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# The Daily Oregon Journal

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Weather Report  
Oregon: Tonight and Tues-  
day fair; colder tonight and  
tomorrow; moderate westerly  
winds.  
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STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## Clemenceau Doesn't Agree With Wilson Upon All His Points

Says President's Ideas Could Not Be Same as Those of Man Whose Country Had Been Devastated for Four Years—Believes Conversations Between Allied Leaders Are of Vital Importance—Chamber Passed Vote of Confidence at Conclusion of Minister's Speech.

By John DeGandt  
(United Press staff correspondent)  
Paris, Dec. 30.—"I would be lying if I said I agreed with President Wilson on all points," Premier Clemenceau declared in addressing the chamber of deputies today.  
"President Wilson's ideas are not the same as those of a man whose country has been devastated for four years and which, in justice, must be restored."  
"The tiger," declared that President Wilson congratulated him on his statement to Premier Lloyd George that he would have no objections to the British fleet rendering the same service in the future that it did in this war.  
Clemenceau expressed confidence that the allies would enter the peace conference in the same united spirit they displayed in the war.  
He said the present conversations between allied leaders are vitally important, as they will have to begin over again if no agreement is reached.  
Passed Vote of Confidence  
At the conclusion of his speech, the chamber passed a vote of confidence in his government, 398 to 93.  
"I remain faithful to the countries which have defended France with their arms and wives," Clemenceau said.  
"France has a right to vindications for the wrongs she has suffered. I will not divulge my ideas as to these vindications at this time, however. It is possible some of them may have to be sacrificed. The peace preliminaries will be submitted to the chamber for confirmation."  
President Wilson came to Europe to defend several principles. I would be lying if I said I agreed with President Wilson on all points. He said to me: "I will try to convince you, and perhaps you will convince me."  
Premier Lloyd-George said to me one day: "Do you admit that without the British fleet you could not have continued the war?" I replied: "Yes," Lloyd-George continued: "Then, under these conditions, would you be disposed to do anything to prevent us from rendering the same service?" I replied: "No."

## CHAMBERLAIN SCORES UNPREPAREDNESS FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS

U. S. As Unready For Returning Troops As She Was For Sending Them Over.

Washington, Dec. 30.—"America is unprepared today to take care of the returning soldiers as she was a year ago," Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee, today declared.  
"God only knows how many lives have been sacrificed because of our unpreparedness," he said. "Now that the war has been won and our soldiers are coming back armless, legless and eyeless, America is unprepared. The care of them is a year ago."  
A score of soldiers, some with overseas service stripes on their arms, sat in the galleries and listened to every word as Chamberlain reviewed what he charged were grave mistakes of the past with a warning that they be repeated in the future.  
"Now that the lid has been lifted we have learned that every charge made by the military affairs committee was true," said Chamberlain, referring to the investigation of a year ago that stirred the country.  
Read Pershing's Statement  
He then read into the record General Pershing's statement to Secretary of War Baker, published in the annual report, tending to show that the lack of equipment and advance in the early days in France was as great as had been pictured.  
Reading further from Pershing's report, Chamberlain showed how in the battle of St. Mihiel, the American army was dependent on the French and British both for artillery and aircraft.  
Chamberlain quoted from Charles E. Hughes' report on the aircraft investigation given the public regarding the shipment of American built airplanes to France.  
"The American people were led to believe we were sending airplanes abroad in quantity," said Chamberlain. "As a matter of fact, General Pershing tells us the first American squadron did

## SITUATION REGARDING SUPPLIES IN GERMANY NOT SERIOUS JUST NOW

Wages Are Not Keeping Up With Raise In Prices Of Commodities.

By Webb Miller  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 28.—(Delayed.)—The general situation in Germany as regards supplies of all kinds is bad, but it is not immediately serious, reports of American intelligence officers, showed today.  
After a two weeks investigation throughout the entire area occupied by the American forces, those officers reported that the food situation is not dangerous at the present time. They believe that within a short time working people in the towns will begin to feel a real pinch. Stocks now on hand, it is asserted, are sufficient to last until February 1 or 15 in the towns, while the farmers have been sufficiently foresighted to store their stocks until they have enough to last through the winter. Inasmuch as a greater part of the region is agricultural, conditions as a whole are fairly good. Many persons in the Moselle valley, wine growers, will be forced to buy foodstuffs. In the towns war rationing is still being enforced. There is a serious shortage of butter, eggs and milk. These are practically non-existent in the towns. The wealthier citizens are able to obtain them by back door dealing.  
Official Food Allowance  
The official food allowance during the last week in December for each person was four pounds, eight ounces of bread, twelve ounces of flour, seven pounds of potatoes, ten ounces of canned vegetables, one egg, two ounces of butter, eight ounces of sugar, twelve ounces of turnip tops.  
There was no meat to be had. Heavy workers were permitted an additional pound of potatoes.  
The cost of this, the intelligence report shows, averages about ten marks daily, while in the cities, it is much higher.  
German officials claim the potato crop on which is placed the greatest dependence for food, is a partial failure and declare the situation may become serious late in February unless stocks not now scheduled make their appearance.  
Due to unsettled financial conditions dealers are not replenishing their stocks as usual, and their shelves are growing bare.  
Pay Not Keeping Up  
Pay for workers is not keeping up with the advanced cost of living. Laborers are averaging a wage of five to seven marks a week. Figures collected on labor conditions show a basis for complaint. Business men of May on estimated that eight marks a day constitutes a fair living wage, but the workers are not getting it.  
They are averaging about five marks while the women workers are paid much less.  
The chief of the Coblenz Bankers association estimates that business prior to the signing of the armistice was about 60 per cent of its normal volume, and that now it has dropped off to 43 per cent. Interviews with others bear out this statement. Establishments of supplies are not looked forward to as long as political conditions are unsettled.  
Clothing Situation Bad  
The situation as regards clothing is much worse than with food. A common suit for civilians costs from \$60 to \$100 and stocks are low. The cost of any kind of cloth for apparel is well high prohibitive, compared with the scale of wages. Nevertheless, people in the streets are well clothed in appearance.  
As regards footwear there is not a single pair of leather shoes on display in the shop windows. Canvas appears for uppers while some have soles of straps, cut and sewed together. Only civilians and peasants wear wooden soled shoes. The majority of persons in the streets wear leather shoes obviously repaired many times. Inquiries among servant girls and waiters in the hotel, where the press is quartered, brought out the fact that they had bought shoes only a few months ago at \$5 which was considered a high price.  
In view of the shortage of cloth, American officials have consented to allow soldiers to convert their grey uniforms into civilian clothing by cutting the coat to fit a roll collar. One firm is engaged in manufacturing civilian clothing from German uniform cloth.  
Investigation of conditions in clothing stores revealed that gloves costing \$1.50 to \$2 in the United States are selling for \$6 here. In Coblenz I bought the cheapest kind of handkerchiefs for the equivalent of a dollar. Hats which would cost about \$3 in the United States bring \$9.

## HUN ACE DESCRIBES FIGHT THAT KILLED QUENTIN ROOSEVELT

Says American Aviators Were Much Too Reckless And Quite Skillful.

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 27.—(Delayed.)—A description of the fight in which Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, son of Former President Roosevelt, lost his life in an American airplane, was given here today by the man who killed him, Christian Donhausen, German ace.  
Donhausen was one of the aviators sent to test surrendered German machines.  
Donhausen declared Roosevelt as an experienced but most courageous pilot (the German was placed at a disadvantage several times during the encounter and Roosevelt kept 20 shots through the German machine without destroying it. Then Donhausen gained the advantage he declared, and fired 20 shots into Roosevelt's machine from a distance of 25 feet. Roosevelt, he asserted, was dead before his airplane began falling. The American could have flown to safety several times, the German continued, but chose, instead, to return to the attack.  
U. S. Flyers Known in Germany  
U. S. flyers as a whole, Donhausen claimed, were too reckless, many times penetrating as far as 30 miles behind the German lines.  
Many American flyers had become quite skillful and were well known to the Germans and feared by them. Donhausen mentioned Eddie Rickenbacker and Jimmie Melsner.  
Donhausen is a diminutive man, reaching four feet in height and weighing but 90 pounds. He is 25 years old and is credited with having shot down 20 airplanes since July. He has relatives, he said, living in Michigan.  
He expressed a desire to join the American army, because, he said, there is no more flying in Germany.

## GROUP OF GERMANS PLAN TO FORCE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF BERLIN BY ARRESTING ALL NEWSPAPER MEN

### WILSON ADDRESSES 5000 WORKMEN AT MANCHESTER

#### "America Will Join No Alliance Or Combination But League of Nations."

By Robert J. Bender  
(United Press staff correspondent)  
Manchester, Eng. Dec. 30.—President Wilson today gave warning that America would join no combination or alliance except a "league of nations."  
Addressing 5000 workmen in Free Trade hall, he declared that the league of nations must be a great covenant by which all nations unite "for the maintenance and triumph of right."  
The statement was greeted by wild applause.  
Having just been made an honorary citizen, the president opened his speech by addressing his audience as "Fellow citizens of Manchester."  
Principle Exists  
Wilson declared that the spirit of sympathy between the peoples of America and Great Britain was no mere sentiment, but principle.  
"Men give more than is demanded from impulses," he said. "The desire to serve comes from friendship."  
While en route from the mansion house to the hall, the president saw the first U-boat ever captured, moored in the ship canal. He also saw the famous "mystery ship" which, as the party passed by on the liner Majestic, threw off its disguise as a freighter and revealed itself as a heavily armed warship.  
The president was suffering from a slight cold and both he and Mrs. Wilson were clad in furs.  
Free Trade Hall Packed  
Free Trade hall was packed with workmen who cheered as the president was presented the highest honor in the power of the city. The president's reply was applauded. In welcoming the president Wilson the lord mayor said the president's actions in peace and war "command the undying gratitude of the world."  
"History alone can comprehend the stupendous effort of America," he said.  
The crowd showed what it thought of the president by singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The workmen then gave Mrs. Wilson a special cheer.  
"The United States always has felt itself separate itself from European politics," Wilson said. "It is not interested in European politics now, but is interested in a partnership of right."  
"We will join no combination of power which is not a combination of all of us. We are not interested in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world."  
"The theme now before us is 'what is the common interest?' Heretofore, a partnership of interests has governed the world. This has broken down. With interests come jealousies. There is only one thing that can bind people, that is a common devotion to the right."  
"There must be no 'balance of power.' The great voice of humanity is abroad in the world. If any statesman resists the compulsion of this conscience he will deeply regret it. We are obeying no parties but the mandates of humanity."  
The president admitted he was not hopeful that the individual items of all the peace settlements would be satisfactory. He declared no man could know positively just what these settlements would be, but that provision must be made for adjustment of difficulties in the future, so that troubles

## POLICE PERFECT WARNS U.S. STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Politicians Believe This Would Result In Overthrow Of Radicals.

## PLUNDERING AND STREET FIGHTING CONTINUING

Poles Defy Germans And Paderewski Causes Allied Flags To Be Raised.

By Frank J. Taylor  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Berlin, Dec. 29.—The German group which favors allied occupation of Berlin as political coup, plans to force this move by arresting all American and British newspapermen in the city. Police Prefect Elchorn warned me today.  
Elchorn said the politicians in this group believed arrest of the correspondents would draw allied troops into the capital immediately, thus changing the entire complexion of the political situation and probably resulting in the overthrow of the radicals.  
Conditions Far From Settled  
Conditions are far from stable yet with the socialists and Spartacists still struggling for power. In view of Vorwarts' call for the masses to demonstrate against "terrorism" tomorrow the Spartacists seemed for rival demonstrations.  
Further disorders, with some casualties, were reported today from Dresden. There was also said to be some plundering in Hamburg. In Essen 20,000 factory workers were on strike.  
A dozen casualties were reported to have occurred yesterday on the streets of Posen in fighting between the Poles and Germans. The Berlin newspaper declares the disorders were precipitated by the arrival of Ignace Paderewski, who is expected to be president of the Polish republic.  
Fighting in Posen  
London, Dec. 30.—Machine gun fighting raged all Friday afternoon in Posen after Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous pianist and Polish leader, defied the Germans and caused allied and American flags to be hoisted, according to dispatches from Warsaw, received here today.  
Paderewski was welcomed to Posen with patriotic demonstrations. He spoke, asserting Poland has recovered her independence and was again mistress of her own ports. Thereupon the German soldiers turned him to go part.  
Instead, he and his Polish backers hoisted flags. Colonel Wade, the British authority in the city, supported Paderewski. The Germans started hostilities and continuous rioting resulted. Paderewski was received in Posen with great enthusiasm. He was hailed by newspapers as "the representative of Polish interests with the president." His wife declared him to be the bearer of most vital information from America to Polish leaders.

## EX-KAISER CAN NOT BE EXTRADITED-MAY COCK

Former Head Of British Foreign Office Gives Reasons For Statement.

London, Dec. 12.—(By mail)—Ordinary principles of extradition in no wise apply to William Hohenzollern, in the opinion of Sir Willoughby Maycock, former head of the British foreign office extradition department, who discussed the kaiser's situation in a prepared statement made public here.  
Extradition, Maycock points out, depends on two cardinal questions. These questions are:  
"In what state has the kaiser himself individually been guilty of an extradition crime?"  
"Does his existing status render him immune from the process of the municipal law of the Netherlands?"  
"Practically all extradition treaties," writes Maycock, "open with a preamble to the effect that the high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offense in the territory of the one party, shall be found within the territory of the other party. The crimes for which extradition may be granted are then set out in detail."  
Is Obvious  
"It will be tolerably obvious to anyone who takes the trouble to peruse our extradition treaty of 1915 with the Netherlands that the kaiser has not individually perpetrated any of the offenses in this country which would warrant our demanding his extradition from the Dutch."  
"The same difficulty presumably would be experienced by all the allied countries."  
"Whether Germany could demand the kaiser's extradition, even if she were disposed to do so, is another matter."  
If abdication had been accomplished formally, Maycock declares William Hohenzollern then becomes merely a private individual visiting in Holland. However, even if this is the case, there is nothing in Dutch law to prevent the Netherlands from according Count William all the rights of a sovereign.  
"Suppose they do so," says Maycock, "it may then be asked 'what do such privileges consist of?'"  
On this point Maycock quotes a recognized work on international law written by W. E. Hall, which states that a sovereign "cannot be proceeded against either in ordinary civil or criminal tribunals."  
Maycock concludes that "unless the kaiser has formally abdicated it would be up to him to claim in Holland the immunity enjoyed by sovereigns in a foreign state."

## GENERAL PERSHING'S DECREE REGULATING HUN TOWNS IN EFFECT

### Army Not Paying Cash For Requisitions, But Is Giving Dealers Receipts.

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 28.—(Delayed.)—General Pershing's decrees for control of the district in Germany occupied by the American army are rapidly being put into effect. Americans have been placed in charge of civil affairs wherever possible and are being aided by German officials who are held strictly accountable. Corps of men familiar with the German government have been placed in the postoffice to censor mail for points outside the occupied zone and to examine requests for and give permission to send telegrams or make telephone calls.  
The execution of that part of the decree instructing all inhabitants of 12 years of age or more to carry identification cards has been left to local German authorities under the burgomasters.  
A bureau has been established at army headquarters to give passes and answer questions. This bureau is crowded all day long. Wherever possible this work is being delegated to Germans. Conferences with regard to the details of government are being held daily.  
Enforcing Liquor Regulations  
Military police are enforcing regulations regarding the sale of liquors. Cafes and saloons are opened to see

## ABE MARTIN

Somebody's allus wonderin' why somebody that haint got anything don't see somethin'. Another down-back 'r farm' is that when their haint nothin' 't do you allus feel kind of like you ought 't be greasin' th' harness.



## Erzberger Says Germany Will Pay For All Damages

Amsterdam, Dec. 30.—Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German armistice commission, declared in a speech in Berlin that Germany will pay for all damages caused in Belgium and Northern France, according to a dispatch received here today.  
He said the allies and Germany have agreed on the general question of war damages.  
"Each nation will pay its own war bill. Germany will pay for the damage done in Belgium and northern France as well as allied civilian losses. The details will be settled at the peace conference," Erzberger said.

## FOOD DELEGATION TO AUSTRIA

Copenhagen, Dec. 30.—An American food delegate is en route to Austria and is due to arrive in a few days, a dispatch from Vienna reported today.  
American foodstuffs are already being sent from France to Austria; the services stated.

## LUDENDORFF'S MEMOIRS

Amsterdam, Dec. 28.—General Ludendorff, former commander in chief of the German armies, is completing his memoirs which deal with the question of Germany's responsibility for the war, according to the Krone Zeitung. He is said to be living quietly in Germany.

## Consider Abandoning City.

Copenhagen, Dec. 29.—As the result of riots and general disorder in Berlin, it is declared the government is