

# FINAL, LASTING PEACE NEXT TASK FOR ALLIES

Greatest Conference in History Will Now Be Held.

TIME ALLOTTED 30 DAYS

Extension Possible, Owing to Colonial Nature of Problems and Possible New Developments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Preparations for final peace negotiations will engulf America and allied statesmen during the next few weeks, while Marshal Foch and the naval commanders see to it that the terms of the armistice which ended the fighting today are carried out.

Thirty days in the armistice period, and since it hardly will be possible to assemble the greatest peace conference in history within that time, an extension practically is certain to be granted by the victors and accepted by the vanquished.

What happens in Germany, in what order the armistice is to be enforced during the meantime probably will govern the solution of many of the complex problems awaiting the conference.

Absorbed in the celebration of the German surrender, the officials today were unwilling to even discuss for publication the steps to be taken to secure the fruits of victory and make future wars, at least on so vast a scale, impossible. But the general way which is to be expected already is known.

The various proposals of President Wilson and the Premiers and public men of the entente countries all have been carefully studied by those who must plan the next step. At one time or another these spokesmen have touched upon nearly every idea that might be properly included in the treaty.

This is particularly true of President Wilson's declarations, which represent not only the ideas of the American Government, but from their almost unqualified acceptance by the entente powers may be regarded as already constituting the framework which can be clothed with the general principles to round out a complete fabric of peace conventions.

**Vanquished Must Wait.**  
This framework, in all probability, will be put into final shape by discussion among the chiefs of the victorious powers long before the representatives of the vanquished are called in to accept or dissent from modification of what is to be dictated to them.

The preliminary work is expected to be carried on much as the armistice terms prepared by the nations which have taken the largest part in the war and whose voices consequently are entitled to greatest weight, preparing the outline with the spokesman of the many others with aspirations to be satisfied joining in the discussions when their interests are involved.

Probably the violent changes in the existing conditions which will result from the enforcement of the terms of the armistice will powerfully strengthen the earnest desire of all nations concerned to have the final terms made at the earliest possible moment.

One of the weighty problems connected with geographical rearrangements—the future of Alsace-Lorraine—has been particularly settled by the acceptance of President Wilson's declaration for fighting the wrong of 1871 which means unconditional return of the provinces to France.

**New Problems Appear.**  
In his address to Congress today in connection with the armistice President Wilson indicated another serious problem that must engage the attention of the peace conference—the question of the stability and competency of the governments with which covenants of peace are to be made.

Signing of the armistice with Germany was proclaimed today by President Wilson, who also announced its terms at a joint session of Congress. The terms herald the end of the war because they take from Germany the power to renew it.

Just before he went to the Capitol the President in a proclamation addressed to his fellow countrymen said: "The armistice was signed this morning. Everything in which America fought has been accomplished. It will be our duty to see to it that it is made permanent."

With that authority will they meet us, and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and for a day of constructive action, upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?

**Patience Is Connected.**  
Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves and admit that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is that there is little hope of an early answer that will suffice. It is only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful above all of the great hope and confidence that lie at the heart of what is taking place. Excesses accomplish nothing.

Happy Russia has furnished abundant recent proof of that. If excesses should occur, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we help and do not hinder.

The present and all that it holds before the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who change not, or who change only for the better; to the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer by the sword by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have acted with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make a conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

**Liberated Peoples Face Test.**  
The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming back into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They win and they lose by the blood of their own brothers leads to this wilderness, not to the seat of their hopes.

"They are now face to face with their initial tests. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters and to enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order.

now be our fortunate duty to assist, by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

**Wilson Reads Terms.**  
The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to Congress by President Wilson at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Assembled in the hall of the House, where 19 months ago Senators and Representatives heard the President speak for the declaration of war, the President heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

The President spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress: "In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

**Armistice Is Signed.**  
"The German authorities, who have at the invitation of the supreme war council been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. (Here Mr. Wilson read the terms in full.)

"Then the President continued: "The war thus comes to an end; I have accepted these terms of armistice. It will be honorable for the German command to renew it."

"It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great event, which in our opinion is at an end, and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute in a way which we are all deeply proud to the great result. We know, too, that the object of the war is attained, the object upon which all free men had set their hearts, and attained with a sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize. Armed imperialism such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end, and the ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it? The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany, which once could disturb and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world, is discredited and destroyed.

**Great Things Accomplished.**  
"And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and much more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of power states.

"There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart, also. The desire and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong. The human temper of the intention of the victorious governments has already been manifested in a very practical manner. The representatives of the supreme war council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the central empires that, since the conditions under which they came to terms are such that it is impossible to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in Belgium.

**Misery to Be Relieved.**  
"By the use of the idle tonnage of the central empires it ought presently be possible to lift the fear of the central empires, and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an order impossible.

"For with the fall of the ancient governments which rested like an incubus upon the peoples of the central empires has come political change, not merely, but revolution; and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final ordered form, but to run from one anarchy to another, will only be averted if the oppressed peoples are forced to ask themselves with what governments, and of what sort, are we about to deal in the making of our covenants of peace.

"With that authority will they meet us, and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and for a day of constructive action, upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?"

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"They are now face to face with their initial tests. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters and to enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order.

"I for one do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are no happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self-control and peaceful accommodations. If they do, we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last.

Stripped of its malicious power, the military autocracy, its masters driven to exile, stands before the world's court of justice having subscribed to terms of surrender which probably will be recorded in history as the most drastic and complete ever measured out to a defeated foe.

and the allied governments have taken to guarantee that Germany's acceptance shall not be a scrap of paper and to insure the destruction of the military caste which once could secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world.

When President Wilson concluded his exchange of notes with Prince Max, then Chancellor, Administration officials declared that if his course did not bring about what they hoped would be more than an unconditional surrender, it might bring about a revolution in Germany.

Pointing today to the Hohenzollern dynasty, dethroned and exiled, the people's revolution sweeping Germany and the terms of the armistice, these officials felt their predictions amply fulfilled.

Having lifted the yoke of militarism from the peoples of the central empires, the allies now turn to the tasks of humanity and mercy to bind up their wounds and feed the hungry, meanwhile seeking to guide them to a place in the family of nations from which they can take part in assuring that another such 19th century in a way of horror need never occur again.

Evacuation, reparation and restitution are the keystones of the armistice.

**Force of Terms Outlined.**  
Here are the principal portions of the armistice, which will be honorable for the German command to renew it.

"Immediate evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Luxembourg, Russia and Roumania without further destruction or harm to inhabitants.

The occupation by American and allied troops of all the countries on the west bank of the Rhine.

Then, further creation of a neutral zone in a strip of territory on the east bank of the Rhine 20 kilometers (about 12½ miles) wide, extending from Holland half way down to the Cattefer and 20 kilometers wide for the remainder.

Meanwhile as a guaranty of good faith, the occupation by American and allied troops of Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne, the principal crossings of the Rhine with a 30-kilometer radius with the bridge heads.

On the eastern front all German troops are to be withdrawn from the territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey.

Then, the German war machine must be dismantled. The principal portions of its navy must be handed over; arms, munitions and engines of war numbered by the thousands are to be taken from the army.

**Prisoners To Be Repatriated.**  
American and allied prisoners are to be repatriated, without reciprocal action by the associated governments and the thousands of wretched civilians imprisoned in slavery from the invaded territories are to be returned.

The provision for compensating the occupied territories for the losses wrought by the invaders is contained in a simple sentence—reparation for damage done.

As a step to restoring the map lines, the treaties of Brest-Litovsk, which laid Russia prone, and of Bucharest, which plundered Roumania, must be abandoned.

Moneys, securities, precious metals and other valuables looted from the invaded countries are to be returned to the trust to the allies until the conclusion of peace.

In the west the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, the valuable stocks of iron and coal, all the stores and supplies in Belgium with arms and armaments must be handed over.

In the east the Black Sea ports must be evacuated, the warships taken by Germany from the Russians must be surrendered; in the Baltic forts and defenses barring the way of the Cattefer must be delivered, and there must be free access to the sea for the allies.

**Blockade to Continue.**  
The allied blockade is to remain unchanged. Meanwhile German merchant ships are to be delivered for missions of mercy in carrying food to the starving; allied shipping will be held by the Germans is to be released without any obligation to restore to Germany her ships now in the hands of the associated governments.

Germany is to notify the neutrals that they are free to trade with the associated governments without molestation.

In a word, the iron ring is tightened and at her borders the civilized world stands while Germany reforms herself from within.

One provision of the armistice which was supplementary to the text as first drawn by the supreme war council and therefore does not appear in the text as President Wilson delivered it, was inserted after the German revolutionists took possession of the German fleet.

It provides that if the fleet is not delivered as specified in the agreement the associated governments may occupy the Heligoland fortress as an advanced base to secure possession of it.



## "Usco" the Rubber Heel Science Perfected

The Ordinary Rubber Heel-Set with Nails Often Pulls Loose and Opens at the Joint

The "Usco" Rubber Heel-Set with Invisible Joint Never Pulls Loose

It takes the repair man almost as much time and trouble to put on old-style, rubber heels as for a little girl to get ready for a party. He can put on a pair of "Usco" rubber heels in about as little time as it takes brother "Reddy" to get into the old swimmin' hole.

The old-style, flat rubber heel is set on with rubber-cement and nails. It soon gaps around the edges, and gets frazzled and floppy.

The "Usco" rubber heel is anchored for keeps with a few little nails and it takes a spy glass to find the joint. Furthermore the joints never gap.

United States Rubber Company Mechanical Goods Division



## Working with Uncle Sam!

Introducing The New "Tea-Foil" Package of Tuxedo

This new package renders a double service—it saves tin for the U. S. Government's war needs and saves smokers from the discomfort and inconvenience of the old-style tobaccos.

The "Tea-Foil" Package has many advantages; it is—  
Soft and pliable  
Decreases in size as tobacco is used  
Tobacco does not cake in this package  
No digging it out with the finger  
Keeps the tobacco in perfect condition  
Costs you less than tin  
10c a package

Try Tuxedo in the new "Tea-Foil" Package today.

The Tobacco "Your Nose Knows"

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Company

Stop Itching Eczema

Never mind how often you have tried and failed, you can stop burning, itching eczema quickly by applying a little zemo furnished by any drugist for 35c. Extra large bottle, \$1.00. Healing begins the moment zemo is applied. In a short time usually every trace of eczema, tetter, pimples, rashes, blotches and similar skin diseases will be removed.

For clearing the skin and making it vigorously healthy, always use zemo, the penetrating, antiseptic liquid. It is not a greasy salve and it does not stain. When others fail it is the one dependable treatment for skin troubles of all kinds.

The E. W. Ross Co., Cleveland, O.

### INTERNED ALIENS FIGHT ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM FORT DOUGLAS DISCOVERED.

Three Men Who Are Engaged in Digging Tunnel Quarrel About Work and Stabbing Escapes.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 11.—Refusal of an interned enemy alien in the third war prison camp at Fort Douglas to take his turn digging an escape tunnel resulted tonight in the stabbing of three men, one of whom may die. The three men involved in the stabbing are "Max" Gunter, who is the most seriously hurt, "Fritz" Fisher and "Wihelm" Borsmann. The escape tunnel was discovered by war prison guards shortly after the fight.

The digging had been carried on to a great extent and might not have been discovered had it not been for the fight until several of the interned men would have made their escape. The men worked in single shifts, but one of them today refused to take his turn. An argument followed and two of the men attacked the third. Each was armed with a knife and before the guards could reach the barracks where the quarrel took place the three war prisoners had inflicted wounds on one another.

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—The Salem School District will hold an election November 20 to determine whether or not the taxpayers of the district will allow a levy of \$12.25 in

### FOOD PRICES MAY DROP

IMMEDIATE REDUCTION IS NOT LIKELY; SOME WILL INCREASE.

United States to Enter on New Economic Era and Effect Difficult to Anticipate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Immediate dropping of food prices as a result of the conclusion of an armistice cannot be expected. Food Administrator Hoover declared tonight in a statement, which added that while the prices of some foodstuffs will decrease, others will increase.

"With the war effectively over," said Mr. Hoover, "we enter a new economic era and its immediate effect on prices is difficult to anticipate. The prices of some food commodities may increase, but others will decrease, because with liberated shipping accumulated stocks in the southern hemisphere and the far east will be available. The demands upon the United States will change in character but not in volume."

All activities of the Food Administration will be continued through the armistice period, said Mr. Hoover, adding that "There will be no relaxation of efforts to keep down profiteering to the last moment."

"The maintenance of the embargo," he continued, "will prevent depletion of our stocks by hungry Europe below our necessities and anyone who anticipates speculation in food against the needs of these people can well be warned of the prompt action of the government."

### 2 SUSPECTS ARE EXAMINED

Boys Queried as to Knowledge of Little Girl's Shooting.

RICHARD NANCE, 14, of 1063 East Washington street, and Harold Nagespach, 14, of 2805 East Seventy-first street, were taken to police headquarters yesterday by inspectors Graves and Niles, and interviewed concerning the shooting of Rose Boltano, 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Boltano, of East Eighty-sixth street and Powell Valley road. The boys admit that they were firing a .22 caliber rifle in that neighborhood at the time the little girl was shot. Police say the boys also confess that they heard someone scream, but thought the person who cried out had been frightened. The boys have not been arrested.

The little girl was struck in the back, just over the kidney. Her condition is serious. She is in St. Vincent's hospital.

Grand Send-Off Given Boys.

FENDELETON, Ore., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Twelve of Umatilla County boys inducted yesterday into the service were given a grand send-off at the station this morning. They left for Camp Lewis even though they may never reach the camp.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

## COLDS AND INFLUENZA

Every user of Kolynos will find, upon reflection, that since he began its regular use he has been free from colds and throat troubles than he was before.

Kolynos contains among other ingredients, Eucalyptus, Thymol, and Menthol (the active principal of Oil of Peppermint), three of the best known remedies for nose and throat affections.

Combined with them are, also, Benzoic Acid and Saccharine, which still further increase their antiseptic value.

In selecting a preparation to keep your mouth clean and healthy, you want not only the mechanical cleansing, brought about by soap and chalk, but a plus in the true antiseptic action furnished by the other ingredients contained in Kolynos Dental Cream.

Kolynos, at all times, is a valuable dentifrice, but in times like these it renders a service which removes it entirely from the ordinary.

The Kolynos Company  
New Haven, Conn.  
U. S. A.

### Combing Won't Rid Hair of Dandruff

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight and by morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.—Adv.



### Rely On Cuticura to Clear Your Skin

Without massaging or other tiresome, expensive treatment. Just smear redness, roughness or pimples with the Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water using Soap freely, best applied with hands.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: CUTICURA, Dept. 244, Boston, U.S.A.

Large 25c Ointment 50c and 1lb. Talcum 25c.