

MANAGER KIDDLE SENDS COUNTY OVER THE TOP

ANOTHER CERTIFIED CHECK PUTS THIS DISTRICT IN THE CLEAR IN WAR CHEST DRIVE.

Most Satisfactory Reports are Coming in From All Sections, and the Drive Will Be a Complete Success.

OPPOSITION STANDS CON- SPICUOUSLY ALONE

After one day and one evening of the War Chest drive in Union county it is extremely clear that the man who opposes the War Chest plan and the allied drive stands conspicuously alone and isolated. The great multitude of the people see that the War Chest plan is the finest production of local war activities. The objections raised in considerable number and volume a week ago, have been dispersed by the numbers of letters written and publicly given the real method to be used.

"The easiest campaign yet begun," is the opinion of those who have started work.

One point yet unclear, is that the present War Chest drive takes care of the coming Red Cross contributions. One payment now takes care of all coming drives, such as Red Cross, Armenian and Belgian relief and the Red Cross membership.

When you own a War Chest card you have contributed to every Red Cross demand for the coming year.

Union county went over the top in the allied drive, which is in operation throughout the United States, second in Oregon.

"Hats off to Union county."

"Well, I'll be—!"

Such expressions come from the generalissimo at Portland over the developments that took place in Union county yesterday. Following are two telegrams which passed over the wire yesterday, and which are self-explanatory:

"La Grande, Nov. 11.—Mr. Orlando Davidson, campaign manager for allied drive; Ira Davidson, state publicity manager, Portland, Oregon; E. E. Kiddle, campaign manager for Union county, who guaranteed the June Red Cross War Fund, six days before the drive opened, and deposited a certified check for the whole amount, repeats today. He authorizes the announcement that Union county's quota of fifteen thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars is guaranteed this morning, and the quota is ready for you any time you want it. G. L. Larson, chairman, A. W. Nelson, secretary."

Following is the reply:

"Portland, Oregon, Nov. 11. A. W. Nelson, La Grande, Oregon: Accept congratulations. We all take off our

COMMANDER TELLS OF 42ND DIVISION

FAMOUS RAINBOW DIVISION
WINS LAURELS ON MANY
BATTLEFIELDS

Perhaps no other unit of the army has, singly, aroused so great a degree of interest as the now famous "Rainbow Division"—so called from its representation from all the states of the union. The majority of Union county boys who have shown in the fighting on the front lines have been members of this division, hence the following citation from the commanding officer, Major General Charles T. Menoher, in commendation of the many actions in which the division distinguished itself will bear personal interest.

To the Officers and Men of the 42nd Division:

A year has elapsed since the formation of your organization. It is, therefore, fitting to consider what you have accomplished as a combat division and what you should prepare to accomplish in the near future.

Your first elements entered the

trenches in Lorraine on February 21st. You served on that 110 days. You were the first American division to hold a divisional sector and when you left the sector June 21st, you had served continuously as a division in the trenches for a longer time than any other American division. Although you entered the sector without experience in actual warfare, you so conducted yourselves as to win the respect and affection of the French veterans with whom you fought. Under gas and bombardment, in raids, in patrols, in the heat of hand to hand combat and in the long dull hours of trench routine so trying to a soldier's spirit, you bore yourself in a manner worthy the traditions of our country.

You were withdrawn from Lorraine and moved immediately to the Champagne front where during the critical days from July 14th to July 18th, you had the honor of being the only American division to fight in General Gouraud's army which so gloriously obeyed his order, "We will stand or die," and by its iron defense crushed the German assault and made possible the offensive of July 18th to the west of Reims.

(Continued on Page Three)

BRITISH BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The admiralty has announced that the British battleship was torpedoed Saturday at the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. The vessel sank within three and a half hours after she had been struck. Thirty-nine officers and 673 men were saved. The Britannia's normal complement is 773 men. The vessel was of the pre-dreadnought type.

COL. EDWARD P. O'HERN



Col. Edward P. O'Hern, chief of ordnance of the First American field army, has been for years one of the most noted experts of the ordnance bureau. He is a West Pointer, a native of New York, forty years old. He directed the work of the big guns in the St. Mihiel drive.

CONFERENCE ON PEACE SOON

ARMISTICE WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT CHANGE.

One of the German Delegates Wept As He Affixed His Name to Document.

By Fred S. Ferguson, (United Press Staff Correspondent) PARIS, Nov. 12.—An early peace conference is expected. The allies must first stabilize and confederate the badly demoralized fragments of the wrecked feudalism.

Allied conferees privately laud President Wilson's political offensive, as comparable to Foch's military successes. The impression is widespread that Wilson will play a most important role in the democratizing of Europe.

VERSAILLES PROBABLE PLACE. PARIS, Nov. 12.—(By John De Gandt, United Press Staff Correspondent.)—The French general headquarters will be transferred to Metz within the next ten days, it is generally believed. Versailles is favored as the place for the holding of the peace conference.

Accepted Without Change. The discussion with the German delegates continued from one to five o'clock Monday morning. The Germans asked only minor concessions, but the armistice was signed as first dictated by Marshal Foch.

German Delegate Wept. General Winterfeldt, one of the German delegates, wept bitterly while he was affixing his signature.

BELGIANS OCCUPY GHENT

LONDON, Nov. 12.—After the armistice became effective the Belgians moved forward and occupied Ghent, battlefield advice state.

SOLF'S NOTE DELIVERED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Swiss minister delivered Solf's note, asking the president to intercede for modifications of the armistice, to Secretary Lansing this afternoon.

"END EXPECTED" SAYS CHAMBERLAIN

SENATOR BLAMES GERMAN GOVERNMENT FOR NOT SENSING REAL AMERICA

"The result was never in doubt after America got into the war. We were forced to because of the dense ignorance of those who were supposed to advise Germany or who lied to their government or failed to sense the situation and the power of America. When we struck, we opened the eyes of the military chieftains, and their power crumbled away from them as the people of Germany saw the truth." This was the statement of United States Senator Chamberlain, ex-chairman of the senate military committee, yesterday as he spoke in Portland over the news of peace was at its height.

"The foresight of the president," Senator Chamberlain said, "in constantly calling the attention of the world to the fact that American and her allies must deal with home power other than the autocracy of the central powers aroused the people of the central powers to the fact that the president was insisting upon the extinction of autocracy and the establishment of a democratic form of government, or upon a government where the people at least had the right to exercise untrammeled the privileges and rights of free men."

"The president has insisted upon that ceaselessly, since before the entrance of America into the war, and those messages have done as much if not more than any one thing to arouse the people of all countries to the necessity of crushing the most efficient and dangerous military system that the world has ever seen."

Post War Problems Discussed. Turning to the discussion of post war problems the senator talked of demobilization, rehabilitation and kindred topics.

"I have no authority to speak for the administration and I voice my personal opinion alone," he said.

(Continued on Page Two)

WHY HAVE A Y. M. C. A. ?

J. L. Cramer, General Secretary of the local Y. M. C. A. quotes some figures from the Association Year Book which are illuminating. Since this war began expense budgets have run into such stupendous figures that we can comprehend them only by comparison.

During the year April, 1917, to April, 1918 the Y. M. C. A. had 500 war work secretaries at work. They served 1,800,000 enlisted men at a cost of \$50,000,000. During that time the daily cost of Y. M. C. A. War Work was \$205,480 during the same period the daily cost of maintaining our military establishment was nearly \$30,000,000. It cost the Allied governments 38c per day per capita and the Teutons 31c per capita daily to conduct the war while the daily per capita cost of Y. M. C. A. War Work was only 2-1/2 mills or in other words the entire daily cost per capita of all the humanitarian agencies working for the welfare of our soldiers is only about 1 cent. The entire cost of the Civil war, \$8,000,000,000 would keep the present world war going only about 48 days. Up to April this year the Teutons had lost 25 per cent of their man power and the Allies 10 per cent; the Teutons had spent 31 per cent of their entire wealth while the Allies had expended but 15 per cent. In the face of these figures the small amounts that we are asked to give to the War Chest for humanitarian and uplift purposes, seems almost insignificant.

FURTHER DEMANDS FOR MONEY

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
GIVES NOTE OF WARNING
TO PEOPLE OF U. S.

OTHER BOND ISSUES
ARE TO FOLLOW

Navy Department Sends In Request For \$600,000,000 For New Battleships, Cruisers and Small Vessels—Extended Program Ahead of America in Keeping Up Finances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Chaotic conditions in the financial world will necessitate the American people to prepare for further heavy taxation and bond issues, according to Wm. G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury. In a statement today the secretary sounded the warning: "We do not exactly know where we stand; we know there are hundreds of millions yet which the war department must spend, but we do not know how long the heavy burden must last. Of course we are sure—there must be liberty loans and a long season of heavy taxes."

It is probable that further credits will be extended to the allies.

More Demands from Navy. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The navy department sent to congress a request for \$600,000,000 for building ten battleships, six battle cruisers and a hundred and forty small vessels. The types of the proposed vessels are to be determined later. This indicates the determination to go ahead with a great navy program.

BAN RAISED IN SEATTLE. SEATTLE, Nov. 12.—The flu ban was lifted at Seattle this morning. The schools of the city and the University of Washington will resume tomorrow.

REVOLUTION IS COMPLETE

CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT WITH
LITTLE BLOODSHED

Berlin Is Anxious for Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Complete revolution throughout Germany is practically achieved and with little bloodshed. Workmen-soldiers committees control nearly every important city. The ones most recently brought under control are Danzig, Dresden, Koenigsburg, Strausburg and Karlsruhe. Ten thrones have been abandoned, the remaining ten states forming new governments.

BERLIN WANTS PEACE. The Berlin government requests the United States to arrange for the opening of peace negotiations. The government is most anxious to begin negotiations immediately, because of the threatened famine.

GENERAL D'ESPEREY



Gen. Franchet d'Esperey of France, commander in chief of the allied forces in Macedonia, which conquered Bulgaria.

LA GRANDE IN JUBILATION

GREAT REJOICING OVER THE
END OF WAR

With One Accord the Population United in a Noisy Demonstration.

"La Grande sure does do things in a big way when once she gets started." Such may have well been the ejaculation of any outsider as he watched the celebration here yesterday evening.

When the news of peace was first ticked over the wires early Monday morning it may have been surprising to some that there was no wild outburst. But there wasn't. Just a great, big, thankful spirit of rejoicing was born that grew and grew, and throbbed in the very atmosphere during the day, as the welcome tidings were passed from person to person, until everyone was good and ready for the shouting in the evening.

Other towns may say that our city is slow to make a big fuss, but the sight of men and women who had sacrificed beyond measure, who had given their all, that our armies might be victorious, fervently shaking hands over the welcome tidings or passing the good word along, needed only to be seen to let the world know that in a deep and heartfelt way, La Grande appreciated the tidings as sincerely as any town.

But a little after seven o'clock, just as everyone was waiting for something to happen, and had expectantly hauled out all available noise-making paraphernalia, the signal was given, when off out in the freight yards a locomotive whistle started the noise. Immediately another took up the message, then another and on and on, until the town was in a furor of excitement. Soon the streets were filled with an all-American crowd from the neighboring towns and hamlets and the evening was given up to unmediated rejoicing. Probably no such other joyous festival will ever be witnessed, at least so auspicious a one until our boys have landed safe home again, and there is a big reception in their honor.

There may be a question as to who started it. That is rather immaterial but at any rate, the whistles were blown and the way cleared for the celebration, as a result of the enterprise of a number of patriotic and foremost citizens. William Bollons, division superintendent of the O-W, R. & N., and a number of others, including Fred Holmes, T. J. Scroggin and James Snodgrass. But when these men were pressed for claims to the real celebration that followed, they all declined. "We just rang the bells, the people did the rest," they said.

KARL AGAIN ABDICATED. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12.—Private dispatches state that Emperor Karl has abdicated.

KING GEORGE'S CONGRATULATION

LONDON, Nov. 12.—(By United Press.)—King George cabled President Wilson: "At this moment of universal gladness I send you, Mr. President, and the people of your great republic, a message of congratulations and deep thanks in my own name and in the name of the people of this empire. It is indeed a matter of solemn thanksgiving that the people of two countries, akin in spirit as in speech, should be united in democracy's greatest achievement."

PLEA COMES TO MODIFY ARMISTICE

DR. SOLF ASKS PRESIDENT TO
INTERCEDE TO SOFTEN
ALLIED TERMS

LOSS OF TRANSPORTS
MEANS GREAT DISTRESS

President Reminded of Former Statement That the War Was Not Waged Against German People—Is Asked to Mitigate the Fearful Conditions Imposed on Germany.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Dr. Solf's note, asking the President to soften the armistice conditions to prevent starvation and rebellion in Germany, was picked up by the navy wireless station.

The text of the appeal was delivered to President Wilson last night, it is announced today.

Not a War On People.

Doctor Solf said that he feels it his duty to draw President Wilson's attention to the fact that the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starving of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed toward overcoming this danger.

The President, he points out, has declared that he did not wish to make war on the German people and did not wish to impede its peaceful development.

Pleas for Lighter Sentences. "The German government has received the conditions of the armistice," continues Dr. Solf. "We had to accept the conditions but feel it our duty to draw the President's attention most solemnly and with alacrity to the fact that the enforcement of the conditions must produce among the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of a community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace."

"The German people, at this fateful hour, address themselves again to the President with the request that he use his influence with the allied powers in order to mitigate these fearful conditions."

KARL'S ABDICATION PROCLAIMED. LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Central News wireless, via Copenhagen, declared that Emperor Karl's abdication was proclaimed Monday.

COIL HOUSE CONGRATULATES. LONDON, Nov. 12.—Col. House wired from Paris to Lloyd George, "My sincere congratulations. No one has done more to bring about victory than you."

W. F. BURNETT. W. F. Burnett, pioneer resident of this city died this morning after a long illness. He was a prominent Grand Army veteran and Odd Fellow.

The remains are at the Bohnenkamp Chapel pending funeral arrangements.

The Difference of One Letter. The following amusing item may be found in the well-known Journal of Louisa M. Alcott, kept during the trip which she and her sister May made to Europe: "M— is a tiny man in uniform, with a red face, big moustache and blue eyes. He thinks he talks English and makes such funny mistakes. He asks us if we had been to 'promenade on monkey's' meaning 'donkeys'."

Appeal to Psychologists. We are going in strong for psychology and invite assistance. Why is it that whenever sheriffs, marshals and constables have their photographs taken they invariably wear their hats? —Houston Post.

WEATHER FORECAST. Nov. 12.—Rain.