

## GERMANS ON WAY TO ASK ARMISTICE

### Meeting With Foch Is Sought by Wireless.

## PASSAGE THROUGH IS GIVEN

### German Secretary of State Is at Head of Delegation Sent From Berlin.

## NEGOTIATIONS NOT YET BEGUN

### Message Says Delegation Is Due Between 8 and 10 Thursday Evening.

(By the Associated Press.)

PARIS, Nov. 7.—(11 P. M.)—German grand headquarters requested allied grand headquarters by wireless to permit the passage of the German delegation for armistice negotiations through the lines.

The German wireless message asking for an appointment to meet Marshal Foch says:

"The German government would congratulate itself in the interests of humanity if the arrival of the German delegation on the allies' front might bring about a provisional suspension of hostilities."

Envoys Due Thursday.

The message announced that the German plenipotentiaries would arrive at the French outposts on the Chimay-Guise road on Thursday between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

The order was given to cease firing on this front at 3 o'clock in the afternoon until further orders.

The mission is headed by Matthias Erzberger, Secretary of State and head of the war press department, and includes General H. K. A. von Winterfeld, former military attaché at Paris; Count Alfred von Oberdorff, former Minister at Sofia; General von Gruenell and Naval Captain von Salow.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—(11:18 P. M.)—According to the Press Association, up to 5 o'clock this evening neither the British nor the French governments had received any news of an armistice being signed.

The British government was in telephonic communication with Versailles and the Press Association said it could be stated definitely the rumor was unfounded.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—It was officially announced late tonight that the German armistice delegates should pass the French outposts between 8 and 10 o'clock tonight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—At 4 o'clock this (Friday) morning no news had come to waiting officials of the State and War departments that the German armistice envoys had reached Marshal Foch's headquarters, where they were to be handed terms upon which the war can be brought to an end if they accept them.

No News of Envoys Received.

In fact, at that hour, no news, official or unofficial, had come that the envoys had passed through the French lines, where they were due between 8 and 10 o'clock last night, Paris time.

The offices of Secretary Baker, Secretary Lansing and the committee on public information were kept open all night, with officials waiting to announce immediately any news that may come of the result of Marshal Foch's meeting with the German peace envoys.

On the question of whether the German delegation is empowered to act without communication with Berlin, regardless of what demands are made in the terms offered by Marshal Foch, depends whether an immediate cessation of hostilities may be in sight.

Foch Has Full Powers.

Marshal Foch is fully empowered to act for the entente allies and America, for the supreme war council at Versailles already has laid down the terms and no changes are to be tolerated. It has been assumed, based on the usual practice of negotiators in agreeing upon an armistice, that the Germans also are fully empowered to sign for their government.

It is regarded as possible that since the German delegates did not know the terms of the armistice until they met Marshal Foch they might have planned to await a perfunctory word from

## FRENCH SMASH HUNS BACK 10 MILES MORE

### GERMANS RUSH NORTHWARD WITH INCREASING SPEED.

### In Fighting Thursday Enemy Is Pursued by Cavalry, French Official Night Report Says.

PARIS, 10:30 P. M., Nov. 7.—With ever-increasing speed the French troops are forcing the Germans back north of the Aisne and on all the rest of the front which the French are fighting over, according to the War Office announcement tonight.

An advance of ten miles has been made at certain points since yesterday. The French have thrown cavalry into the action on their right, where the mounted troops are pushing in the direction of the Meuse.

The statement reads:

"Our troops continued without cessation their pursuit of the enemy during the day. On our left we crossed and went far beyond the road between Verbins and Avesne, north of La Capelle. South of this locality we reached on the west the railway between La Capelle and Hirson on the general line of Effry and Origny-en-Therache. Further east we are along the Thon River, an affluent of the Oise, as far as Leuze, 15 kilometers north of Rosoy-sur-Serre. On the Aisne front we hold the general line of the southern outskirts of the Signy forest, Wagnon, Viel-St. Remy, Mazerny and La Horgne, realizing an advance of more than 15 kilometers beyond the Aisne."

"On the right in the valley of the Par River, our advanced elements have gone beyond St. Aignan-sur-Bar, gaining footing south of the Meuse on the heights which dominate Sedan."

"We have freed during the course of the day 100 villages and a great number of civilians."

"Aviation: Our airplanes, working in immediate liaison with our infantry, attacked, bombed and machine-gunned enemy columns in retreat, utilizing 15,000 kilograms of bombs and 15,000 cartridges."

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Persistent rain and deepening mud, although making communications more difficult, do not appear to have checked pursuit of the Germans retreating toward the Belgian frontier. The advance continued this morning over the great part of the French front with such rapidity it was impossible to follow it with precision. Latest reports are the French cavalry is moving toward the Meuse and the infantry toward Mezieres.

General Debeney's forces also were closing upon the German rear guards, occupying numerous villages and capturing their advance toward Hirson. Capture of this important railway center will bring about the final crumbling of the transportation organization of the German armies in France.

Subsequent operations may become a race between the armies in retreat and those in pursuit to Aix-La-Chapelle, as the American successes have made the line of the Meuse a precarious refuge for the enemy.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 7.—The war communication issued this evening says:

"On the western front the day was quiet."

Deserters March in Berlin.

Stockholm advices say that continuous demonstrations are taking place in Berlin. Twenty thousand deserters from the army are marching through the streets of the capital.

Revolts have broken out at Hamburg and other cities of Germany. Copenhagen advices today throw more light on the diplomatic break between Germany and Russia.

The Russian embassy was accused of Bolshevism.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—British casualties reported for the week ending today totaled 27,648, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds, officers, 353; men, 6984.

Wounded or missing, officers, 922; men, 20,282.

KAISER PICTURED WITH BAG

Emperor Shown on Way to Station, Wearing Silk Hat.

BERNE, Nov. 7.—Postcards picturing the German Emperor wearing a silk hat and carrying a handbag, on his way to a railroad station, are on sale in Munich, a traveler from the Bavarian capital reported.

HUNS MURDER CIVILIANS

Belgians Burned to Death When Forced to Stay in Cellars.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD IN BELGIUM, Nov. 7.—One hundred and sixty civilians, mostly women and children, met deaths in the battles and bombardments preceding the evacuation of Deuze. Thirty-four of this number were buried to death in cellars, where they were ordered to seek refuge by Bavarian troops. After giving these orders Von Ostrowski's soldiers are reported to have thrown hand grenades and incendiary bombs into the cellars.

The public square in front of the church at Deuze has been mined by the Germans and civilians are still barred from it.

BRITISH CASUALTIES HEAVY

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## GERMANY COWERS AT RED TERROR

### Defeated Nation Faces Menace of Bolshevism.

## REVOLUTIONISTS TAKE NAVY

### Soldiers' Workmen's Council Establishes its Government at Kiel.

## ANARCHY EXISTS AT KIEL

### Revolts Break Out in Many Cities—Army Deserters Threaten Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—(12:45 A. M.)—

Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a dispatch received from The Hague. The men are complete masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.

At Kiel the workers have joined the navy men and declared a general strike, says the dispatch.

The greater part of the submarine crews in all the German naval harbors have joined the revolution, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Copenhagen.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Germany, foiled in its designs of world conquest, its mighty armies shattered by the blows of the allies, its peace envoys approaching Foch to learn the terms by which it might surrender, was today covering before the Russian monster of Bolshevism.

The entire German navy was reported in the hands of revolutionists and a government by a soldiers' and workmen's council had been established.

The German authorities have decided to suppress the revolution at Kiel, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Several thousand soldiers from Fehmarn Island have been ordered to Kiel. The workmen's and soldiers' council has decided to resist.

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## Progress of the War.

### By the Associated Press.

ALTHOUGH emissaries of Germany in search of an armistice are reported to have started for France, there is as yet no official indication that they have reached the headquarters of Marshal Foch, the man in whose hands lies the absolute power of granting or denying to the last remaining combatant of the entente allies the cessation of hostilities it now so urgently requires.

Meanwhile the great battle which has as its purpose the driving of the German line of retreat from the German line of retreat from the German line of retreat, is partly in the hands of the American troops, and with its fall will vanish all dreams of the Germans of being able to fall behind the line of the river Meuse and hold a footing on French soil west of the Luxembourg border. Also by the character of Sedan the lateral lines of communication with the great German fortress of Metz are cut or dominated by the guns of the Americans and thus rendered unavailable for enemy use.

Sedan, famous as a fortress in the Franco-Prussian war and the backbone of the German line of retreat from the southern horn of the Meuse, is now in the hands of the American troops, and with its fall will vanish all dreams of the Germans of being able to fall behind the line of the river Meuse and hold a footing on French soil west of the Luxembourg border. Also by the character of Sedan the lateral lines of communication with the great German fortress of Metz are cut or dominated by the guns of the Americans and thus rendered unavailable for enemy use.

From the west of the American sector to the east of St. Quentin the French again have driven forward, liberating many additional towns, villages and hamlets. At some places since Wednesday they have penetrated to a depth of 10 miles, notwithstanding the heavy ground due to rain and mud, and at last accounts were still pressing onward and meeting with only moderate resistance by machine gun rear guards.

From the region of Origny the French guns now dominate the important railway junction of Hirson, which the enemy must use in a retreat from the district east of St. Quentin toward his frontier. The French now have thrown cavalry into the action in the eastern end of their line where it connects up with General Pershing's front, and are driving the Germans toward the Meuse.

Field Marshal Haig, north and south of the old Valenciennes salient, is giving the enemy no time for pause. The Canadian, Australian, English and Scottish troops of his command have again bitten deeply into enemy-held territory. Still farther north the armies of King Albert of Belgium are keeping up their pressure against the Germans. It is reported that it has been decided by the enemy to abandon Ghent.

Seemingly the days of the enemy's tenure of allied soil in the west are numbered. Although not in rout he is steadily falling back. In view of gains that have been made by the French and Americans on the southern part of the battle line, there appeared to be no defensive line on which he will be able to stand except on the famous fortified Rhine.

That Germany at home considers the battle lost is indicated by internal troubles. There have been demonstrations in Berlin, a mutiny in the fleet at Kiel has taken place; there has been rioting in Hamburg, where heavy fighting in the streets is reported; strikes have broken out at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, and the greater part of Schleswig is said to be in the hands of revolutionists.

ARMY CONTRACTS AWARDED

Leather Jerkins to Be Made by 23 Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Contracts for 851,000 leather jerkins to cost \$3,702,400 were awarded to 23 manufacturers by the War Department.

Deliveries will be made from December to February and will complete the requirements of the Army until March 1, 1919.

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 48 degrees; minimum temperature, 41 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; heavy frost; northerly winds.

War. German armistice envoys due at French lines last night; armistice asked. Page 1. French hurl Huns back 10 miles more. Haig continues to drive back Huns. Page 2.

Foreign. Bolshevik revolution starts in Germany. Page 1. Way now is opened for liberation of Russian people. Page 2. Italians occupy Fiume. Page 2. Austria's collapse partly due to President Wilson's war message. Page 3. Way open for allies to attack Germany from south. Page 6.

National. German lose all American holdings forever. Page 1. Domestic. Armistice report cruel hoax. Page 1. Newberry defeats Ford in Michigan Senate race. Page 8. Scores of Eskimos dying with influenza epidemic in Alaska. Page 9.

Pacific Northwest. Grass Valley bank vault is dynamited. Page 10. False report scored by Camp Lewis officers. Page 5.

Sport. Aggie sign clash with shipbuilders. Page 14. Ritchie returns to Camp Lewis. Page 14.

Commercial and Marine. Good demand for Oregon beans, but few sales are reported. Page 10. Chicago corn soars when falsity of armistice report is learned. Page 10. Stock market wildly excited by rumor of signing of armistice. Page 10. Peace boxes drive thousands of men from shipyards. Page 15.

Portland and Vicinity. Extension course in military training approved. Page 15. Enlisted men to have chance to give for boys' comfort overseas. Page 20. Mayor issues appeal to people to fight home enemy. Page 7. Coke leads Olson for Supreme Justice. Page 2.

District superintendent asks removal of Benson professor. Page 12. Oregon Legislature strongly Republican. Page 20. Weather report, data and forecast. Page 10.

## YANKS HIT HARD AS PEACE RUMORS FLY

### Sedan Reached by Americans in Big Drive.

## NO REST GIVEN TO BOCHES

### Fortress of Metz Is Isolated From Northern France and Belgium by Advance.

## FOE FLOODS RIVER VALLEY

### Germans Concentrate Heavily on Hills Back of City as U. S. Boys Enter.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 7.—

10:30 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the First Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 7.—

6:30 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—The matter of peace negotiations failed to slow down in the slightest degree the operations along the front today.

The news that Germany has taken definite steps to secure an armistice reached advanced headquarters, but was not accompanied by any orders affecting the big drive now in progress, and it is expected that the American line will be carried forward without pause.

With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the enemy is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. Vilosnes, Sivry and Haroumont, to the south and east of Dun Sur Meuse, were among the places taken this morning.

Railroad Line Destroyed.

The American troops are in close touch with the line between Inor and Martincourt, where the roadbed has been destroyed, the material having been carried away to strengthen the German positions on the heights beyond. To the south of this Remilly is captured.

It is evident that the Germans are determined not to yield Sedan unless absolutely forced to do so. They have made big concentrations on the heights back of the city and in such places as can be defended, both above and below on the river. Concrete entrenchments near the city are strongly held, while all the woods and bridges in the

MAP SHOWING NINE PORTS USED BY AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE AS BASES.

ENGLAND, BELGIUM, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, HAYRE, ROUEN, PARIS, BORDEAUX, LA PALICE, ROCHEFORT, ST. NAZAIRE, NANTES, TOURS, OLEMOGES, BAYONNE, TOULOUSE, MARSAILLES, LYON, MILAN, GENOVA, COBLENZ, FRANKFORT, STUTTGART, ZURICH, MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Starred Cities Indicate Base Ports Employed by Americans in Landing Troops and Supplies. These Are Havre and Rouen, on the English Channel; Brest, St. Nazaire, Nantes, La Pallice, Rochefort and Bordeaux, on the Atlantic Ocean, and Marsailles, on the Mediterranean. A Recent Dispatch From France Announced That the American Forces at Respective Base Ports Had Entered an "On-to-Berlin" Contest to See Which Port Should Lead in the Amount of Work Done.

## GERMAN BUSINESS HERE LOST FOREVER

### HUN INDUSTRIALISM IS HELD MENACE TO WORLD.

### A. Mitchell Palmer, Allen Property Custodian, Speaks Before University Extension Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—German industrialism is as much a menace to world peace as German military autocracy, A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, said in an address here tonight, reviewing the work of his office in taking over and Americanizing enemy-owned property.

The business built up by the Germans in the United States will be forever lost to them, Mr. Palmer said. He added that "no other course would be compatible with the safety of American institutions, for German autocracy is as apparent in its economic exploitation of the world as in its governmental and military domination of Central Europe."

Mr. Palmer, who spoke before the University Extension Society, of Philadelphia, said the alien property custodian's office now has assumed control of nearly \$500,000,000 worth of enemy-controlled or owned property.

All of the interests of enemy persons in American industrial and commercial business, where that interest is large enough to either influence or control the business, Mr. Palmer said, would now be sold at public auction to American citizens and "whatever accounting is to be made when the war is over for enemy property taken will be for the money value thereof and not for the thing itself."

Germany must be made to understand, he concluded, that her plan has failed in the industrial field as in the military. Industrial disarmament must come along with military disarmament. Autocracy in industry must fall with the fall of the Hohenzollern dynasty. The same peace which frees the world from the menace of the autocratic militarism of the German empire should free it from the menace of its autocratic industrialism as well.

Senator McNary Injured

Auto Accident Sunday Resulted in Broken Hand and Bruises.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—In an automobile accident which occurred Sunday evening, Senator Charles L. McNary suffered a broken hand and some bad contusions on the head. His auto was smashed beyond further usefulness.

McNary's chauffeur was driving and was taking the Senator to his apartment when the accident occurred. The Senator was sitting in the rear seat. A speeding auto approaching on a cross street caught the rear end of the McNary auto and hurled the machine and its occupants into the sidewalk. The chauffeur was not badly hurt.

McNary slipped out of the gathering crowd without disclosing his identity.

Conditions Approach Hysteria.

The false report was not easily overtaken by the truth, and, as it spread through the country, it gathered momentum until demonstrations approaching hysteria ruled in many cities.

Business was suspended, schools were closed, bells were rung, whistles shrieked, prayers were offered in churches, parading citizens jammed the streets, and the scenes used as a stand on New Year's eve and election night were intensified.

The New York Exchange, as well as the curb market, were closed at 2:30 P. M. after a hurried meeting of the governors.

A market which at first appeared to be unresponsive suddenly developed activity, which shot up some of the so-called peace stocks from 2 to 12 points. Exchanges in other cities were similarly affected.

United Press Message Given Out.

Here follows a copy of the cablegram received by the United Press at its New York office:

"Unpress, New York: Paris: Armistice allies signed eleven morning, hostilities ceased two afternoon. Sedan taken morning by Americans. (Signed) Howard. Simms."

Unpress is the cable code address for United Press, Howard is Roy W. Howard, president of the United Press, and Simms is William Phillip Simms, Paris correspondent of the United Press.

To grasp the situation it should be borne in mind that Paris, being to the east of the United States, is about six hours ahead of New York time.

Three Hours' Discrepancy Shown.

Although it had been announced that the armistice was signed at 11 o'clock and that fighting had ceased at 3 o'clock, it was a fact that the German commissioners were not to be received by Marshal Foch until 5 o'clock, three hours after the hour reported as the end of the fighting.

The State Department's cable of inquiry to France was not dispatched until after the report had been called to the department's attention, and when a reply came saying the armistice had not been signed and the fighting had not ceased, more time had elapsed.

At 2:35 o'clock in Paris it was officially announced that four German officers bearing a white flag probably would arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters some time tonight.

War Dispatches Cited.

That announcement was one hour and 25 minutes after the hour reported as the end of the fighting, and Associated Press dispatches filed with the American Army on the Sedan front at 6:20 o'clock tonight showed that an

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1.)