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REVOLUTION SPREADS---RED FLAGS ARE OUT

HAMBURG IN HANDS OF REVOLUTIONISTS, WHILE BREMIN AND OTHER CITIES JOIN REVOLT

KAISER'S BROTHER MAKES ESCAPE

Report Says "Third Squadron Remains Faithful to Government" Bavaria Proclaims Republic

London, Nov. 8.—Sonderburg, a Prussian town in Schleswig, is in the hands of revolutionists and the red flag is hoisted on ships there. A Berlin dispatch says "the third squadron remains faithful to the government."

Revolutionists have cut the North German railway line south of Flensburg, thus breaking communications from the north with Hamburg.

Copenhagen, Nov. 8.—Prince Henry, of Prussia, a brother of Emperor Wilhelm, left Kiel in an automobile, flying a red flag, it is reported. He was pursued by marines, who fired a dozen shots at him.

London, Nov. 8.—The German majority held their final discussion on the emperor's abdication and will without doubt demand his abdication. A Berlin dispatch says his abdication will probably occur tomorrow.

London, Nov. 8.—The cities of Bremin, Schwerin and Tilsit have joined in the German revolution, it is reported.

Amsterdam, Nov. 8.—Hamburg is completely in the hands of the revolutionists, and the red flag is flying on all ships in the harbor, according to reports.

Copenhagen, Nov. 8—The German ports of Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven are in the hands of soldiers councils.

Basel, Nov. 8.—A republic has been proclaimed in Bavaria, it is reported. This conclusion was reached by the Bavarians after a popular meeting.

UNITED PRESS SERVICE PULLS OFF BONEHEAD

The United Press yesterday says: "The greatest war of all time came to an end today at 2 p. m. The United Press message brings the first news of peace to Washington. This piece of news was signed by Roy W. Howard, president of the United Press, now in general charge of the United Press organization in France."

Some "boner." Comment is hardly necessary. The United Press in attempting to make a wise guess, fell flat on its back in the mire.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 LEVIES TAX TOMORROW

There will be a special school meeting tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Junior High school for the purpose of levying a tax for the needs of school district No. 7 for the ensuing year.

This meeting will be followed in the afternoon by an election to vote the tax. The polls will be open from 2 to 7 o'clock.

The above meeting is of great importance to the taxpayers of the district and should be largely attended.

BOCHE USE RED CROSS AS A BLIND

Plant the Nurses' Emblem in a Church and Turn Machine Guns on Yanks as They Approach

With the American Army in France, Nov. 8.—Misuse of the Red Cross emblem by the German army is bringing bitter comment from American officers in position to know what is being done. A lieutenant in the medical corps and an infantry officer assert that "all the stories told about German army's devlish and inhuman tactics are true."

Taught to respect the Red Cross flag, American troops were led into many an ambuscade by Boche trickery in the display of this insignia. And what has incensed the Americans the most is the fact that the Germans refused to recognize the Red Cross emblem at any time.

"Before going to the front I was inclined to doubt some of the stories being circulated about the Germans," said the medical officer, "but after one month in the front lines I can believe anything that is said against them. They are so guilty of inhuman and barbarous acts themselves that they refuse to respect the use of the Red Cross by the allies. Their use of the Red Cross insignia is one of the biggest crimes they ought to be made to answer for after the war."

One of the tricks used by the Boche was to plant a Red Cross flag in the tower of a church of a village in the path of the advancing Americans. Respecting it, the infantry would not call for any concentration of artillery fire on these buildings.

The American troops upon taking one particular village advanced upon a church, from which was displayed a Red Cross flag, without suspecting any trick. When they were within short range, a murderous machine gun fire was poured into their ranks from the windows and towers of the church. When the Americans finally gained the interior, they found six machine guns, manned by a platoon of sturdy Boches—not a sign of any hospital or dressing station. Needless to say no prisoners were taken.

JAPS AND AMERICANS FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE

Tokio, Nov. 7.—Capture of Khabarovsk, Siberia, by American and Japanese troops has been a subject of mutual congratulation by commanders of the troops of the two nations which cooperated in the swift move of 420 miles north from Vladivostok to the point on the Amur river.

The American troops were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Morrow acting with the Twelfth Japanese division. For the share of the Americans in the action, Lieutenant Colonel Morrow has received a congratulatory message from Baron General Uyehara, chief of the Japanese general staff, through General Otani, commander of the allied forces. In return Lieutenant Colonel Morrow sent the following message to Baron General Uyehara:

"General Otani' campaign on the Ussuri and the Amur, for rapidity and success is truly remarkable. He landed at Vladivostok on the 19th of August, concentrated on the 23rd, and fought a brilliant and successful battle on the 24th. On September 5th he had moved his army 420 miles for the capture of Khabarovsk, an accomplishment worthy of the best traditions of the glorious Japanese army.

"I sincerely thank General Oi and the staff of the splendid 12th division for all the courtesy and friendly feeling displayed to the American troops under my command. The serving together of the Japanese and American armies will more closely unite the already friendly nations."

HUNS GIVEN 72 HOURS TO ACCEPT OR REJECT TERMS

Foch Refuses Request For an Immediate Cessation of Hostilities---Germans Wire to Berlin For Further Instructions---Wilson Says News Not Held Back

Washington, Nov. 8.—President Wilson announced that there is absolutely nothing be- withheld. He will announce any news regarding the armistice, immediately upon receipt.

Washington, Nov. 8.—A statement issued by Secretary Lansing says:

"I am requested by the president to state that no information reaching this government, concerning armistice negotiations in France have been withheld; that any statement to the contrary is utterly false, and that as soon as a definite decision regarding the armistice has been reached it will be immediately made public by the government."

Washington, Nov. 8—The German armistice delegation entered conference with Marshal Foch at 9 o'clock this morning, French time, the state department announced officially.

Announcement was also made that if it is found that the German delegates must refer the armistice to Berlin, they will be given 72 hours from the time that decision is reached in which to answer. An official dispatch from France emphasized that Foch is empowered only to deliver the armistice terms to Germany and to receive their acceptance, and that the peace negotiations are not the business of the military commander.

Any suspension of hostilities before the armistice is signed is declared to be out of the question.

London, Nov. 8.—When the German plenipotentiaries met General Foch today, the allies' conditions were read and delivered with the formal demand that they be accepted or refused within 72 hours. After Foch had rejected the German request for an immediate cessation of arms, the delegates wirelessed the German imperial chancellor, asking that a courier be sent back as soon as possible with instructions.

New York, Nov. 8.—Millions of Americans realized today that they had been hoaxed into celebrating the end of the war by the publication of United Press dispatches declaring that the armistice had been signed. Official statements from the French and British war offices show that the fighting in still going on.

Paris, Nov. 8.—The 72 hours within which the German reply must be received will end at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

General Foch will have with him during the armistice conferences, an American as well as a British representative.

London, Nov. 8—The German proposal for an immediate provisional suspension of hostilities has been rejected by General Foch.

Paris, Nov. 8.—German delegates crossed the allied line near La Capelle last night and will meet General Foch today.

Washington, Nov. 7, Thursday.—Just before midnight the American government was informed by cable from Paris that the German armistice envoys had approached the French lines and were due to arrive for a meeting with General Foch between 8 and 10 o'clock tonight. Paris time filed 9.10 p. m.

Paris, Nov. 7, 11 p. m.—The German grand headquarters requested the allied grand headquarters by wireless to permit the passage of the German delegation for armistice negotiations through the lines. The order was given to cease firing at the front at 3 o'clock in the afternoon until further orders.

Washington, Nov. 8.—General Crowder is discussing the advisability of cancelling the November draft calls, at least if the Germans accept the armistice terms before the movement to the camps begins.

THE ONCE MIGHTY ARMY OF AUSTRIA IS NOW A DRIFTING, STARVING MULTITUDE

With the Italian Army at Trent, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—Amid the rejoicing of this redeemed city scenes of destruction and starvation are common as one passes over the roads over which the Italian troops are trying to pass the thousands of Austrian prisoners who were cut off by the Italians southwest of Belzano. Every road leading up to this city is crowded with men and on every hand there are evidences of the collapse of one of Europe's mightiest armies.

Great masses of men wait for long hours to move a few feet or a few hundred yards, to halt anew on a road littered with the carcasses of soldiers and horses and with cannon, pieces of shields, pistols, rifles, broken down automobile trucks and machine guns.

There is no swearing among these men. There are even moments of profound quiet broken by snatches of songs.

Many Austrians are dying from sheer fatigue and starvation and not wounds. The Italians are doing all they can to hurry up food supplies. This is difficult and in the meantime dead horses are eaten, the flesh being cooked at roadside fires.

Large bodies of Austrians are helpless. The correspondent passed between Rovereto and Trent, a distance of 16 miles, an unending column of men marching none knew whither.

They asked orders from an officer who was with the correspondent. When asked if they knew about the armistice they said:

"We want food. Food is the only thing we are interested in. We are indifferent to war and peace and death—everything but food."

It is estimated that nine Austrian divisions were taken with their staffs. Thirty-nine divisions were partly disorganized and 15, although in bad condition are retreating from the advancing Italians. These troops, while equipped for their retreat, are without orders and go traveling here and there like droves of sheep. It is a common thing to see an entire brigade without officers, the latter having been ordered to go separately to the concentration camps.

The correspondent saw at Pergiere the general of the 6th Austrian division motoring along in his own car. He said he was going home, having been given special permission. In the meantime his troops have been abandoned.

Returning to the lower levels of the mountains by way of the Asiago

(Continued on page Four)

REPURLICANS WILL CONTROL SENATE

Latest Election Returns Indicate the G. O. P. Will Have Bare Majority—Ford Is Defeated

Washington, Nov. 8.—The latest reports indicate that the republicans will control the next United States senate by a bare majority.

Henry Ford has apparently been defeated by Newberry in Michigan.

Portland, Nov. 8.—Coke in leading Olson for supreme justice and the indications are that Coke will be elected.

The total vote on supreme judge, so far as available, follows: Bennett, 8,493; Campbell, 5,532; Coke, 9,716; Olson, 8,859. These figures include the complete unofficial returns frm Clackamas, Hood River, Josephine, Linn, Marion, Multnomah and Sherman counties, and incomplete returns from 23 other counties. No reports as to the vote on supreme judge have been received from the following counties: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Malheur, Morrow and Umatilla.

OREGON SENATOR INJURED IN AUTO SMASH-UP

Washington, Nov. 8.—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 upon the sidewalk. The chauffeur was not badly injured.

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

CITY COUNCIL MEETS--1919 BUDGET APPROVED

The city council met in regular session last night, the mayor and all councilmen being present except Councilmen Launer and Bunch. Chief of Police McLane, Recorder Allyn and Fire Chief Cass were also present.

The usual monthly bills were allowed, and there was an application made for the placing of a hydrant at the southeast corner of block 60, Railroad addition. The fire and water committee is to report on the matter at the next meeting of the council.

The tax budget for 1919 was taken up and adopted.

The total city expense for 1917 was $20,834, aside from interest which had to be paid. The total city expense for 1918 is estimated at $23,106. This amount is estimated for the reason that when the budget was made up there was yet over two months remaining in the present year.

The tax levy for 1917 was $21,980, for 1918 $21,080, and for 1919 will be $23,340.

Interest on bonds for 1918 was $17,280, and for 1919 the interest will be $16,980.

Included in the 1918 budget was $9,607, as a sinking fund to take up bonds. For 1919 there will be $9,074 placed in the sinking fund to take up bonds.

The total taxes raised in 1918 were $47,967, and the total tax that will be raised in 1919 will be $49,390. The 1919 tax will be a fraction over 21 mills. In 1918 it was approximately 20 mills.

The assessor's valuation of city property for 1918 was $2,401,900. In 1919 it is $2,267,773.

DIPLOMATS IN PARLEY WHILE ARMIES FIGHT

FRENCH PUSH FORWARD ON ENTIRE FRONT AND USE CAVALRY—AMERICANS BUSY

BATTLE RAGES IN DEEP MUD

Celebrated Rainbow Division and First Division Make Whirlwind Dash Into Sedan

London, Nov. 8.—The British are continuing to advance. They captured two villages yesterday between Mons and Maubeuge.

Paris, Nov. 8.—The French and British governments have issued a joint declaration, assuring the peoples between the Taurus region and the Persia gulf of assistance in securing full autonomy.

Paris, Nov. 8.—The French resumed their advance along their whole front today. They captured Sedan and took 1,500 prisoners yesterday.

On the Meuse Front, Nov. 8.—General Pershing's forces advanced today, cutting off the salient.

Paris, Nov. 8.—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.

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 greater 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.

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 8.—It was contingents of the noted Rainbow division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.

NATIONAL BANK CALL

Washington, Nov. 8.—A national bank call was issued today for banks at the close of business Friday, November 1.

AMERICAN NATION IS VICTIM OF BIG JOKE

New York, Nov. 8.—False reports that Germany had accepted the terms of the armistice and that fighting had ended threw the country into a delirium yesterday and turned out to be the greatest hoax of recent years.

Official assurances that the report was false failed to check the almost riotous demonstrations which swept over many American cities, and millions of Americans will not know how they were fooled until they read today's papers.

A dispatch cabled from France to the United Press and picked up and circulated through the country, also by another news agency, declared the armistice signed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and fighting ended at 2 o'clock that afternoon.