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AUSTRIA UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDERS AMERICANS IN GREAT DRIVE FOR SEDAN

YANKS CLOSE STENAY GAP TO GERMANS

French and American Armies Dash Forward 12 Miles North of Aronne Forest Shutting Off Main Line of Retreat of Defeated Enemy—Attack Extends to East Bank of Meuse and Fast Progress Is Made—5000 Prisoners Taken Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The American First army continuing its advance northwest of Verdun extended the attack today to the east bank of the Meuse. General Pershing reported that all towns on the west bank of the river south of Hales have been captured.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—American troops west of the Meuse now are within ten miles of the Thionville-Montmedy-Mezieres-Hirson railway, the main German communication line. The breaking of this line would mean that the German armies in the north would have to depend on the Liege-Namur Charleroi line, while the German armies south of the Ardennes would have to depend on receiving their supplies through Luxembourg.

Stenay Gap Closed

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—The operation which the Franco-American forces are engaged in carrying out north of the Aronne forests now has resulted in definitely closing the Stenay gap, one of the main lines of retreat for the German southern armies.

French troops attacked successfully again this morning on both wings of their battlefront. They moved northward in conjunction with the Americans to Lechesne, Les Petites Armoises and Verrieres, north of the Aronne. On their left they are pressing eastward in the region of Guise.

The Sambre-Oise canal, which a prisoner said the German troops had been ordered to defend at all costs, was crossed by General Debeney's men, who attacked at 5:30 o'clock.

This operation was developing and progressing favorably at the last accounts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The First American army has captured dominating heights from the Germans northwest of Verdun and brought under the fire of its heavy guns the important railroads of Montmedy, Longuyon and Conflans. General Pershing so reports in his Sunday evening communique, announcing an advance for the First Army of 12 miles on an eight mile front in three days.

Prisoners captured numbered more than 5,000 and guns more than 100. In the action have been regulars and National army troops from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

5000 Prisoners Taken
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Nov. 3.—7 p. m. (By the Associated Press.)—More than 5,000 prisoners were captured in this sector today. The number of guns and other booty is (Continued on Page Six.)

GERMANS FORTIFY BAVARIAN FRONTIER

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.—Austro-Hungarian troops are being withdrawn from the western front and the Germans, fearing the allies will march thru Austria, are digging trenches and erecting fortifications along the Bavarian frontier, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Politiken.

HAIG STRIKES FORCING HUN LINES BACK

Smashing Blows Being Delivered on Western Front—British Attack on 30 Mile Front South of the Scheldt Pushing Across Belgian Border East of Valenciennes—Ghent Being Surrounded by Belgians—German Positions in Great Peril.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—British troops, in their new attack today, unofficial reports say, have reached the line of the Annelie river, near the Franco-Belgian border, five miles east of Valenciennes.

Further south, Field Marshal Haig's men have forced the crossing of the Oise-Sambre canal.

The British attack today was made by the Third and Fourth armies on a front from Valenciennes southwards to the Oise, about 30 miles.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Nov. 4.—Smashing blows are being dealt the Germans on the western front and the collapse of the present enemy defense positions appears close at hand.

In the Italian theater hostilities were to end today at 3 p. m., but up to that hour the Italian and allied forces continued to press the Austrians on the entire front, the advances indicated.

On the northern end of the front in France, Field Marshal Haig on Monday morning launched a new attack south of the Scheldt in the region of Valenciennes. The operation began successfully on a wide front and this vital sector of the German positions is in great peril.

Retirement Inevitable

The French army maintains its pressure, but fighting activity is less than on Sunday and last week. German artillery has been active along the Aisne front, probably protecting an enemy retirement, which is inevitable in view of the allied success north and east.

General Pershing's armies are pressing forward east and west of the Meuse and the Germans apparently are not yet prepared to make a stand. Stenay, a vital point in the German line along the Meuse, is being encircled and its fall would appear to be near.

In the center of the sector of the Meuse the American First army has driven forward to Sommebaux, 12 miles south of Sedan, the most important German railway center between Metz and Metz.

It now appears that the Germans who have been holding the line running westward thru the Champagne country cannot retreat eastward but must be diverted northward thru Belgium. This will add many weary miles to the length of the journey that seemingly must be begun at once.

Fall of Ghent Near
In Belgium, the fall of Ghent is imminent, for the Belgians, French, British and Americans are rapidly moving ahead. The Scheldt has been crossed at Welden, southwest of Ghent, while the Belgians are moving toward the Scheldt northeast of the city. This advance, if continued, threatens the whole army in France, (Continued on Page Six.)

RUSSIA REFUSES INDEMNITY TO HUNS

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.—The indications are that Russia will refuse to make any further indemnity payments to Germany, according to the Frankfort Gazette.

The newspaper says that Russia which had paid two installments of the war indemnity, has stopped the transport of gold and bank notes to Germany.

KAISER KARL DETERMINED TO ABDICATE

Emperor of Austria-Hungary to Retire to Switzerland—Hungary to Vote Month Hence on Question of Republic or Monarchy—Deputy in Charge of German-Bohemia-Croatian Diet Wants Monarchy Re-Established.

BASEL, Nov. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is determined to abdicate and will retire to Switzerland, German newspapers say.

The emperor made this announcement, it is added, during a conference on Saturday with the new Austrian government and other influential leaders in the dual monarchy.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—Archduke Joseph of Austria and his son Archduke Joseph Franz, according to a dispatch from Budapest, have taken an oath to "submit unconditionally to the orders of the national council of Hungary and to support it in all its decrees."

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The population of Hungary a month hence will take a public vote to decide on the question of a monarchy or a republic, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today. In the ballot—the women will have the same electoral rights as the men.

Croatian Diet Austrian

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—Josef Seliger, a deputy in the Austrian Lower House, yesterday took charge of the government of German-Bohemia, according to a dispatch from Reichenberg, Bohemia.

BERNE, Nov. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Croatian diet, meeting at Agram, has adopted unanimously a resolution calling for the re-establishment of the Austrian kingdom and uniting Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia with independent Austria.

Political Prisoners Freed

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Every person imprisoned during the war for seditious utterances against the state and the conduct of the war, and for high treason and rebellion will be released, it is officially announced in Vienna, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

FATHER OF MEDFORD DISCUSSES POLITICS

To the Voters:
I have been in Jackson county fifty-eight years, and have been scrapping in politics more or less during that time. I am a straight republican and have voted it straight all the time, except when I have sandwiched in some worthy democrat, as I propose to do in the present election. Such a deflection this time is M. Purdin, candidate from Medford for county judge. He is a Medford pioneer, he is well qualified and has the respect and confidence of the people of Medford whom he once served as mayor and one time in the legislature, and as proof of his honesty he brought home only a few sheets of stationery and a pearl handled penknife. He also was postmaster for one term and was so well liked that everyone patronized his postoffice.

Mr. Purdin came here as a first-class mechanic and by his industry and perseverance raised himself up to be a first-class attorney. He has three sons in the army offering their lives that we may enjoy a democratic government at home in peace and plenty. The people should appreciate his sacrifice. He has the reputation of being the best probate lawyer in the county. He is Medford's third candidate for county judge. The other two were elected by Medford's loyalty to its candidates. Shall not history repeat itself? It will if the people of Medford are loyal to their candidate. Ashland and Talent are seeking to dominate Medford. Shall we permit a solid county government to dictate to us? Shall we wait until the court house is removed there and Medford made to pay the largest part of the expense?

People of Medford, wake up from your apathy and vote in a body for Medford's pioneer son. Nail the slogan on our banner next Tuesday. "Medford expects every voter to do his duty," and we will put our candidate over the top. Medford has sixteen voting precincts and each should give Mr. Purdin one hundred votes.

"E Pluribus Unum!"
J. S. HOWARD.
"A straight Republican."

CAPITULATION CHECKS VICTORIOUS DRIVE OF ITALIANS



OSWALD WEST TO UPHOLD PRESIDENT

YANK AIR RAIDS BRING HUN PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The German government today notified the United States that since October 1, its air forces have been under orders to make bomb attacks solely against important hostile military objects within the immediate operations of war on the presumption that allied and American air forces were to receive similar instructions.

The note, delivered through the Swiss legation, protests that air raids have been carried out recently against seven German towns with loss of life among the civilian population and

ARMISTICE DRASTIC DOCUMENT CALLS FOR DISBANDING ARMY AND OCCUPATION BY THE ALLIES

Foch to Enforce Terms Which Give Possession of Railroads, Forts, Fleets, and Control of Land and Water to Allied Forces—Italy Given Italia Irredenta—Way Opened for Attack Upon Germany From South—Danube Route to Be Kept Open—Air Craft Turned Over to Allies—Only Armed Force Permitted Is for Police Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Terms of armistice under which the land and sea forces of what was once the Austro-Hungarian empire have laid down their arms were announced today simultaneously in Washington and the allied capitals. They accomplish complete surrender and open Austrian and Hungarian territory for American and allied operations against Germany.

From this drastic document may be gleaned an accurate outline of the conditions nearing completion in the supreme war council at Versailles under which Germany may have a cessation of hostilities.

Army Demobilized

The terms under which the debacle on the Italian front ended today at 3 p. m. (9 a. m. eastern United States time) include complete demobilization of Austrian forces, surrender of one-half of all artillery and military equipment; occupation by American and allied forces of such strategic places as may later be selected; use of Austrian railroads for operations against Germany; evacuation of all invaded territory leaving behind all equipment and supplies including coal, surrender of a portion of the Austrian surface and submarine fleets and disarmament of others under American and allied control, surrender of all German submarines in Austrian waters and repatriation of allied and American prisoners without reciprocity.

Evacuation of Austrian territory roughly corresponds to the boundary lines claimed by Italy under the Italia Irredenta or treaty of London program. The right of occupation by allied forces is reserved, local authorities to maintain order under allied supervision.

Foch to Enforce Terms

The terms of the armistice are to be carried out under the direction of Marshal Foch, who will designate material to be turned over and supervise the movement of Austro-Hungarian forces to the rear.

All German troops in Austria-Hungary, Italy or the Balkans must be out or interned within fifteen days. Destruction of any property by retreat or forces is specifically forbidden.

Ships to be surrendered include 15 modern Austrian submarines, three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine-layer and six Danube monitors to be designated by the allies. All other war craft are to be concentrated and disarmed under allied direction.

Free navigation of all Austrian waters by both the war and commercial fleets of the allies is provided for.

Fortresses Turned Over

The Danube route is to be kept open by the occupation or dismantling of fortresses to be selected by

the allied commander. The existing blockade of the allies against Austria remains unchanged. Austrian ships being liable to capture where found except where a commission, to be named later, provides otherwise.

All enemy naval aircraft are to be put out of commission and concentrated under allied control. All Austrian harbor and other equipment in occupied Italian ports is to be left untouched.

All fortresses protecting Austrian naval bases or stations are to be occupied and the arsenal at Pola is specifically surrendered. All allied craft held by Austria are to be returned immediately.

The only organized military force Austria is permitted to retain is limited to that necessary to maintain order in her own borders.

Following are the terms of the armistice in detail:

Military Clauses

One—The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

Two—Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory limited as in clause three below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force a (?) reduced to pre-war effectiveness. (Effectiveness?)

Half the divisional corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Evacuation of Territories

Three—Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austro-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief

(Continued on Page Six.)

KAISER SILENT ON ABDICATION PROMISES REFORM

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, Nov. 4.—Emperor William has written to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the imperial chancellor, promising co-operation in the development of constitutional reforms. It is pointed out, however, that no word has been said by him relative to abdication.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—On the occasion of the constitutional amendment coming into force, says an official telegram from Berlin, Emperor William addressed to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German imperial chancellor, a decree endorsing the decisions of the reichstag and avowing his firm determination to co-operate in their full development.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—German socialists are not satisfied with the emperor's proclamation issued Sunday, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The Vorwarts says:

"The manifesto will not in any way change the standpoint of the socialists nor weaken the demand for abdication."

LEMBERG CAPTURED BY RUTHENIANS

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—Warsaw newspapers say that hostilities have broken out between Polish and Ruthenian troops. The latter supported by German and Austrian regiments, captured Lemberg, in Galicia, on November 1.

Przemysl is in the hands of the Ruthenians.

An Austrian army commanded by General Haus, in whose ranks is Archduke William, is reported to be advancing on Kowarska and Zamosc.