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LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report

Oregon: Tonight and Wed-
nesday, fair; continue to hold;
gale winds, mostly easterly.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 309. SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

POLISH ARMY OF 40 THOUSAND MEN ARE MARCHING TOWARD BERLIN—IS NOW REPORTED WITHIN 50 MILES

GERMANS ARE HASTILY REARMING DEMOBILIZED TROOPS TO STEM TIDE OF INVADING HORDE OF MEN

Report Says That Polish Force Consists Of Infantry, Cavalry And Artillery, All Well Armed.—Alleged To Have Entered Posen And Frankfort-On-The-Oder, Also Important Railway Station At Bantzen.

Geneva, Jan. 2.—A Polish army of 30,000 to 40,000 men striking toward Berlin has captured Frankfort-on-the-Oder, only 50 miles from the German capital, the Polish agency in Lausanne was notified by telegram from Posen today. The Germans, the report said, are hastily re-arming their demobilized troops in an effort to stem the invasion. The Polish force consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery, all well armed, the report said. Cavalry, moving rapidly ahead of the main body, was reported to have entered Posen and Frankfort-on-the-Oder. The important railway stations at Bantzen, Gnesen and Bromberg it was said, were occupied with but slight resistance. Baron von Zu Belditz, a friend of the former crown prince, was reported to have gone to Germany to ask the government's permission for Frederick Wilhelm to return to that country. The baron, it is understood, will ask the German authorities to assign the former crown prince to a residence where he can live with his wife and children—under a guard if necessary. Frederick Wilhelm, it was further reported, is willing to do any work the government thinks him fitted for. "I was unexpectedly called to the cabinet and am in no position to outline my whole program," Noske told the United Press today. "But my first action will be to suppress Polish violence."

CAPTURED SIX CITIES

By John Graudez
(United Press staff correspondent)
Berlin, Jan. 1.—The Polish army advancing along the railways toward Berlin has captured six German cities, according to information received here today. The Polish mobilization and advance has alarmed the German government. Counter measures are expected to be undertaken immediately.

Secret Of Mystery Paper Of Belgium Is Revealed

Germans Arrested Every Possible Editor Of Patriotic Paper Except Victor Jourdain, Who Was Real Editor.—He Used Printing Shops In Towns That Hun Troops For Time Being Were Not Occupying.

Brussels, Dec. 15.—(By Mail)—With the coming of liberty to Belgium, La Libre Belgique has departed, and The Patriot has reappeared. It is now possible to tell that the most remarkable of war-time newspapers, La Libre Belgique, which successfully defied German efforts to suppress it for years, was The Patriot, a long-established Catholic weekly, in disguise. Victor Jourdain, aged editor of The Patriot, likewise edited the will-the-wisp sheet which kept German officials in a constant state of irritation during their occupation of his country and helped to keep the spirit of the Belgian people steadfast. He died a few weeks ago, just too soon to see his city of Brussels liberated. Patriot Suppressed. The Patriot was suppressed by German order at the outset of the war. A few weeks later copies of a new paper began to fall into the hands of the German officials and army officers. It did not prove popular with the latter. Gen. von Bissing, military governor offered 25,000 francs reward for the name of the editor and promised one year's imprisonment to any Belgian found reading it. There were arrests in great number of persons suspected of the editorship but no convictions. It seemed that almost everybody who could possibly have been guilty was arrested at one time or another—everybody except Jourdain. One man was held by the Germans to have proved sufficiently guilty to warrant a one-year sentence, but Belgians in the secret say he was innocent. Germans Kept Busy. The baffled German police were kept busy running down false clues. Given the tip that the printing plant would be found at such-and-such a street, they would rush thither, only to find a vacant lot or an empty house. Told that a man of a certain name was the actual editor they would comb Brussels for him, learning eventually he was not in the city and never had been. While the police hunted, Victor Jourdain prepared copy. He pointed out incidental errors in the German official communication, he gave the Belgian people the latest news of the Belgian army and the Allied armies, he ridiculed and impounded the German officials, and generally kept alive the people's faith in a better day to come.

WORLD WAR COST AS MUCH AS TOTAL WEALTH OF AMERICAN NATION

Total Expenditures Up To November 11, Aggregated Almost 250 Billion.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The world war cost an amount almost equal to the entire wealth of the American nation. Figures available today revealed that when the armistice was signed November 11, war expenditures aggregated approximately \$249,780,000,000. The wealth of the United States is estimated at \$255,000,000,000. Interest of this debt based on the latest reports from European countries, will total nearly \$930,000,000 a year. The expenditure of the cost when actual fighting ceased was \$21,000,000,000, but treasury officials said today that figure reached \$24,880,000,000 when the new year began. Germany spent \$47,500,000,000 directly on her military program reports from German publicists show. Of this sum she borrowed more than \$38,000,000,000 in long term loans. The expenditure of Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria have never been separated but treasury statisticians place their war cost at \$33,000,000,000. While the figures given represent the direct cost of the world war, officials explain that no computation can be made, of course, of the economic loss to the nations involved.

Bolshevik Forces Capture Capital Of White Guards

London, Jan. 2.—Bolshevik forces captured Ufa, capital of the white guards, Tuesday, a wireless dispatch from Moscow reported today. They also captured Stilian. The Lithuanian government, because of the Bolshevik success in western Russia, has been removed from Vilna to Kovno. Ufa is an important city 200 miles north of Orenburg and 750 miles east of Moscow.

COOLIDGE BECOMES BAY STATE GOVERNOR

Oath Of Office Administered Before Legislature By Senator McKnight.

Boston, Jan. 2.—Calvin Coolidge of Northampton lieutenant governor under Gov. McCall, was inaugurated governor of Massachusetts today in the presence of both branches of the legislature. The oath of office was administered by Sen. Edwin T. McKnight. Coolidge, republican, succeeds Samuel W. McCall of Winchester, who was governor since 1914. McCall is retiring after 30 years of public life. Channing H. Cox of Boston succeeds Coolidge as lieutenant governor. The new governor is a lawyer. He was born in Plymouth, Vermont, in July, 1872, and is a graduate from Amherst college. He served successively as a city councillor, city solicitor, mayor of Northampton, and in both branches of the state legislature.

ABE MARTIN



Our idea of a spendthrift is a fellow that gets shaved for a 5-cent theater. Mrs. Garbe Crax has two daughters—one married and one still paired.

Former Crown Prince Makes Attempt To Escape

Wieringen, Hol., Jan. 2.—Frederich Wilhelm Hohenzollern made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from his exile here, it was reported today. No details could be obtained.

STATE HEALTH BOARD WANTS MORE MONEY

Issues Leaflet Telling Of Need For Better Protection Of Public Health.

"The responsibility for the lives already sacrificed and the number that will be sacrificed during the next few months because of insufficient health protection cannot be placed upon the board of health," says a leaflet which will soon be issued by the state board of health in support of its request for an appropriation of \$95,225 for the next biennium. "The responsibility rather lies with the legislature since it makes the appropriation and possibly in a measure with you, too, since you help elect the legislators. If the appropriation is insufficient the protection will be insufficient. Protection costs money; it is not secured by waving a wand nor in uttering incantations. On the contrary it takes a lot of well directed continuous hard work and work has to be paid for with real money." The board is asking for an appropriation much larger than it was given by the last legislature and is preparing to conduct an organized campaign to arouse sentiment throughout the state in support of its request. The last appropriation was for \$25,000, as against the \$95,900 now being sought. Plans for the expenditures of the \$95,000 if it is obtained, are outlined by the board in the pamphlet now being printed. The work of the board will be segregated into five divisions, as follows: Executive office, headed by the state health officer at a salary of \$2400 a year, total \$7,100 annually. Bureau of vital statistics, headed by an assistant registrar at a salary of \$1800 a year, total \$3600 annually. Bureau of preventable diseases, headed by an epidemiologist at a salary of \$2400 a year and including five district health officers at \$2000 a year each, total \$19,000 annually. Bureau of hygiene and sanitation, headed by a sanitary engineer at a salary of \$2400 a year, total \$8,400 annually. Bureau of laboratory work, headed by a bacteriologist at a salary of \$2000 a year, total \$4,000 annually. General expenses applicable to all bureaus, \$4,700 annually. Permanent apparatus, \$725.

CHAIRMAN KITCHIN WINS FIRST ROUND

House Adopted Rule Concerning Revision Of Postal Zone Law.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Chairman Kitchin, of the house ways and means committee today won the first round in his fight to prevent revision of the postal zone law when the house adopted a rule to send the new revenue bill to conference without a separate vote on the senate zone amendment. Supporters of the senate amendment were so evidently outnumbered that they did not demand a record vote, deciding to wait until the conference report is returned to the house before making any organized fight.

Late Reports Show That Rescue Work Of Northern Pacific Less Hazardous

Fire Island, Jan. 2.—With a sea calmer making rescue work less hazardous, six hundred wounded landed Monday night on the island. Some of the troops aboard the transport transferred to relief vessels standing by. But they will not attempt to land bed-ridden soldiers unless forced to by sudden change of conditions. Twelve soldiers, five coast guards, were thrown into the water when life boat captured as the result of a heavy sea. Soldier guard on shore swam to their rescue, dragging all of them to safety. Some were half drowned, and others were in a semiconscious condition, but all were resuscitated. Government destroyers arrived late this afternoon and immediately spread oil around the transport so the rescue work might be continued despite the heavy sea. The trolley boat may continue operations all night if roughness of the sea prevents transferring of the men to relief ships.

BREECHES BUOY FOR REMOVING SOLDIERS RIGGED UP AT ISLAND

Position Of Hospital Transport Northern Pacific Much Improved Since Yesterday—Boat Lay Close To Beach, In Shallow Water, This Morning At Low Tide.—Naval Wireless In Constant Touch With Ship.—Capt. Connelly Says Relatives Of Boys Needn't Fear.

New York, N. J., Jan. 2.—Wounded soldiers were being transferred this afternoon from the hospital ship Northern Pacific ashore on Fire Island to the transport Mallory. The sea subsided sufficiently to permit the starting of this operation, according to a wireless message received at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. The Mallory was scheduled to dock in Hoboken this afternoon. A relief party of Red Cross nurses, physicians and soldiers crossed Great South Bay from Bay Shore to the island this morning to care for those brought ashore. The weather, continues bleak with a penetrating rain.

Four Brought Ashore

Fire Island, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Four soldiers were brought ashore from the stranded transport Northern Pacific by coast guards this morning. They were Private Albert Litchner, Buffalo, N. Y., Company G, Thirtieth Infantry. Lieutenants Joe A. Logan, Milton, Pa., 11th Infantry. Robert J. Thorpe, Washington, Ind. Litchner was the first to step ashore. Captain Joseph Tuttle of the coast guard, brought these men ashore in a small boat, after a perilous trip through the surf to the transport. All Bappy. "All the boys are happy and feeling fine, declared Litchner. This was the first word brought directly from the vessel since the coast guards boarded her yesterday. There was no panic or excitement when the transport struck, he said. "We were all asleep. When the shock came the boys thought they had reached the dock."

The men crawled out of their berths and were much interested when they learned the ship was aground, Litchner said. Then they spent New Year's watching the shore operations and the efforts to rescue them. They were gloomy at being delayed at the very gates of home. "We're all happy aboard," said Logan, "the head is playing, the men are dancing and we are having a general good time."

The four men who first came ashore were volunteers in the rescue work. Have Trolley Arrangement. Captain Tuttle said he expected to bring the wounded ashore within a few hours by trolley arrangements. The men were busy arranging lines and getting the trolley boats ready while on the transport the wounded were being got to the deck and prepared for the transfer. A hydroplane hovered overhead watching operations. Red Cross workers landed additional supplies from the mainland and distributed a great quantity of sandwiches among volunteers eager to greet the boys with food and cigarettes.

Cannot Be Done Yet. This cannot be attempted for some time yet. The unsuccessful effort of the destroyers and tugs to approach the Northern Pacific this morning showed the feat to be practically impossible until the wind veers and the waves decrease in violence. Captain Joe Tuttle of the Oak Hill Life guards reached the transport after a dash through the breakers in a small boat. He made a try at bringing a line ashore from the ship. The plan was to rig a double line of cables and to attach a life boat to it by a trolley arrangement so the bedridden wounded could be ferried ashore in safety. Breeches Buoy Still Intact. The breeches buoy rigged earlier was still intact but no effort to use it had been made as the sea was considered too rough. At daylight it was seen that the Northern Pacific has been driven

(Continued on page three)

SPEECHES TO PEOPLE OF ITALY TO CHARACTERIZE WILSON'S VISIT TO ROME

President And Mrs. Wilson Have King Victor Emmanuel's Private Train At Their Disposal.—Enthusiastic Crowd At Paris Station To Wish Them "Bon Voyage"

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Aboard President Wilson's Train Bound for Italy, Jan. 2.—Pursuing the same course he has followed in France and England President Wilson will talk directly to the people of Italy, as well as confer with their leaders. He will make every effort to clear up any possible misunderstanding entertained by the Italians concerning his peace program. In summing up the president's work in Europe so far, it is evident he has made the greatest progress toward lining up the allied countries in favor of the league of nations. His speeches have emphasized the United Press' forecast that he intends the league shall be the foremost subject of the peace conference. He has made it clear that America will refuse to join any combination except a world league, oppose any "balance of power" and insist upon a peace of justice. The leaders of the allied nations, as he declared, will sit in the conference as the people's representatives, not their masters. Freedom of the seas is plainly the one outstanding difficulty now, but the American delegates are very hopeful that a complete agreement will be reached on this subject. President Wilson is thoroughly enjoying the trip—his second successive day of complete relaxation. King Victor Emmanuel's private train, which was placed at the disposal of the presidential party, is the very same of comfortable luxury, its nine coaches are in charge of the king's personal staff. President and Mrs. Wilson's car is in the center of the train. Its exterior is of the same dark blue as the other coaches and is embellished with the royal coat of arms. Its interior is a combination of mahogany and blue satin. A small but enthusiastic crowd gathered at the station in Paris yesterday evening to wish the President bon voyage. In response to repeated cheers he came out on the vestibule just before the train left and stood half an hour bowing and smiling, but made no speech.