

This Paper Has Enlisted With the Government in the Cause of America for the Period of the War

# THE EVENING NEWS

The Only Paper in Roseburg Carrying Associated Press Dispatches

Oregon Historical Society  
Public Auditorium

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Wednesday, Rain.  
Highest temp. yesterday.....65  
Lowest temp. last night.....41

VOL. IX.

ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

NO. 209

## RENOUNCE RIGHT TO RULE AUSTRIA

Emperor Charles Acknowledges the Demand of His People and Abdicates.

## HINDY CHANGES FRONT

Famous German General Who Guided Kaiser's Troops, Now Declares His Allegiance to New Revolutionary Government.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 12.—Emperor Charles, of Austria, has abdicated, according to a Copenhagen dispatch quoting private advice from Vienna. Victor Adler, leader of the Austrian socialists, and foreign secretary of the German-Austrian cabinet, formed at Vienna October 31, is dead, it is reported. A general strike will be declared at Vienna tomorrow, so advises state.

## HINDENBURG FAVORS IT.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—General von Hindenburg is not in Holland, but remains at the main army headquarters, and adheres to the new government, according to the Wolfe News Bureau, of Berlin. The Crown Prince Rupprecht has not fled from Germany, as some reports declared.

## REVOLUTIONARIES HOLD FLEET

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—The on the German northern fleet and the base of Heligoland are in the hands of the soldiers council, according to telegraphic advice received here this morning.

## AGREES TO JOINT CABINET.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—German socialists and independent socialists have agreed on a joint cabinet, including in its membership Philip Scheidemann, Hugo Haase, Richard Barth, editor of Vorwaerts. The new provisional government will be in all red. That is, Bourgeois parties will not be permitted reappointment.

## MANUFACTURE OF AUTOS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The manufacture of passenger automobiles after Jan. 1, the date fixed for a one hundred per cent curtailment in production, is likely to continue due to the sudden collapse of the war, and the consequent lessening of the government's steel demands, according to an intimation given out by the war industries board. A list will soon be published partially removing restrictions from non-war activities and readjusting industries.

## CLASSIFICATION ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—All draft boards have received orders to stop classifying men under 18 and over 36, and to withhold their questionnaires. Such registrants need not fill out their questionnaires if received.

## EX-EMPEROR IS INTERNEED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—It is stated on good authority that William Hohenzollern, abdicated emperor of Germany, compelled to flee from his own country, will be interned in Holland.

## WILL ENFORCE TERMS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed late today, to the effect, that if the German battle-ships are not handed over to the allies, owing to a maritime state existing, the entente powers reserve the right to occupy Heligoland, as an advance naval base to enable them to enforce terms of the surrender.

## PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The United States will probably be represented at the coming peace conference by a half dozen men, including Secretary of State Lansing and Col. House. The peace conference will probably be held at Lausanne, Switzerland.

## WILL ESTABLISH 4 GRADES OF APPLES

CORVALLIS, Nov. 1.—The danger that certain extra grade apples are now classified in Oregon may be thrown into a cooking grade "for home consumption only", is seen by growers in the movement to unify and reduce the number of grades. "There is a possibility that the federal government will establish permanent grades for our box apples, which will control all interstate shipments of apples," says C. I. Lewis, chief of the division of horticulture at the Oregon Agricultural College. "The government has no intention to penalize the Northwest growers, but

is asking them to come out and say what it is they want.

"The question of grades will be presented to the meeting of the Washington state horticultural society at Spokane, December 10 to 13, by a representative of the United States department of agriculture. Representative fruit men, especially managers of sales agencies and selling organizations, should be on hand to present their views on the proposed grades.

"The Northwest has been boxing apples for a good many years. We have earned a world-wide reputation. If any changes are to be made in the classification they should be made only after thorough discussion and agreement.

"Some men are advocating only two grades, while now we are using four—extra fancy, fancy, choice and cooking. Not more than three grades at most may be called for in the present movement—two for shipment east, and one to be known largely as the cooking grade to be used at home.

"Oregon should be well represented at the Spokane convention by all means."

## DR. W. W. FAULKNER VICTIM INFLUENZA

The sad news of the death of Dr. W. W. Faulkner at Bend at 3:30 this morning was received in a telegram to his sister-in-law, Miss Allie Black today. Dr. Faulkner, who has been suffering from Spanish influenza for about a week, developed complications of pneumonia a few days ago and rapidly weakening, he passed away early this morning.

Dr. Faulkner, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Faulkner, was born in Roseburg and passed the major portion of his life here, where he was among the most popular of Roseburg's young people. After taking a course at the North Pacific Dental College at Portland, Dr. Faulkner practiced dentistry in this city for a short time, after which he moved to Bend, about nine years ago, where he enjoyed a most successful patronage up to the time of his death.

Dr. Faulkner had a host of friends in Roseburg who deeply mourn his death and extend the deepest sympathy to his bereaved wife and three children.

## FISHER'S AUTOMOBILE BORROWED FOR WHILE

W. H. Fisher received quite a shock last night about 8 o'clock when he rounded the corner by the Douglas National Bank where he had left his machine parked early in the evening, and found that it was no there. It was at once concluded that the car had been made away with by the forger, who had passed a bogus check off at the Grand a short time before. Diligent search did not produce the machine but about 11 o'clock rounding the corner where he had left the machine, Mr. Fisher was surprised to see it standing innocently at the curb and he decided that he had been the victim of a practical joke from his friends as the car was in good condition.

## POPULAR MOVIE ACTRESS VISITS IN ROSEBURG

Miss Ethel Clayton, the popular Paramount film actress, passed Saturday night in the city and was a guest at the Hotel Umpqua. Mr. Clayton, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. John Blum, and Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Park, her chauffeur and wife are motoring from Hollywood, California, to Seattle. The trip is being made in a Pierce-Arrow car and although this is a very heavy machine, Miss Clayton says that they have had very little difficulty along the road with the exception of a little spatter near Dunsmuir. Miss Clayton is a very attractive blond, and her eyes that have caused so much confusion amongst movie heroes, are large and of a deep blue. Our city was generously complimented by Miss Clayton, who asserted that she had seldom had the opportunity of visiting so pleasant located a spot.

## PETITION FILED SATURDAY.

Attorney Charles Hopkins filed Saturday a petition for the appointment of an administrator in the estate of Arthur E. Johnson, deceased. The appraisers appointed were John Marks, Alfred Cloake, and Alvin Cloake. The property contained in the estate consist of a farm in Garden Valley and some personal property.

## ASK UNITED STATES TO PREVENT FAMINE

Germany is Threatened With Disaster Unless Allied Nations Assist.

## MAY RISK SEA BATTLE

Mutinuous Sailors in Charge of German Fleet Urged to Resist Surrender to Allies—Fleet Enters Dardanelles.

(By Associated Press.)

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR LEAD Nov. 12.—Defeated on the battlefields in Northern France, deserted by their emperor, who fled to Holland for fear of falling into the power of German socialists, and subjected to terms tantamount to unconditional surrender, the people of Germany have appealed to President Wilson for relief from the ravages of famine. Foreign Secretary Solf in a communication to the state department of the United States, alleges that fearful conditions prevail and that millions face starvation this winter unless the entente allies take steps to overcome the threatened calamity.

Mutinuous sailors are now in control of most of the units of the navy and may become so bold in their new found possessions as to risk an engagement with the allied fleet rather than surrender the vessels under the armistice terms. Leader have already gone so far as to call upon the ships to defend the country against this unheard of presumption. Units of the fleet have been ordered to assemble at Samsitz harbor off the Prussian coast but whether a clash with the allied war ship will be risked is problematical.

Holland is said to be preparing to intern William Hohenzollern, ex-emperor, the former crown prince and other German military officers who sought refuge there.

Allied war ships have entered the Dardanelles, and British naval force has occupied Alexandria. The momentum of the revolution is apparently increasing in Germany, where the people, freed from the iron hand of militarism, at least to a great extent, are going to pieces rapidly. There is also evidence of considerable friction between the military authorities and soldiers and working men's council in northern Germany.

## EARLY PEACE SOUGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Germany has requested President Wilson to immediately arrange for the opening of peace negotiations, there being pressing danger of famine throughout the empire, according to a wireless message received here.

## ARMY NOTIFIED.

WITH THE U. S. FORCES, Nov. 12.—Orders announcing the armistice with Germany were sent to the units in the front ranks. The men were notified that all communications with the enemy is absolutely prohibited, and the only present arrangement is only an armistice, and not peace, and are advised to be prepared for further operations at any moment.

## TRY BILL FOR MURDER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Extradition for former Emperor William from Holland, and his trial in England on a murder charge, according to indictment hanging over him there, is urged by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, in an imprudent speech here today.

## DRAFT REGISTRANTS ARE ALL DISCHARGED

Although the city was celebrating with harp and cymbal the glorious occasion of ending of the great war, the local draft board yesterday stayed at its post at the court house and continued preparations for the entrapment of the 39 selected men who were scheduled to leave Roseburg for Camp Lewis at one o'clock this morning. All induction papers and preparations for the departure were complete when at 5:55 last evening came an order from Provost Marshal General Crowder directing that all general and voluntary special calls now outstanding for induction and mobilization of registrants of whatever color of physical qualifications for the army were cancelled pending further instructions. It was further added in the message that no more inductions should be made in the army, or enlistment permitted or undertaken under such calls. The telegram also stated that nothing in this cancellation of orders should be construed as affecting any call or competent order for

## INDIAN BOY TAKEN IN CHARGE HERE

Peter Gardipee, one of the Indian boys who escaped from the state school at Chomawa about two weeks ago, was picked up by Deputy Sheriff Raffety yesterday afternoon.

Gardipee, whose pal had been taken into custody Sunday, made an effort to leave the city, passing north of his time loafing around the local Southern Pacific depot. It was here that Mr. Raffety found the young man last night. An attendant will be sent down from Salem to accompany the young man back to the state school.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR FUND GOOD

Subscriptions to the United War Work Campaign are rolling in at a very gratifying rate according to Aubrey Smith, W. C. Harding and other leaders in the local drive. People of the city are responding, not only liberally, but spontaneously, and there is every indication that the quota for this district will be completed at an early date. One interesting characteristic of the drive is that practically everyone has subscribed who have been approached by the workers but that some of the people who have been accustomed to contributing large amounts, have lowered the standard of their gift but it is presumed that those who have followed this course will be called upon to add to their subscriptions in case there is difficulty in raising the assessment for Roseburg.

## BAN LIFTED SATURDAY.

According to an order issued today by City Health Officer Shoemaker and Mayor Stewart the ban placed on the city because of the Spanish influenza epidemic will be lifted Saturday, providing that there is no increase in the number of cases in the city by that time.

## CITY NEWS

S. J. Jones is acting bailiff for the grand jury which is in session today.

Mrs. M. T. Dumbek, who has been visiting with Mrs. H. J. Denn for some time, left her home at San Jose, Cal., this morning.

Upon receipt of a telegram last night that her brother-in-law, Dr. W. W. Faulkner, of Bend, was dangerously ill, Mrs. J. G. Stephenson, at once departed for that city.

Miss Dale Coshow, who has been at her home for five weeks on account of the quarantine of the Ashland schools because of the "flu" epidemic, returned to Ashland this morning. It is expected that that city will be opened up within a few days.

What promised to be a right enjoyable time was staged last night when a party of about 25 Roseburg people went out to Dixonville and started an evening of dancing. After about three dances word was sent out by local authorities to disband the party because of the flu epidemic and consequences, and a disappointed crowd of merry makers found their way back to town at an unusually early hour.

W. R. Atherton, of Portland, has been passing a few days in Roseburg with a view to locating permanent in this city. The gentleman is in the furniture business at Portland and has been looking over sections of property during his stay here and he has concluded to make a selection of one of these during the next few days.

The Grand Grill has established certain hours for keeping open, and for the present meals may be obtained there during the morning hours from 6:30 to 9 and from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. The evening hours are from 5 to 9 o'clock. The kitchen is under the management of Mrs. C. P. Lewis, which is a guarantee of the excellence of the table service. Patrons of the place will always find this, very best at their

## DEMAND OF ALLIES TAKES EVERYTHING

Germans Have Thirty Days In Which to Turn Over War Materials

## ALSO ALSACE-LORRAINE

Railway Equipment and Army Wagons and Means of Transportation to Be Delivered to Allies—Restoration Involved.

Following is the complete text of allied demand upon Germany, and in signing the armistice the enemy agreed to the specification laid out in the most sweeping document of the kind ever drawn.

1. Cessation of operations by land and in the air in six hours after the signing of the armistice.

2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice.

3. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within 14 days of all inhabitants of the countries, above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand gun (2500 heavy, 2500 field) 30,000 machine guns. Three thousand minewarfer. 5000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers—mostly D 7a and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered airt (as they stand) to the allies and the United States troops was the detailed condition laid down in the annexed note.

5. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine—Luxemburg, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in a 30-kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 14 days in all 15 days after the signature of the armistice. (Here the President interrupted his reading to remark that there evidently had been an error in transmission, as the arithmetic was very bad. The "in" their period of 14 days is in addition to the 14 days allowed for evacuation of invaded countries, making 28 days given the Germans to get entirely clear of the Rhine lands.) All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

6. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall in no manner be impaired.

7. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-

war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railroads in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left in situ and kept in an efficient state of Germany during the whole period of armistice. All baggage, taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

8. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken, such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc., under penalty of reprisals. Rights of Requisition Claimed.

9. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

10. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed of all and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

11. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

12. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once.

14. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

15. Naval Conditions Stated.

16. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships.

17. Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 166 German submarines (including 41 submarine cruisers and nine-lying submarines), with their complete armament and supplies in port, which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

18. The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be dismantled: Six battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers, including two minelayers, 50 destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely dismantled.

19. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the navy and merchant marine of the allied and associated powers.

20. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

21. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tug boats, lighters, cranes and all other harbor machinery.

22. All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America.

23. The duration of the armistice is to be 30 days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties or 48 hours' previous notice.

24. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall in no manner be impaired.

Mrs. O. Maddux went to Sutherlin yesterday for a short trip.

## FRENCH PEASANTS RETURNS TO HOMES

Very Little Left That May be Recognized as Once Prosperous Section.

## RED CROSS GIVES AID

Blankets, Food and All Sorts of Supplies Furnished to These Philosophical People Who Have Suffered from the War.

Paris, Oct. 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Carrying their little bundles of household possessions, the French refugees are returning to their homes in Chateau Thiery and the little French villages around it, to Vaux, Lucy, Belleau and the rest, places now a part of American history.

They are coming back to ruins of villages and homes demolished by German or American Artillery, to live in cellars and in the shelter of tottering walls until they can rebuild their homes and their return is a pitiful spectacle.

Sometimes they find no home at all. Never do they find any furniture. Often they find no food, and then the American Red Cross steps in and help them. The woman who can dig out her stove from a heap of dirt and plaster and patch it up again, so that it will burn, counts herself inordinately lucky. One woman found remaining of all household goods just one big salt cellar. Forks are worth their weight in gold, and feather bed is prized above rubies. Five thousand five hundred blankets the Red Cross shipped out to returning refugees in a single week.

The people in the Aisne will not be able to spend the winter in their own villages. The villages on the banks of the little Marne are too utterly battered by shelling to afford human habitation during the winter weather. Now, while days are warm and skies are blue, their owners can find some tiny corner or other to live in, but the rain and mud and chilly damp of a French winter will drive them, or if it does not a paternal government will send them, back to their temporary homes in the uninvaded provinces to wait for spring.

One purpose is sending them home as quickly as to harvest the wheat crop, but there was no food, so the Red Cross established camps in many villages and served two meals a day free to those too poor to pay while others paid small sums. Forty cartloads of food were sent to the Marne and the Aisne in a single month. A grocery store has been opened in Chateau Thiery which already is a busy town again, though the walls of its houses have been battered and torn by shells. To keep intruders out of the residents scrawl on their homes in chalk "Proprietor returned" or "House occupied."

Rolling stores on trucks tour through the villages in the valleys of the Oisne and Aisne to supply the returning refugees with food, clothing and household utensils. Demands come for coffee mills, scrubbing brushes, pails, knives, forks, spoons, and pots for the people, taking up housekeeping again as literally as that they left behind them, when they fled, has been destroyed or carried away to Germany.

To Alencon the refugees are just beginning to return, but they will come soon in large numbers, and they will find the Red Cross ready to receive them. There is a big building in Alencon that was a boy's school in those half-forgotten days when the city was not under shell fire. It belongs to the Red Cross now, and its class rooms are turned to strange uses. There is a big "salle de reception", where the returning refugees are sorted out and their needs ascertained. There is a canteen that serves two hot, nourishing meals a day. There is a long dormitory with beds for the weary ones who come back to find empty rooms and roofless houses. There are two dispensaries, and dispensary doctors find much to do in a country where people live precarious, hand-to-mouth existence.

The Red Cross workers furnish the clothing to the shivering shabby people, warm flannel shirts and undershirts, stockings and shoes and more quarters were located in a trunk of the train. Two thousand garments went out from Paris in a single day. And they furnish work for people, who must have a little money if they are to live.

They have an extraordinary way, those Picardy peasants, of accepting facts. They go back to live under impossible conditions as if it were the most natural thing in the world. It never occurs to them to do anything else. There may be only one wall of a house left but it is a home.

(Continued on page 4.)

## CITY NIGHT OFFICER NABS BOOTLEGGER

Arrested for carrying booze from Wood, California, into this state and offering the liquor to soldiers, Alex Kline, an offender of German descent, was handed over to Marshal Dodge Saturday evening when train No. 54 pulled into Roseburg, by Mr. Rogers, secret service agent for the Southern Pacific Co., Kline, who was in his way to Portland, had 4 1-2 quarts of whisky in his possession, which he generously offered to some soldiers who were aboard the train. Mr. Rogers, who was on the same car, kept an eye on the man and when the train arrived in Roseburg, placed him under arrest and turned him over to Mr. Hodges, who consigned him to the county jail. In addition to the 4 and one-half quarts of whisky found on Kline's person, two more quarts were located in a trunk. The offender was taken before Recorder Whipple and fined \$200, which was paid.