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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report
Oregon: Slight and stormy
day rain west portion, probably rain or snow east portion; moderate southerly winds.

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BERLIN IS ON VERGE OF ANARCHY--FIGHTING IS EXPECTED TO GO ON

WOMEN TAKE GUNS AIDING MUTINOUS MOB OF SAILORS IN FRAY

Crowds Enjoy Crumbling Of Former Kaiser's Palace Under Artillery Fire--Spartacides Trying To Force Ebert To Resign--Sailors Will Support Chancellor If He Postpones Enforcing Transfer Orders.

By Frank J. Taylor
Berlin, Dec. 24.—Heavy casualties were suffered today by curious bystanders who gathered to witness the attack on the royal palace, where mutinous sailors defended themselves against government troops. A great number of sailors and soldiers also were killed or wounded.
A battery of 77 millimeter field pieces was brought up by the soldiers during the night and artillery fire directed at the palace at intervals throughout the day. Despite the close range, many of the shells went wide and damaged other buildings. Flying debris killed and injured civilians as some of the shells exploded at a considerable distance from the target. The palace itself was badly damaged.
Soldiers stormed and captured portions of the palace following the bombardment, but were unable to penetrate the royal stables, in which the sailors were firmly entrenched.
The crowd seemed to be divided in its sympathies, but it was unanimous in its enjoyment of the spectacle of the former Kaiser's abode crumbling before artillery fire.
Sailors Still Hold Out
Amsterdam, Dec. 27.—Sailors who maintained and fortified themselves in the royal palace have surrendered, according to a Berlin dispatch dated Tuesday. They were given their liberty by Otto Wels, city commandant, who is a majority socialist, the message said.
The palace has been occupied by government troops. Sailors are reported to still hold the royal stables.
Later dispatches indicated that the sailors were still holding out and that renewed fighting was expected.

Women Fight With Sailors
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"He Stood On the Bridge--"

President Wilson And Party Had Plenty Of Experiences On Board George Washington On Trip Across--George Creel Hopelessly Lost His Sea Legs--Others In Same "Boat."

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)
Paris, Dec. 14.—(By mail.)—The biggest story in the world—in a deer skin coat—stood on the bridge of the George Washington as she steamed out of New York harbor. It was President Wilson. The coat he wore was the gift of a Georgia friend and was made of several fine deer skins. Hat in hand, he stood beside Mrs. Wilson acknowledging the din of whistles, sirens, bells and cheers that wished him bon voyage.
The water is getting rough early. George Creel retired to his stateroom shortly after the vessel got under way. He was not available to visitors for several days.
President Wilson rested most of the first three days, retiring early.
Mrs. Wilson, in a long black fur coat, promenade on the deck at regular intervals.
"Abandon ship" drill the second day out gave the passengers their first opportunity to try on life belts and get their life boat assignments. One passenger, Captain U. S. N., an old timer, did not feel the need of hurrying his life belt out on deck. "Ah, but you should set the example!" exclaimed Ambassador Jusserand, exchanging views with the captain on the subject. Thereafter the captain wore his life belt.
Italian Ambassador Celleri appeared on deck in a grey soft felt knock snow hat.
While President and Mrs. Wilson one day were on deck talking with the press correspondents, Ambassador Jusserand

Sea Sickness Was Cause Of International "Situation"

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—Sea sickness caused an international "situation" aboard the steamer Tenyo Maru, bound to America from Japan.
Incidentally, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., today has an apology from Count Claus Bonde, attache to the Swedish embassy at Tokio, until ex-Ambassador Wallenberg was recalled at the request of Great Britain.
Bonde walked from a patriotic meeting aboard the Tenyo Maru when allied nationalities were being played. Americans on the ship promptly held an indignation meeting and the captain of the ship was forced to take a hand in the situation to restore peace, passengers said today.
When the ship reached port Bonde formally apologized to Rear Admiral Knight, also a passenger, telling the American he was forced to leave the meeting on account of sea sickness.

BRITAIN MAY HELP IN PEACE AIR PROGRAM

Are Encouraging Private Concerns To Build Commercial Planes.

London, Dec. 14.—(By mail.)—The British government may subsidize the air industry to give it the necessary financial stability for rapid peace time commercial development.
The air subsidy plan is being considered by the air ministry among other proposals.
Under the subsidy it is hoped private concerns would be building thousands of commercial planes and operating them as mail and passenger carrying vehicles. This, it is pointed out, would insure employment to thousands of expert aviators trained during the war. Furthermore, it would enable Great Britain at all times to have an immense air fleet at her disposal, to go with the necessary trained aviators.
The success of the subsidy plan as it was worked out in connection with the merchant marine and the motor lorries is being cited as one argument in favor of air subsidies. When war was declared, Great Britain had at her disposal thousands of merchant craft, many of which quickly were transformed into fighting ships. Everybody remembers the hundreds of motor lorries which were sent to France from London and other cities. The lorries are much like the motor buses used on Fifth avenue, New York.

U-BOAT DESCRIBED BY U. P. CORRESPONDENT

His Submarine Crew Was Restricted On Account Of Small Compartments.

By Ed Hullinger
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Aboard Under Sea Cruiser U 117 Harwich Harbor, Dec. 10.—(By Mail.)—The U 117, which during June, July and August cruised up and down the American Atlantic coast sinking sailing vessels, tugs, barges and coastwise passenger steamers, lies under a thin fog to night in Harwich Harbor—reduced to a curiosity.
Just up the harbor floats a fleet of 89 other former German U-boats, tied up in two and three rows.
Stripped of their crew and potentiality for frightfulness, the monster submarine is nosing alongside a sister destroyer, while English sailors search her for booty traps.
In her empty control room the D-ends of her two periscopes—one for navigation and the other for range-finding—swing useless, with no one to look through them.
She returned last September to Kiel from a 3-months cruise in American waters, with a record of 40,000 tons of shipping sent down, according to her crew.
Jungle of Rods.
From her, mine racks in the rear to the torpedo tubes in the prow—through a greasy, queer-smelling jungle of steel

BRITAIN DETERMINED TO HAVE LEAGUE, SAYS LORD ROBERT CECIL

Englishman Gives Four Provisions As Necessary Foundation For It.

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press staff correspondent)
London, Dec. 27.—Great Britain not only is willing but determined that the peace congress shall organize a permanent league of nations before its adjournment.
Lord Robert Cecil, foremost British authority on this subject, made this clear in an interview with the United Press today.
Cecil said he had never entertained any notion of the peace delegates simply giving the league of nations idea their blessing and leaving the details to be worked out in the future.
The contrary, he wants an opening left for possible failure of the league to materialize.
Investigation in government circles reveals that Cecil is speaking the British government's mind as well as his own.
Must Guard Against War
"Now we know the horror of war," he said. "A year from now the old glamour may return. We must guard against this possibility."
He gave the following provisions as the necessary foundations of the league:
First—A permanent secretariat.
Second—A fixed place of meeting.
Third—Periodical meetings. These meetings must include all members, men really entitled to speak for the people of their countries, such as premiers and foreign ministers or their equivalent. Meetings must be held at least once a year.
Fourth—It is essential that no war shall be possible until it is discussed either at the periodical meeting or at a meeting especially called for the purpose.
Vital Things to Obtain
Cecil said: "Of course, as I recently outlined, the league must have non-contentious as well as contentious features. It must have broad purposes than merely prevention of wars. It must have administrative powers, as well as the authority to settle disputes."
It is impossible yet to get the closely guarded British official view of freedom of the seas.
Other important principles of the peace settlement are freely discussed, however. In regard to conscription, a high government official suggested to the United Press that the fact Germany's millions of trained men are still available renders abolition of conscription in other European countries more difficult than at first appeared.
Can Only Accept Germany's Word
The official designated to prepare the government's case on disarmament pointed out that it is necessary to devise a system to prevent fabrication of submarine and airplane parts in factories manufacturing peace time products.
"It all involves the necessity for accepting Germany's word," he said. "If a way can be found to make her word good, the problem will be solved. Otherwise the difficulties of preventing trickery are almost insuperable."
Indemnities are also a serious issue. It is known that President Wilson adheres to his determination to keep to the armistice agreement. Since the recent elections little has been heard here in regard to compelling Germany to pay the whole cost of the war.

TWICE AS MUCH WHEAT ON HAND NOW AS WAS THIS TIME LAST YEAR

Through Economic Distribution America Will Be Able To Relieve World.

Washington, Dec. 27.—More than twice as much wheat and greatly increased stocks of all other cereals were on hand in United States grain elevator warehouses and mills December 1 than at the same time a year ago. Oats and rice were the only exceptions. Complete figures on the food supply were made public today by the department of agriculture.
The survey shows commercial stocks of wheat totalled 219,434,822 bushels—20.1 per cent of the 1917 stocks. The figures refer to stocks reported and do not represent the entire commercial stocks of the country nor include the stocks on farms.
Chicago board of trade figures show 121,561,000 bushels of wheat for the commercial visible supply as compared with 21,031,000 bushels a year ago. Corresponding Bradstreet figures for 1918 show 131,584,000 bushels, as against 29,633,000 bushels for 1917.
Holds Excellent Position
The figures indicate the excellent position America holds regarding foodstuffs of the world and that this country, through economic and efficient distribution, will be able to render extensive relief to the countries of Europe.
Percentages of stocks of other cereals as reported on December 1, are as follows:
Corn, 129 per cent of 1917 stock; oats 94.8 per cent; barley, 110.8 per cent; rye, 154.2 per cent.
Commercial stocks of flour and corn meal also show big gains. Percentages of stocks now on hand based on those of a year ago are:
Wheat flour, white, 170.4; whole wheat and graham flour, 249.1; rye flour 215.8; cornmeal, 227.8; buckwheat flour 220.4; mixed flour, 243.5.
Other foods also show substantial gains over the 1917 stocks. Percentages are as follows:
Beans, 154.5; rice, 62.8; rolled oats, 107.7; canned salmon, 94.3; canned tomatoes, 140.3; canned corn, 143.5; evaporated milk, 119.7; evaporated milk, 73.8.
Europe has been particularly hard hit by drought and the shortage in evaporated milk is accounted for by the enormous shipments of this to France, Belgium, Italy and England.

SERIOUS THOUGHT IS GIVEN TO QUESTION OF INTERVENTION TODAY

Russia Sends Note To Wilson Offering To Talk Peace With U.S. And Allies.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Increase of allied military forces in Russia for peace, but no intervention, was today given serious thought here and abroad.
The disposition here is against large scale intervention lest that should develop into war. The whole problem, however, is likely to crystallize now that President Wilson has consulted with British leaders.
Rumors have been current here that another American division would be sent, with four allied divisions, to increase the forces in Russia. These stories lack confirmation.
Some effort is being made to "smoke out" the administration's attitude with a general declaration that American troops will not be withdrawn from Russia until that country has been restored to something resembling stability.
Thus far, however, the administration has refused steadily to commit itself to any declaration further than that the "situation is unchanged."
Unfavorable to Intervention.
Stockholm, Dec. 27.—Allied intervention, on any side, would produce great slaughter on both sides, Boris Litvinoff declared in a note to President Wilson, on behalf of the soviet government.
The note, which became public today, was sent to the president in London simultaneously with a communique—addressed to the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese embassies here, offering to open conversations regarding peace with the bolsheviks.
Litvinoff is understood to have suggested that the discussions include boundaries, payments of debts, mining and economic concessions and the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements.
In his note to Wilson, Litvinoff declared that the bolsheviks are attempting to build up a social system in which all people will have equal opportunities. He said the "red terror" followed and did not precede allied intervention.

ABE MARTIN



Peace Preliminaries Of Importance Were Talked Over Today

Conference Of Wilson, Balfour And Lloyd-George At Buckingham Palace Is Known To Have Been Successful--British Cabinet Is Favorable To Views Expressed In Lord Cecil's Interview With Lowell Mellett.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
London, Dec. 27.—Great strides toward amicable settlement of highly important peace preliminaries were made today when President Wilson, Premier Lloyd-George and Foreign Secretary Balfour conferred at Buckingham Palace.
This was the distinct understanding at the conclusion of the conversation. President Wilson met the British leaders in his apartment. The session lasted an hour and a half.
The president is known to have "got down to cases" with the premier. Before Wilson returns to Paris, he will know the other's views on such vital questions as freedom of the seas, indemnities, the Russian situation, disarmament, conscription and the league of nations.
Swinging Over
The league of nations purposely is named last, since the steady swerving of British governmental opinion during the past ten days in favor of a definite league organization apparently, has left little to be desired from Wilson's standpoint.
The United Press is able to announce that Lord Cecil's interview with Lowell Mellett regarding the league of nations embodies the views of the British cabinet. It is equally certain that the plans, as outlined to Mellett, were presented to Wilson today for consideration.
As the president and the British ministers came down the steps of the palace shortly after noon they were in high good humor. They departed at once for Downing street, where they lunched with other British statesmen and American Ambassador Davis.
Wilson Confident
President Wilson approached the conference with the greatest confidence that a thorough understanding on the basic principles of the peace settlement would be reached. The length of his stay in England will be determined actively by the progress made in this direction.
He is expected to make the frankest exposition of his views in his "conversations" with the British public, particularly in his speech at Manchester, the great industrial center of the country. That the world need expect no departure from the formula he has drawn up was indicated in his speech to the American soldiers Wednesday, in which he said:
"If we did not insist upon the high

Famous American Athlete Killed In Fall From Plane

Paris, Dec. 27.—A two thousand foot fall killed Captain Hobey Baker, famous American flyer, it was learned today. He fell at the Tours aerodrome where he was waiting to proceed home.
Hobey Baker was one of the most renowned athletes ever developed in the United States.
As a hockey player, expert canoeist he was the greatest this country ever has seen and his prowess on the football field was only slightly less spectacular. He also was a wonderful basketball player and a good track man.
Baker joined the United States air forces shortly after the declaration of war.

Portland Woman Dies After Being Run Over

Portland, Ore., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Mima Smith, aged 39, died last night shortly after being knocked down and run over by an automobile in the business district.
The autoist did not stop, say eye-witnesses, and was not identified because he had no light over his license number.
John L. Frey, formerly chief of police at Newport, died at The Dalles Monday.

PRINCE LVOFF THINKS ALLIED INTERVENTION WILL SAVE RUSSIANS

Suggests In Interview With United Press That United States And Japan Be Authorized To Furnish Armies That Will Settle Difficulties Of Slavs--200,000 Men Sufficient.

By Henry Wood
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Paris, Dec. 27.—The only solution of the Russian problem is immediate allied intervention—Prince Lvoff, first Russian premier after the revolution, declared in an interview with the United Press today. He suggests that the United States and Japan furnish the armies.
"I fully appreciate the disinclination of the allied people after four years of war, to intervene in far away Russia but the allies must understand that unless the bolsheviks are conquered the propaganda they are spreading through out the world will inevitably agitate the world peace. Only we who have just come from Russia realize the extent of the danger, which the allies and neutrals do not yet appreciate."
The quicker the allies intervene, the smaller will be the necessary expeditious force. Two hundred thousand men would be sufficient now to put down the bolsheviks, would bring a vastly larger force would be required.
Suggests U. S. Army
"Should the allies feel that general intervention is impossible on account of sacrifices they have already made, they might authorize America and Japan, whose military strength has not been exhausted like the others, to undertake the work. Japanese forces already in