

AMENDED ARMISTICE TERMS TAKES FROM GERMANY ALL OF HER SUBMARINE NAVY

(Continued from Page 1.)

before he signed them with the German envoys Monday morning. Instead of 160 vessels, every one of the undersea pirate craft must be surrendered to the allies and the United States within 14 days.

Eighteen of the articles as originally prepared by the supreme war council and as read by President Wilson to congress were changed under the limited authority for alteration given the supreme commander in dealing with the enemy envoys. The state department today received and made public the amended articles with the explanation that no information had come as to how the changes were brought about.

Instead of 50,000 railroad cars to be surrendered in evacuated territory, the number is made 150,000. On the other hand, the number of machine guns to be delivered by the Germans is reduced from 30,000 to 25,000; the German troops in East Africa are permitted to evacuate instead of being required to surrender; provision is made for considering food needs in Germany.

In response to the German fear of anarchy in occupied Russian provinces after evacuation, the time of evacuation is changed from immediately to "as soon as the allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come."

Another added clause provides for an armistice commission to which Germans will be admitted, to carry out details under the direction of the victorious military authorities.

The additions and changes close with this:

"This armistice has been signed the eleventh of November, nineteen eighteen, at five o'clock, French time.

"F. Foch.

"R. E. Wemyss.

"Erzberger.

"A. Oberndorff.

"Winterfeldt.

"Vanselow."

President Wilson has had the terms as drafted by the supreme war council and approved by the allied premier and Colonel House in his hands since a week ago yesterday. When they were cabled upon their completion, he prepared his address, including the terms, and read it to congress and read it before Marshal Foch reported the document as actually signed at his headquarters.

A summary of the changes follows:

Article three—Fifteen days instead of fourteen are allowed for the repatriation, beginning at once, of all inhabitants removed from invaded countries, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Article four—Providing for the surrender of munitions and equip-

ment, reduced the number of machine guns to be delivered from 30,000 to 25,000, the number of airplanes from 2000 to 1700.

Article five—Providing for the evacuation by the Germans on the left bank of the Rhine, stipulates that these countries shall be administered by "the local troops of occupation" instead of the local authorities under control of the allied and United States armies and the occupation "is to be carried out" instead of "determined by" allied and United States garrisons holding strategic points and the principal crossings of the Rhine. Thirty-one days instead of twenty-five are allowed for completion of the evacuation.

Article six—Providing that no damage or harm shall be done to persons and property in territory evacuated by the Germans has a sentence added specifically stipulating that no person shall be prosecuted for offenses of participation in war measures prior to the signing of the armistice.

Article seven—Providing for the abandonment or delivery in good order to the associated powers of all roads and means of communication and transportation in evacuated territory, calls for 150,000 wagons (railroad cars) instead of 50,000; 5000 motor lorries instead of 10,000, and requires that all civil and military personnel at present employed on such means of communication and transportation, including waterways shall remain. Thirty-one instead of twenty-five days are allowed for handing over the materials. Thirty-six days are allowed for the handing over of the railways in Alsace-Lorraine, together with the pre-war personnel.

Article eight—Forty-eight hours is given the German command to reveal destructive measures such as polluted springs and wells and to reveal and assist in discovering and destroying mine, and delayed action fuses on evacuated territory. No time limit was fixed originally.

Article nine—Providing for the right of requisition by the United

States and allied armies in occupied territory, has the clause added, "subject to the regulation of accounts with those whom it may concern."

Article ten—Providing for the repatriation without reciprocity of all allied and United States prisoners of war, including persons under trial or convicted has the following added: "This condition annuls the previous conventions on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war, including the one of July, 1918, in course of ratification. However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as before. The repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be regulated at the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace."

Article twelve—Providing for the withdrawal of German troops from territory which belonged before the war to Russia, Roumania and Turkey, is re-written. Territory which belonged to Austria-Hungary is added to that from which the Germans must withdraw immediately, and as to territory belonging to Russia, it is provided that German troops now there shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany "as soon as the allies, taking into account the internal situation of those territories, shall decide the time for this has come."

Article fifteen—"Renunciation is substantiated for 'abandonment' in stipulating the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk are nullified.

Article sixteen—Providing free access for the allies into territory evacuated through the German eastern frontier, is changed so as to declare such access is for the purpose of conveying supplies to the populations "and for the purpose of maintaining order" instead of "or for any other purpose."

Article seventeen—Originally providing for the "unconditional capitulation" within one month of all German forces operating in East Africa, is substituted by a clause requiring only "evacuation of all German forces operating in East Africa within a period to be fixed by the allies."

Article eighteen—Providing for the repatriation of all civilians belonging to the allies or associated powers, others than those enumerated in article three, is amended to eliminate a reservation that any future claims or demands by the allies and the United States shall remain unaffected.

Article twenty—Providing for the surrender of 160 German submarines is changed to read "all submarines now existing" with the added stipulation "those which cannot take the sea shall be dismantled of the material and personnel and shall remain under the supervision of the allies and the United States." Further provisions are added requiring all the conditions of the article shall be carried into effect within fourteen days; that submarines ready for sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately upon orders by wireless and the remainder at the earliest possible moment.

Article twenty-three—Providing for the disposition of the German warships, has additional clauses requiring that ves-

sels designated for internment, shall be ready to leave German ports within seven days upon directions by wireless and that the military armament of all vessels of the auxiliary fleet shall be put on shore.

Article twenty-four—Providing that the allied blockade remains unchanged has this sentence added: "The allies and the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary."

Article twenty-five—Providing conditions of evacuation of the Belgian coast (from which the Germans were actually driven before the armistice was signed) was changed in minor particulars.

Article thirty—Providing that the duration of the armistice shall be 30 days and that if its clauses are not carried into execution, it may be renewed upon 48 hours' warning, has the following added: "It is understood that the conditions in article 3 and 18 shall not warrant the denunciation of the armistice on the ground of insufficient execution within a period fixed except in the case of bad faith in carrying them into execution. In order to secure the execution of this convention and the best conditions the principle of a permanent armistice commission is admitted. This commission shall act under the authority of the allied military and naval commanders in chief."

(By The Associated Press)

The guns everywhere are mute. Hostilities have given way to preparations by the defeated army to evacuate all invaded territory in accordance with the terms of the armistice and by the entente forces to take up the strategic positions assigned to them in order that the foe may be unable to resume fighting.

Although the British, Belgian, French and American armies have rested on their arms, they, nevertheless, are on the alert for any eventuality. And thus it is purposed they shall remain until the peace which will make the world safe for democracy has arrived.

As the German armies in the west went their way backward across the Rhine defeated, comes the cry from Germany for an early peace. Starvation faces the war torn empire. Germany which once boasted it would throw a circle of iron about the British Isles and starve the people into submission, today is begging not alone for peace but for bread.

Magnanimity lies in the outstretched hands of the allies. The German people are not to be permitted to perish for want of food. Sustenance is to be given them, but in doing so undue privations are not to be visited upon the peoples of the devastated countries over which the Germans have swept.

In Germany proper the new governmental regime apparently is holding sway. Internal strife seemingly has ended except for a mutiny of the sailors. It is asserted that the northern fleet and Heligoland, the island bastion defending the coast of northern Germany, are in the hands of the mutineers, who have called upon

the sailors to defend the country against the "unheard of presumption" contained in the allied armistice terms.

Amendments of the armistice terms to Germany are more exacting in their demands than was at first reported. The Teutons are to be stripped of all their submarines, those wolves of the sea which have caused such devastation, instead of 160, as first was stipulated.

A reduction in the quantity of some of the military equipment to be delivered up is made, but instead of 50,000 railroad cars, 150,000 must be surrendered.

The treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk, it is stipulated, must be renounced and the evacuation of the Rhineland on both sides of the river shall be completed within 31 days. The countries on the left bank of the Rhine are to be administered by the control of the armies of occupation.

It is again reported that Charles, emperor of Austria, and king of Hungary, has followed the example of his chief colleague of the war, William Hohenzollern, and laid aside his sceptre.

VACATIONS SHORTENED

(Continued from page 1.)

The Christmas holiday was set from December 23 to 25 inclusive, with no school on New Year's day. This is a departure from the usual two weeks vacation. The standard tests, though valuable in unifying the work, can be set aside with no great loss. As these required about two and a half days' time and came six times a year, a big saving will be effected.

High school students will also be held until 4 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 3:40 and there is a possibility of this being extended as far as the third year.

The 1918 budget and need for more money to be raised through a special election were discussed.

"I don't believe many people are going to buck the measure when they know they are getting a square deal," said Walter C. Winslow. "Where we have had a decrease in pupils there has been an increase of salaries to meet with less money from taxes."

E. T. Barnes also spoke in favor of the increased levy. "There is not a business house in town but that has increased its expenses more than the schools have," he declared.

One new teacher, Miss Ethel Breckhuoff, who will direct the home economics classes in Washington junior high, was elected. Miss Fredrica Kopf was chosen for school nurse. She has had considerable experience in the state institutions and schools and is a graduate of a hospital.

Acting upon the suggestion made by Governor Withycombe to give commissions to military instructors in high schools having more than 35 boys, the board voted to permit L. C. Murdock and Professor Wakefield to take advantage of the offer. They are to be allowed to wear uniforms.

Work in the mechanical arts and manual training departments was reported on and the purchase of equipment allowed. The shop back of the high school building is now putting out parts for the Salem Iron works and will resume automobile instruction later. The present occupation is merely preliminary work for a complete course next year.

Under the direction of Earl Heckert the manual training boys are plastering, wiring and otherwise repairing three rooms in the new demonstration building to be occupied by the domestic science department. Class problems are being worked out while the boys save money on cost of construction.

New lights for the office of the board of education were advocated and the supply committee empowered to have them installed. Inverted U-bray light fixtures will be put in to replace the chandeliers now in use.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED FOR THE GERMANS

(Continued from page 1.)

workmen's and soldiers' council at Berlin announces that the former emperor, the former empress and their eldest son, Frederick William have arrived in Holland.

BADEN REMAINS PART OF GERMAN EMPIRE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—The provisional government composed of all parties formed at Karlsruhe, has issued a proclamation announcing that Baden will remain part of the German empire, according to advices from Berlin.

RUMANIA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—(Havas)—A dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette from Budapest says the new Rumanian government has declared war on Germany.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC TO BE MAINTAINED IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—Ten thousand railway men have decided to maintain railway traffic in Germany.

POSEN FORTRESS IN HANDS OF SOLDIERS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—The fortress of Posen is in the hands of the workers and soldiers and the military authorities have placed themselves at the disposal of the council.

SALEM IS RELUCTANT

(Continued from page 1.)

ed over the top and great enthusiasm is being manifested in Portland and many districts throughout the state.

Shall Salem with a record that she may well be proud of fail to meet her full responsibility in subscribing her proportionate share, in probably the last big drive for the comfort of the boys who have made the world safe for democracy and democracy safe for the world.

W. L. Staley, county chairman for the united war work drive, has received another communication from

Stout Women Can Wear Small Shoes



No. 72 is an all black kid lace, priced at \$6.00.

use of the built-in steel arch support, a feature of every stylish stout shoe.

The Bootery
WHERE CASH IS KING

TELEGRAPHIC TABLOIDS ON ALL PHASES AFTER-WAR CONDITIONS

LORD NORTHCLEFFE QUILTS AS PROPAGANDA HEAD

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Lord Northcliffe has resigned from the ministry of propaganda.

Lord Northcliffe, who is the foremost newspaper publisher in Great Britain, was appointed to the post of director of propaganda in enemy countries, early in February, 1917. In addition to the office he is also chairman of the London headquarters of the British mission to the United States.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES REPORTED AS CONTINUING

BAGDAD, Mesopotamia, Nov. 12.—Reports have been received at the American consulate here that 15,000 Armenians have been massacred at Tash, fifty miles southwest of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey.

RECRUITING OF MERCHANT SHIPS TO BE RUSHED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Orders to rush recruiting of men for the crews of merchant ships were sent today to shipping board agents in all parts of the country.

"We shall want thousands of men for our fleets," Chairman Hurley said. "Our recruiting service and training ships will keep right on preparing men for jobs on merchant ships."

CENSORSHIP RULES ON SHIPS ARE REVOKED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Withdrawal of the voluntary censorship regulations under which newspapers in the United States have refrained from mentioning the movements of all merchant ships plying in and out of Atlantic ports was announced tonight by Secretary Daniels.

W. A. Jones, chairman for the Macleay division, who reports another school district in his division over the top with full measure and 50 per cent to spare. Chairman Jones reports the Victor Point school district with a quota of \$105 having raised \$157.50. The first school district in the county to go over the top was the Oak Ridge district. This district is also in Chairman Jones' division. An encouraging report from Aumsville was also received by Chairman Staley. C. M. Miller, chairman for the Aumsville division, reports that place going strong.

VICTORY BOYS AND GIRLS WORK

Donald Ryan and Maxine Buren Are Appointed County Chairmen

Donald Ryan and Maxine Buren, two Salem high school students, have been appointed county chairmen for the Victory Boys' and Victory Girls' drive in behalf of the united war fund. They have placed booths in the halls of as many schools as possible and enrolled 34 boys and 25 girls to assist them. A telegram sent last night to Portland headquarters stated they had already \$120.50 on hand.

The quota of the local high school is \$1085, of which \$250 was pledged during the first two days of the campaign.

Willamette university is handling its share of the Salem quota in a different manner. Following a mass meeting Monday the money to be raised was portioned out among the classes and left to the students, who held class meetings yesterday to arrange for its collection.

That is, the wonderful "Out Size" shoe that fits perfectly and gives the foot a slender, youthful appearance.

Women with full figures who have not been able to wear pretty shoes will be delighted with the style and graceful lines of the "Aunt Polly's Out Sizes."

It will be a pleasure to show you a pair—any one of the many stylish models. We ask you to note particularly the special ease caused by the

NO SEPARATE PEACE FOR U. S. IS DEMAND

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A resolution providing that the United States shall not enter into any separate negotiations for final peace with enemy countries was introduced today by Senator Poindexter from Washington.

Consideration went over under the rules.

S. A. T. C. CONTINUES WITHOUT INTERRUPTION

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 12.—Telegraphic instructions from the war department, Washington, to the S. A. T. C. district committee, says academic and military instruction will continue without interruption. According to the message plans are being made to continue the S. A. T. C. under conditions brought about by the armistice. This ruling applies to Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

LOYD GEORGE AND HOUSE EXCHANGE FELICITATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 12.—(British Wireless Service)—Colonel Edward M. House, the special representative of the United States government, sent the following message yesterday from Paris to David Lloyd George, the British premier, on cessation of hostilities:

"Sincere congratulations. No one has done more to bring about this splendid victory than you." To this the prime minister replied: "Many thanks for your generous telegram. Nothing contributed more to the victory than the prompt response of the president to the appeal I made to him for American help in these critical days."

RAGS AND APPLES NEEDED BY BOYS

In an appeal sent out by Mrs. John A. Carson yesterday citizens of Salem are requested to furnish rags or remnants of outing flannel or cotton flannel, or in fact any kind of rags which may be used by the boys at Willamette University in cleaning their rifles. The rifles have just arrived and the boys are without the necessary rags. Mrs. Carson requests that these be left at the folding room of the Red Cross headquarters.

A second appeal is also issued for more apples for the boys. The first donations consisting of 11 boxes have disappeared down the hungry maws of 90 lads interned with the "fit" and the cry for more apples has gone up. It is expected they will be forthcoming promptly, and may be left at the orderly's room at the university.

MILLER'S ARM BROKEN.

DALLAS, Or., Nov. 12.—(Special to The Statesman)—Clod Miller, proprietor of the Dallas cream station, had the misfortune to have one of his arms broken the latter part of last week while cranking a Ford automobile. The engine backfired and the crank struck Mr. Miller on the right arm, fracturing it between the wrist and elbow.

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In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Little*

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We have sold the balance of the big \$40,000 Imperial Furniture Stock to

E. L. STIFF & SON

404-448 COURT STREET

They state the goods must be sold quickly for cash; and so the public will find the best bargains in the city of Salem by visiting their store at

448 Court Street

We wish to transfer our good will to E. L. STIFF & SON and assure you that they will give you as good and even better prices and service as we have during the sale

You will now find us disposing of THE SPENCER HARDWARE Stock at 474 State Street, where we will be glad to see you all Again we thank you all.

Feldstein-Drektor Co.

Now located at 474 State Street, Salem, Oregon