

IT'S ALL HERE
and
IT'S ALL TRUE



Oregon Daily Journal



THE WEATHER
Tonight fair with
frost; Friday fair;
northerly wind a.
Humidity 81.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS FIVE CENTS

GERMANY SIGNS ARMISTICE

PARIS, Nov. 7.—(U. P.)—The greatest war of all time came to an end at 2 p. m. today. The allies and Germany signed an armistice three hours earlier on the field of battle. The German delegation had come into the allied lines under a white flag. Sedan, one of the historic cities in Europe, was captured by the Americans this morning, after an additional advance of more than four miles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, (U. P.)—The United Press bulletin, which brought the first news to America of the signing of the armistice with Germany, was signed personally by Roy W. Howard, president of the United Press, now in general charge of the United Press organization in France. The dispatch also carried the signature of William Philip Simms, chief of the Paris bureau.

German Crews at Kiel Mutiny; Red Flag Hoisted

HIGH SEAS FLEET AT KIEL CONTROLLED BY SAILORS AND WORKMEN

Red Flag Waves Over Important Naval Base City, While Revolutionary Outbreaks and Peace Demonstrations Occur in Many Fortified Cities of Empire

Revolutionary Leaders Issue Proclamation Calling for Council to Maintain Order; 20,000 Revolutionists Parade Streets; Sailors Refuse to Obey Orders

LONDON, Nov. 7.—(I. N. S.)—The red flag of the council of workmen and soldiers waves today over the entire German high seas fleet at Kiel, the German naval base, while revolutionary outbreaks and peace demonstrations are reported from numerous fortress cities and towns of the German empire.

Dispatches from both Copenhagen and Amsterdam bring news of momentous developments in the revolutionary movement which appears to be spreading rapidly.

Wearing red cockades and flaunting flaming banners the revolutionists at Kiel seized every warship in the immense harbor, took control of the railways and street car lines, occupied Kiel castle and raised their red banners everywhere.

Two naval officers of German warships were slain and many others wounded in fighting between the revolutionists and the officers of the high seas fleet. There is no further indication of the extent of the fighting except a report from Copenhagen that the sounds of a bombardment could be heard in the direction of Kiel.

Four companies of German infantry were dispatched to suppress the forces of the reds at Kiel. Three of these companies fraternized immediately with the revolutionists and the fourth was disarmed.

Several thousand German soldiers have been ordered to Kiel from Fehmarn island, in the Baltic sea. The revolutionists have made preparations for offering desperate resistance to all German forces. At the same time the council of workmen and soldiers has issued the following proclamation:

"Comrades: The present days will be remembered in the history of Germany. For the first time political power is in the hands of the soldiers. A great work lies before us, but in order that it be realized and organization be carried out, it is necessary to form a council of workmen and soldiers to be responsible for the preservation of order."

All military prisoners at Kiel have been liberated by the reds.

Following their release 20,000 of the revolutionists participated in a demonstration through the streets of the city.

Serious riots are taking place at many of the points in the German empire, where the rioters are demanding peace. The places include Hamburg and Warnemunde. Copenhagen dispatches say that no trains are arriving from either of these German cities.

Other signs of violent demonstrations

Max Charges Hun Legates to Sign Armistice With Allies at Once

German Chancellor Appeals to People to Refrain From Violence Pending Settlement.

Berlin, via Wireless to London, Nov. 7.—(U. P.)—"From departure of our plenipotentiaries to the west front, it is concluded that formal development of armistice measures will follow shortly. It was officially announced here today.

The Berlin wireless was dispatched before the armistice was signed and indicates plainly that Germany fully had made up her mind to accept the allied terms.

By Agency Radio to International News Service, Bern, Nov. 7.—(1:15 p. m.)—(I. N. S.)—German delegates sent into the allied lines in France were charged by the German government to conclude an armistice and open negotiations for peace," said a proclamation issued yesterday to the German people by Chancellor Max. The proclamation follows:

"President Wilson responded today to the German note saying that the allies approve, with the exception of liberty of the sea, the 14 points which he named as conditions for peace last January. He added that the conditions of an armistice would be communicated by Marshal Poch. In negotiations for peace and an armistice, the responsibility of the German delegation was charged to conclude an armistice and open negotiations for peace.

This delegation left for the western front.

"The success of the negotiations would be gravely compromised by troubles or lack of discipline. During more than four years the German people supported in unity and calm sufferings and heavy sacrifices of war. In this decisive hour each citizen should then take cognizance of his high responsibility to the people in performing his duty."

Max Appeals to People

London, Nov. 7, 4:08 p. m.—(I. N. S.)—Chancellor Max has appealed to the German people to refrain from disturbances and from a break in discipline that might jeopardize the successful course of armistice negotiations, said a dispatch received here this afternoon.

The German chancellor informed the people that allied terms had been presented "on this condition as a precedent for peace that armistice negotiations would create."

Belief was expressed in some quarters that this step was taken preparatory to acceptance of the armistice terms by Germany.

ROLL OF HONOR

In the roll of honor printed below are the names of the following men from the Pacific Northwest.

- PRIVATE KILLED IN ACTION
Armed U.S. Army, emergency address
DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION
PRIVATE ROY L. NIERHOFF, emergency address
DIED OF WOUNDS
PRIVATE GEORGE L. COLLINS, emergency address
DIED OF WOUNDS
PRIVATE JOHN A. FINCH, emergency address
DIED OF WOUNDS
SERGEANT CHARLES R. MANFULL, emergency address
DIED OF WOUNDS
PRIVATE MARTIN F. MASSE, emergency address
DIED OF WOUNDS
PRIVATE JAMES H. BAYLOR, emergency address
DIED OF WOUNDS
PRIVATE JOHN A. FINCH, emergency address
DIED OF WOUNDS
PRIVATE JOHN A. FINCH, emergency address
DIED OF WOUNDS

G. O. P. HAS HOUSE AND PROBABLY SENATE TOO

In Event of Nugent's Election in Idaho Probable Standing of Parties in Senate Will Be Republicans 50 to Democrats 46

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(I. N. S.)—Republicans will control the senate 50 to 46, it was claimed in a statement issued from the Republican national committee headquarters following the receipt today of telegrams that they had elected members from New Mexico, Idaho and Michigan; which up to today had been listed as doubtful states.

Although press dispatches stated that Nugent, Democrat, had been elected on the face of the returns from Idaho, the Republicans based their belief of Gooding's election on a telegram received today from Chairman Hart of the Republican state committee, stating that the Republican had been elected, together with the entire G. O. P. state ticket.

In the event of Nugent's election the Republican control of the upper house would be 50 to 46.

The election of Senator Fall of New Mexico is conceded and the Republicans claim there is no doubt that Henry Ford

(Concluded on Page Eleven, Column Two)

FIVE MILE GAIN IS MADE BY FRENCH

Pursuit of Retreating Germans Resumed on Whole Front; Hirson Is Near.

Paris, Nov. 7.—(U. P.)—Pursuit of the retreating Germans was resumed on the whole front of the French this morning, the war office announced today.

On the left, the French have advanced at least five miles, passing the Nouvion and Regnaulval forest and closing in upon Hirson from which they are more than seven miles distant.

French cavalry on the right is pushing toward the Meuse, evidently at a point between Sedan and Metzleres.

In the center the French have nearly passed the Serre and the Aisne.

British Continue Progress

London, Nov. 7.—(U. P.)—The British continued their progress along the whole battlefield Wednesday evening, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

Portland Hears Armistice News With Greatest Abandon of Joy

The Journal's Extra Is Eagerly Read With Its First Word of End of Great War.

Portland heard the news of the armistice with mighty acclaim this morning. Whistles along the waterfront and bells and sirens were shrieking within a few minutes after the word got to the street in The Journal's special extra. Impromptu parades were formed and a band mobilized somewhere to help full music to the general rejoicing.

Portland got the news with a jump of the heart—got it with radiant happiness and with more smiles in an hour than Portland has smiled since the war began.

How the newsboys scattered! How the papers fluttered from hand! The United Press, The Journal's service, had beaten its rival, The Associated Press, by 28 minutes—28 wonderful, thrilling moments. Every minute was worth more than diamonds. Every minute helped full music to the cup of community happiness.

Silence at first; intent reading of the lines. Then strangers smiled at each other, shook hands, bemoaned the weakness of words and shouts even to hint their feelings.

News Spreads Like Wildfire

The chiming up on The Journal's tower began to ring incessantly. Church bells took up the carol. The Liberty loan siren caught the note. Down on the waterfront the shipyard whistles began to blow and the ship sirens to scream. Across the city like a flood of light spread the wonderful news.

Telephone switchboards became suddenly congested. The speaker on the telephone traffic was forgotten. Men called up their families. Friends exchanged happiness across the city.

In spite of influenza and every other cause for depression, the spontaneous celebration grew. There was never another day like it. Humanity is free. Right is might.

As soon as the news had reached the upper floors of the Lipman, Wolfe & Co. store, the balconies facing the Yeon building were crowded with clerks, who waved American and allied flags and cheered the soldier workers in the army headquarters across the street. At this the soldiers left their desks and went to the windows where they returned the greeting with a huge cheer.

They were immediately excused from work and soon the street in front of the Yeon building became the assembling place for a small regiment of boys in uniform and they then started to parade in college lockstep fashion up and down the streets. A city official, however, drove up and requested the boys to disband as their celebration was creating a crowded situation on the streets, which was directly in violation of the health department rules for prevention of influenza.

"You'll have to pay your fare to Berlin" was the taunt hurled at one fifty young officer, down on Broadway.

"Well," he answered, "I don't care if I do. That's the place I intended to reach when I enlisted, and if I don't go there fighting, you bet I'm going to get there celebrating."

Dr. Stansfield's Eye Blacked
Dr. Joshua Stansfield got a black eye. He swelled with pride over it. He went to the doctor, wanting it like a decoration or the honorable wound of battle.

UNITED PRESS MESSAGE BRINGS FIRST NEWS OF PEACE TO WASHINGTON

BREST, France, Nov. 7.—(U. P.)—(6:30 P. M.)—When the news of the signing of the armistice was received here late this afternoon the city went wild with joy. The newspaper Dela De Peche issued bulletines and extra editions, while the factory sirens were blown and the whistles on the boats joined in the tumult. American soldiers were kissed and cheered by the population. Brest is a great landing place for American soldiers in France.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(U. P.)—The state department received an official message from Paris shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon saying the armistice had not been signed at the time that message had been filed.

The United Press message announcing the signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities was filed in Paris late this afternoon, undoubtedly considerably later than the message received by the state department.

Official advices here stated that the commissioners at the front were to meet late this afternoon. This fact checked up with the transmission of the United Press cablegram which, passed by the censor in Paris, showed that there was sufficient time for the cablegram to have reached New York at noon, New York time, when it was received and passed by the naval censor in New York.

President Wilson was informed of the signing of the armistice today by the United Press.

The United Press dispatch from Paris brought the first news to Washington and it was conveyed to the state, war and navy departments and to both houses of congress as well as to the various embassies and legations by the Washington United Press bureau.

The United Press flash reached here at exactly noon and at 12:15 p. m. no official word had been received.

After President Wilson and Secretary Tamm, Secretary of War Baker was the first to learn from the United Press of the signing of the armistice. He took it calmly. Seated at his desk behind a pile of work, while visitors waited to see him, he was handed the announcement.

"Is that so?" said Baker with only a trace of emotion. He made no further comment. A few moments later more complete details were taken to him and he smiled but commented only, "good."

The general staff at that time was hearing it through the cable censor's office. Shortly after Baker learned the news, Secretary of State Lansing received the United Press cablegrams. He, too, was reserved, but the spirit everywhere was one of relief from tension.

The signing of the armistice caused no surprise to cabinet members. Only this forenoon Secretary Daniels had said: "They will take it."

Official news of the signing was expected momentarily from General Bliss at Paris, while diplomatic and naval officials expected the news from their representatives.

Washington Goes Wild

The capital went wild with the news. Extra based on the United Press flash announcing the war's end sold by the thousands. People gathered in great cheering throngs and read the news excitedly.

Army airplanes swept into the sky, within 15 minutes after the news came, looped the loop and flashed over the city from line to line celebrating the event.

Big guns at Fort Meyer boomed forth. Work stopped in all departments over the city as the news was telephoned to one after another from the United Press office.

Everywhere there were shouts of joy that the struggle had ended.

SEDAN CAPTURED BY YANK TROOPS

Americans of First Army Seize Famous City, Cut German Communications.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 7.—(U. P.)—(1:30 p. m.)—American troops of the first army entered the western outskirts of Sedan at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and completed occupation of the city this morning.

Seizure of Sedan cut the principal communications of the armies of the German crown prince and General von Gallwitz, inflicting a serious defeat on the enemy, who rushed northward in full rout.

All French territory in the American zone has been practically cleared, the Germans fleeing across the Belgian border.

In the last six days the Americans have advanced more than 25 miles, freed 700 square kilometers of territory, liberated 2000 civilians and captured enormous stores of materials.

Portland Boy With British Army Dies in St. Quentin Fight

Private Herbert Downham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Downham, 782 East Burnside street, was killed in action on the western front October 16, according to a cablegram received Wednesday by the parents.

Private Downham enlisted in the British army in London three years ago. He was with the Sussex rifles, and in the opinion of his parents, was probably killed at St. Quentin.

Private Downham lived in Portland seven years and attended the Mount Taber public school. He enlisted at the age of 16 and was only 19 at the time of his death.

BENNETT GOES TO SECOND POSITION

Late Returns Place Democratic Candidate for Supreme Justice 430 Behind Olson.

The contest for supreme justice between Bennett, Coke and Olson is developing into a sort of merry-go-round as the returns come in.

The latest returns still leave Olson in the lead with Bennett close behind him with a gap of but 430 votes between them. According to this count Coke has dropped to third place, 1480 votes behind Bennett and 1880 votes behind Olson.

The vote, which comprises incomplete returns from 22 counties of the state and the complete returns from Multnomah, gives Olson 8777, Bennett 8547, Coke 7097 and Campbell 5361.

The Multnomah county vote complete is Olson 5580, Coke 3480, Bennett 2778 and Campbell 1404.

The incomplete returns on the governorship give Withycombe a lead of 18,522. The state vote is Withycombe 67,224 and Pierce 56,672. The complete Multnomah county report is Withycombe 24,280, Pierce 23,425.

In the contest for United States senator, McNary, in the state at large, is leading West by 14,961 votes. The state vote is McNary 67,518, West 52,587. The Multnomah county returns gave McNary 24,910 and West 22,621 votes.

Constantinople Is Entered by Allies

Washington, Nov. 7.—(U. P.)—The allies have entered Constantinople and are engaged in demobilizing and disarming the Turkish troops, according to military officials here today.

An allied military commission also has reached Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, and is restoring order there and disarming the Bulgarian troops, it is said.