORARY CITIZEN OF PARIS TODAY

Delegates Favor Preliminary Conferences Of One Man From Each Nation.

By Robert J. Bender.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, Dec. 15.—President Wilson motored this morning to Versailles, where the peace treaty will be signed. He briefly inspected the palace and park. On the way to Versailles the president's car was showered with flowers by children. Rain began to fall when the party was returning but no inconvenience was experienced.
Thomas Nelson Page, ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Page were the Wilson's guests at luncheon in the Murat palace. A cavalry escort, commanded by President and Mrs. Wilson, to the hotel de ville for the official reception.
Tremendous throngs cheered them along the route.
Presented with Scroll.
Following the ceremonies making Wilson a citizen of Paris, he was presented with a scroll, declaring his citizenship. The president of the council, on behalf of the city, then presented Mrs. Wilson with a brooch composed of an olive branch encircled with diamonds superimposed on which were six white enameled peace doves.
At 3:30 this afternoon the president and Colonel House were to visit Premier Clemenceau at the foreign office to reply the latter's call and resume the informal discussions.
King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will call at the Murat palace Thursday afternoon.
The president and Premier Clemenceau exchanged ideas on the course of procedure in a conference yesterday. It is understood the American delegates are in favor of the preliminaries being conducted by Wilson and one representative each from France, Italy and Great Britain.
Formulate Proposals.
This body would formulate a series of proposals which would be submitted to open conference of the full delegations of all the entente belligerents for debate, prior to drafting the final treaty.
Some of the entente representatives, it is reported, favor having the full delegations of America, Great Britain, France and Italy, and one representative of Japan draw up the treaty and submit it to the other entente belligerents for signature.
It is understood that the question of the voting powers of the respective nations will be one of the big problems for which no definite plan has yet been developed.
Working Hard.
Wilson is continuing to work hard, between festivities. A private direct telephone line connects his room with Colonel House's room.
In a conference yesterday, in which House, Clemenceau, Henry White and Herbert Hoover participated, arrangements were made for the fullest publicity throughout the world concerning America's position.
The conviction is growing that public opinion is swinging more and more into line behind American views. This conviction is borne out by press comment here and reports from other allied and neutral countries.
At 2:50 this afternoon President Wilson will be officially received at the Hotel de Ville as a citizen of Paris.
Paced Wrath on Tomb.
The city is greatly impressed by the simplicity with which the president placed a wreath on Lafayette's tomb yesterday. He was accompanied only by Brigadier General Haris, a French aide and a secret service man.
Attached to the wreath was his personal card, on which he wrote "for the great Lafayette from a fellow servant of liberty."
A number of aged nuns who happen

OFFICIAL RECEPTION TO WILSON TODAY AT CITY HALL OF PARIS

Mithouard, President Of Municipal Council, Calls President "Great European Interrogation."—Wilson Responds To Welcome With Speech Showing His Pleasure At Understanding Exhibited By French People.

Paris, Dec. 16.—President Wilson was officially welcomed to France today as "the great European interrogation."
The expression was employed by Adrien Mithouard, president of the municipal council, while addressing the president in behalf of the city and the nation. It was accepted as meaning that Wilson is regarded by Europe as the enigma at the peace conference—the man around whom the interpretation of the various principles at issue will be centered.
Mithouard's speech was on the occasion of the official reception to the president at the city hall. The French official paid a high compliment to Mrs. Wilson for her decision to accompany the president.
Wilson, in a brief address, thanked Paris and France for the reception accorded him and paid tribute to France's part in the war.
"Your greeting has raised manifold emotions within me. It is with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States, for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the peoples of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of those sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the war because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated."
"Woe Witnessed of Ruin"
"I beg that you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated us in space we were not in effect eye-witnesses of the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know what they were, not only, but we know what they signified and our hearts were touched to the quick by them, our imaginations filled with the whole picture of what France and Belgium in particular had experienced. When the United States entered the war, therefore, they entered it not only because they were moved by a conviction that the purposes of the central empires were wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but also because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to the practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles."
"Our resolution was formed because we knew how profoundly great principles of right were affected, but our hearts moved also with our resolutions."
"Have Been Generous"
"You have been exceedingly generous in what you have been gracious enough to say about me, generous far beyond my personal deserts. But you have interpreted with real insight the motives and resolution of the people of the United States. Whatever influence I exercise, whatever authority I speak with, I derive from them. I know what they have thought, I know what they have desired and when I have spoken what I know was in their minds, it has been delightful to see how the consciousness and purposes of free men everywhere responded. We have merely established our right to the full fellowship of these people here and throughout the world who reverence the right of genuine liberty and justice."
"Your welcome to Paris I shall always remember as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life and, while I feel that you are honoring the people of the United States in my person, I shall nevertheless, carry away with me a very keen personal gratification in looking back upon these memorable days. Permit me to thank you from a full heart."
"You have made me feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome, but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the utmost the intimate community of thought and ideal, which characterizes your people and the great nation which I have the honor for the time to represent."
Mithouard's Welcome
Adrien Mithouard, president of the municipal council of Paris, addressing President Wilson, said:
"I have the honor, in the presence of the president of the republic, to present to you the municipal council of Paris, whose interpreter I am in welcoming the chief of the great nation whose aid, arriving so opportunely, brought us victory, and the upright man whose conscience fashioned his policy and whose diplomacy was made of loyalty."
Turning to Mrs. Wilson, Mithouard said:
"Madame, Paris is infinitely happy and is touched that you who have accompanied the president have been good enough to add to this occasion the charm and grace of your presence."

YANKES KNEW TOO WELL HOW TO FIGHT, SAYS HUN

Von Steibel, Whose Division Was Defeated, Thinks Americans Are Reckless.

By Webb Miller
(Capital Journal Special Service.)
Coblenz, Dec. 14.—(Night).—(By Courier to Nancy).—The Americans lacked experience in the technicalities of modern warfare, but they know how to go ahead—they knew too well."
That is the opinion of Colonel Von Steibel, chief of staff of the 27th division, which fought and was beaten by the Americans in the Argonne.
Von Steibel, who is attached to the German bridgehead commission discussed freely with the United Press correspondent the phases of the Argonne breakthrough.
"The Americans were too reckless; in too much of a hurry to get things done," he said.
Weren't Scientific.
"For instance, in attacking our machine guns—which are the best in the world—they utilized unscientific means. It seemed to us that the only way they knew to eliminate a machine gun was to keep coming until they got it. That was rather discouraging to the morale of our gunners. They knew that if they stayed long they would be killed or captured."
"We have no doubt that American intervention won the war. We could have beaten the other allies, but the constant stream of Americans, young and enthusiastic, overwhelmed us."
Are Fair Fighters.
"The Americans are good opponents and fair fighters."
Von Steibel declared the German army could have held out for months if internal conditions had not interfered, but sooner or later, lack of material would have brought its downfall.
He asserted that Ludendorff is a great general, but that he made a number of fundamental mistakes, such as the Verdun attack.
He inquired eagerly about the effects of German artillery fire. He also wanted to know what the doughboys thought of the German soldier's courage and ability.
School attendance at The Dalles, which had been reduced 30 per cent or more through fear of "flu," is reported again nearly normal.

POLITICAL OPPONENTS OF CLEMENCEAU PLAN TO CAUSE HIS DEFEAT

Socialist Leaders Using Wilson's Visit To Overthrow Present Ministry.

By J. W. T. Mason
(Written for the United Press.)
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
New York, Dec. 16.—Political opponents of Premier Clemenceau are trying to capitalize President Wilson's visit to France, in an effort to bring about the overthrow of the Clemenceau ministry.
The socialist leaders and labor extremists among the French politicians are antagonistic to Premier Clemenceau, who is a radical but is anti-socialistic. He has long been working for his downfall and for the substitution of another socialist government similar to the administration that preceded the formation of the Clemenceau cabinet.
Planned Demonstration.
It is their purpose to attempt to cause the impression that the socialists and extreme laborites are the only sincere supporters of President Wilson's completed peace program and that the Clemenceau radicals are secretly working against some of the Wilson principles. A clash has already occurred between Premier Clemenceau and the socialist laborites owing to a demand of the latter that they be permitted to organize a street demonstration and parade past President Wilson's residence. Clemenceau has refused to sanction this procession until President Wilson specifically requests it. For the president to do so might easily result in the whispered charge that he was interfering in France's domestic politics. Such an accusation, whether true or not, probably would strengthen Clemenceau's position.
The life of a French minister is always precarious. The French chamber of deputies is the scene of constant political conspiracies against the ministry in power; for it requires only a single adverse vote against a government measure to force the cabinet's resignation.

(Continued on page six)
Wilson is continuing to work hard, between festivities. A private direct telephone line connects his room with Colonel House's room.
In a conference yesterday, in which House, Clemenceau, Henry White and Herbert Hoover participated, arrangements were made for the fullest publicity throughout the world concerning America's position.
The conviction is growing that public opinion is swinging more and more into line behind American views. This conviction is borne out by press comment here and reports from other allied and neutral countries.
At 2:50 this afternoon President Wilson will be officially received at the Hotel de Ville as a citizen of Paris.
Paced Wrath on Tomb.
The city is greatly impressed by the simplicity with which the president placed a wreath on Lafayette's tomb yesterday. He was accompanied only by Brigadier General Haris, a French aide and a secret service man.
Attached to the wreath was his personal card, on which he wrote "for the great Lafayette from a fellow servant of liberty."
A number of aged nuns who happen

THINKS STATE DIDN'T GET MONEY VALUE IN CHAMPOEG BUILDING

Lewis, Of Portland, Wants Investigation Made Of Memorial Building.

D. C. Lewis of Portland, a member of the legislature, does not think the state got its money's worth when it built the memorial building at Champeog, for which the last legislature appropriated \$5000. Here is what he says about it in a letter to Governor Withycombe:
"At the last session of the legislature we made an appropriation of \$5000 to erect a building on the provisional government park at Champeog. I am told by good judges that the building erected is a disgrace, and the one there can be erected for \$2000, and in any event for not to exceed \$2500."
"It seems to me it would be well for you to have this investigated and learn who caused the loss. I am sure, from what I am informed, the state has not been given a square deal."
Judge P. H. D'Arrey of Salem and George H. Himes of Portland, a committee from the Oregon Pioneer association, were sponsors for the building. But when the board of control advertised for bids, only one bid was submitted and it was in excess of the \$5000 appropriation. A modification was made in the specifications to bring the bid and the building was constructed.



Ex Paes had just bought two bushels of carrots when peace came an upset his plans. Some fellows are such glad-handers they kin even make sudden adversity feel like their glad 'n' meet him.

Proud to Welcome Him.
"We are proud, Mr. President, to offer you welcome in the name of this capital. Intellectual tradition lifts us eternally toward the truths of a new day. Our country is not alone that well loved land for whose liberation the blood of sons of the union is mingled with that of the sons of France. Our country to us means also right of heritage, justice, good sense and honor; and because you come to us in the name of these noble things today we dare to call you citizen of Paris."
"Take then, Mr. President, the good wishes of our city, yesterday under the name of the Berthas and the Gothas, a citadel of the liberties of the world, but today open to all noble and generous ideas and enthusiastically acclaimed in the great citizen, she has the honor to receive the embodiment of a new ideal which comes to her."
Prefect of Seine Make Address.
M. Monrault, prefect of the Seine, addressing the president said:
"Mr. President, a day memorable beyond all is that on which for the first time, a chief of the great American republic crosses the threshold of our hotel de ville. None among your illustrious predecessors not even those most deeply venerated from their genius and their virtues, came to sit for an instant at the hearts of the people of Paris. Thus in mourning the death of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, our fathers had felt a deep regret that they could render but a posthumous tribute to the great men who had had the honor of their enthusiastic veneration. The

"Profoundly moved by the magnificent generosity with which our compatriots had set themselves to relieve our sufferings, with what anxious yet confident expectation did we follow the progress of your thought and of your feelings. Beneath the deliberately measured tone of your notes and messages we felt little the mounting of a righteous anger. What was then our admiration when there burst upon us the message of April 3, 1917, which gave the questionings of the American conscience their supreme conclusion, in Pascal's words, 'brought together justice and force to decide for long centuries the fate of all humanity.'"
"Proud to Welcome Him."
"We are proud, Mr. President, to offer you welcome in the name of this capital. Intellectual tradition lifts us eternally toward the truths of a new day. Our country is not alone that well loved land for whose liberation the blood of sons of the union is mingled with that of the sons of France. Our country to us means also right of heritage, justice, good sense and honor; and because you come to us in the name of these noble things today we dare to call you citizen of Paris."
"Take then, Mr. President, the good wishes of our city, yesterday under the name of the Berthas and the Gothas, a citadel of the liberties of the world, but today open to all noble and generous ideas and enthusiastically acclaimed in the great citizen, she has the honor to receive the embodiment of a new ideal which comes to her."
Prefect of Seine Make Address.
M. Monrault, prefect of the Seine, addressing the president said:
"Mr. President, a day memorable beyond all is that on which for the first time, a chief of the great American republic crosses the threshold of our hotel de ville. None among your illustrious predecessors not even those most deeply venerated from their genius and their virtues, came to sit for an instant at the hearts of the people of Paris. Thus in mourning the death of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, our fathers had felt a deep regret that they could render but a posthumous tribute to the great men who had had the honor of their enthusiastic veneration. The

(Continued on page six)