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GERMANY TOLD TO ASK FOCH FOR TERMS

ALLIES SEND TERMS FOR ARMISTICE

President Wilson to Inform Germany to Ask Foch for Terms and Conditions Upon Which Fighting Will Cease—Terms Said to Be as Drastic as Those Forced Upon Austria-Hungary—Allied War Conference Completes Its Labors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Wilson is preparing to dispatch a note to the German government informing it that if it desires to know the terms of the armistice prepared by the supreme war council at Versailles application should be made to Marshal Foch. The president's note will be made public this evening, Secretary Lansing said.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The allies have decided that Germany must apply to Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief for an armistice. Premier Lloyd-George stated in the house of commons today.

The premier said he was unable to give the house detailed information concerning the "complete agreement" the allies had reached on the armistice terms to be submitted to Germany.

The terms agreed upon by the allies, the premier added, have been transmitted to President Wilson with a request that he inform the German government that if they wished to know the conditions they should apply to Marshal Foch in the usual military form.

Whatever Germany's reply might be the associated powers awaited the issue with perfect confidence.

Foch in Command
Mr. Lloyd George stated that if the application was made by Germany it had been decided that the British naval representatives would be associated with Marshal Foch at the conference.

Premier Lloyd George said that the Versailles conference had decided that Marshal Foch should be placed in supreme direction of the forces operating against Germany on all fronts.

The prime minister referred to the recent British successes on the western front and assured the Czech-Slavs and the Jug-Slavs that their allies intended to come to their aid as fast as they could.

Up to Germany
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The issue of peace or war rests with Germany. Armistice terms were unanimously agreed upon and signed yesterday in Paris by representatives of the allied and the United States governments and are expected to be in Berlin before tomorrow.

They have not yet been made public, but military men here feel certain that they are no less drastic than those accepted by Austria, which strip that nation of its war-making machinery and compel the evacuation not only of occupied territory, but part of its own soil.

Official announcement of the signing of the armistice terms was made last night by Secretary Lansing.

Since, in seeking an end of hostilities, the German government addressed itself to President Wilson, it is assumed that the armistice terms will be transmitted to Berlin thru the American government. The president remained in Washington today, having abandoned his proposed trip to New Jersey to vote in the congressional elections.

LIGHT VOTE BEING CAST IN OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 5.—With chief interest in congressional contests, election day in Oklahoma promised fair weather but a light vote. In addition to the election of a full state ticket, one United States senator and eight congressmen, the extension of franchise to women is also an issue. The suffrage amendment, however, has occasioned but little interest.

YANKS REACH STENAY IN DASH TOWARDS SEDAN

Meuse River Bridge and Americans Advance on East Side—Germans Flee Toward Final Line—Bitter Fighting in Progress—Yank Casualties Light.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 5.—(6 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—The American army has thrown a formidable force across the Meuse to the east bank. The enemy resistance has been broken to the point of demoralization and the Americans are pushing northward toward Stenay.

By this afternoon the enemy was in full retreat northward. He was offering little opposition and the roads toward the north were seen to be full of the fleeing enemy.

The Americans pressed close upon the heels of the Germans and made their retirement as difficult as possible.

The American casualties were very light despite the opposition to the crossing of the river.

Crossing the Meuse
The Americans early today began clearing out Jaulny wood, in the bend of the Meuse southeast of Pouldy, and this afternoon the wood was in their possession.

German troops who had remained west of the Meuse began to flee across the river early today along the line north and south of Stenay. After destroying the bridge from Stenay to Lanouville, the enemy opened the locks of the canal and flooded the river to a width of about two-thirds of a mile.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Victorious attacks by the American First army on its entire front are reported by General Pershing in his evening communique for Monday. On the extreme right, breaking down the last efforts of the enemy to hold the high ground, the Americans drove through the valley of the Meuse and the forest of Duilette and occupied the important river crossings at Stenay.

Bitter Fighting in Progress
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 5.—(1:15 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—Bitter fighting is taking place today along the Meuse river. American patrols again have succeeded in crossing the river at Briailles on a pontoon bridge constructed under fire.

At other points along the front the Americans were reconnoitering other crossings.

The Germans have blown up the bridge across the Meuse between Lanouville, on the west bank, and the important town of Stenay, on the east bank.

After the pontoon bridge at Briailles had been constructed the Americans threw a second bridge across the Meuse at Clercy le Petit and began developing a new line on the heavily wooded and very difficult ground east of the river between Clercy and Briailles, a two and a half mile front.

ALLIES PROTEST CHINESE CONDUCT DURING THE WAR

PEKING, Nov. 5.—The British minister to China with the concurrence of the other allied legations, has handed informally to the Chinese foreign office a memorandum concerning matters in which China is regarded as having been remiss as an ally. Among the instances mentioned are the following:

The warring in party quarrels of the Boxer indemnity. Lack of results by the Chinese war participation bureau and the diversion of Chinese troops to civil warfare in the south.

BELGIAN QUEEN SEES SIEGE OF GHENT LAUNCHED

Allied Troops Encircle City and Early Capture Inevitable—British Capture Fortified Town of Le Quesnoy—Rapid Progress Towards Mons Made.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Nov. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Allied troops today began the siege of the city of Ghent, already surrounded virtually on three sides. The assault on the city was witnessed by Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and hundreds of her non-combatant subjects.

Belgian, French and American soldiers this afternoon had pushed up to the eastern outskirts of the beleaguered city with comparatively light resistance by the enemy, who apparently has evacuated the place.

LeQuesnoy Captured
LONDON, Nov. 5.—Troops in their offensive southeast of Valenciennes have captured the fortified town of LeQuesnoy, after having completely surrounded it. Field Marshal Haig announced today. The entire garrison of more than 1,000 men were taken with the citadel.

Rapid progress has been made by British divisions east of LeQuesnoy, where an advance of between three and four miles has been scored. The villages of Jolimet, Lepont, Quesnes, Frasnoy and Le Petit Marais have been captured.

Further ground has been gained in the Normal forest. The village of Elk five miles southeast of Valenciennes, has been taken.

French Advancing
PARIS, Nov. 5.—French successes have compelled the Germans to make new withdrawals at several points along the front, the war office reported today. Between the Oise and the Aisne the French have advanced about one mile on a five mile front.

The French First army resumed the attack this morning and is making progress.

Between Sissonne and Chateau Porcain, a front of more than fifteen miles, the French have penetrated the Hindenburg line of the Germans. The French are making a general advance from east of St. Quentin le Petit to the outskirts of Herve.

French troops continue successfully to pursue the Germans in the region of Guise, northeast of which they have taken the village of Bergues-sur-Cambrai.

RELEASED SERBS DYING EN ROUTE TO NATIVE LAND

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—An official dispatch today to the Serbian legation from Saloniki said Serbian prisoners were returning home from Bulgaria in deplorable condition after three years of suffering and that many had died en route, almost in reach of their native land.

The number of prisoners had not been determined, it was said, because of the great haste of the Bulgarian government to get them home as rapidly as possible so that Serbian military and government officials would not see the camps in which they had been living.

But unfortunately for the Bulgarian government, the dispatch added, "other elements belonging to the allies lived alongside the Serbian prisoners and were eye-witnesses of the atrocious regime to which they were subjected. These allied prisoners narrated stories that made one shudder."

In addition to prisoners of war, 200,000 civilians deported by the Bulgarian authorities are straggling home.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS AT ALLIED CONFERENCE

PARIS, Nov. 5.—(Havas.)—The government of the new nation of Czecho-Slovaks is represented in the inter-allied conference at Versailles. The representative is Mr. Cenes.

BERLIN WITNESSES DEMONSTRATION FOR CONTINUING CONFLICT

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A demonstration was held before the Bismarck monument in Berlin on Sunday in favor of continuing the war and a resolution was passed protesting against the acceptance of a humiliating peace, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company quoting the Tageblatt of Berlin.

ALLIES DEMAND PUNISHMENT OF HUN CRUELTIES

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The names of all enemy army corps commanders or other persons who are known to have been guilty of or have encouraged cruelty to war prisoners will be included in the list of persons whose trial and punishment will be demanded by the allies, Sir George Cave, the British home secretary, announced today.

Persons who have acquiesced in actual cruelty by subordinates are likewise to be included.

It was considered inadvisable at present to state the names of the persons in the list, Sir George said.

The French government, the home secretary added, had been requested to bring all possible steps to be taken to cause to account the commander of the camp at Philippopolis, Bulgaria, who was notorious for his ill treatment of British prisoners.

The home secretary added that Germany had agreed to ratify the recent agreement concerning prisoners reached at The Hague in conference with British delegates. Germany abandoned certain conditions in regard to Germans in China.

YANKS IN RUSSIA UNDER FIRE AS SOON AS ARRIVAL

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN NORTHERN RUSSIA, Oct. 6.—(By Associated Press.)—Many of the American soldiers forming a contingent of the Russo-Allied forces received their baptism of fire 24 hours after they had left their train at this little village. Some of the boys were a little piqued when they first learned they were going to Russia instead of France, but those here soon learned they would get action much quicker in Russia than if they had awaited their training period which precedes actual fighting on the western front.

One little command of Americans had scarcely walked into an outpost here, relieving a squad of Frenchmen when the Bolsheviks gave them a welcome of shrapnel.

Officers both American and those of the British staff are high in praise of the way these American lads are standing up to shrapnel and Bolshevik machine guns.

CLEMENCEAU WARNS PEACE NOT SO NEAR AS SOME SUPPOSED

PARIS, Nov. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Premier Clemenceau declared in the chamber of deputies today that peace might not be so near as some might think. The premier said however, that he could assure the house that "the fate of the peoples was henceforth fixed."

AUSTRIAN RULER REFUSED TERMS OF ARMISTICE

Emperor Charles Found Allied Terms So Harsh and Dishonorable That He Resigned Command of Armies Rather Than Accept Them—Vienna Council Issues Appeal to People.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.—Emperor Charles of Austria, according to a dispatch from Vienna, handed over the supreme command of the Austro-Hungarian army to Field Marshal Keesen on November 2.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5.—Emperor Charles found the conditions of the armistice offered by the allies so harsh and considered them so dishonorable that he would not sign them, says a Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt. The emperor declared he no longer wished to air his authority as supreme commander of the army. The conditions were finally signed by Field Marshal Arz Von Strausburg the chief of staff.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 4.—The state council at Vienna has issued an appeal to the German people in which it is declared the country is in danger and the army breaking up in disorder. The appeal exhorts the soldiers voluntarily to join the German-Austrian army corps.

The appeal points out that Germans from non-German districts are going home, while German soldiers, obviously tired of the long duration of the war, are leaving their units without considering that the irregular demobilization "brings the danger of widespread unemployment, hunger and misery." The prison camps are being abandoned by their guards, the council adds, and Italians, Russians and Serbians are leaving the camps and flooding the country.

"This danger," the appeal declares, "must be countered if fresh bloodshed is not to threaten our severely tried people. Tens of thousands of men, women and children perish with hunger."

CALL ISSUED FOR SKILLED MECHANICS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—A call for further enlistments in the tank corps was sent out by the state council of defense here today at the request of the war department. Skilled mechanics and technically-trained men are needed particularly, but enlistments are open to all others who can qualify physically and mentally.

The service offers excellent opportunities for promotion as all officers are supplied from the personnel of the corps, it was announced.

AMERICAN DEAD IN FRANCE HONORED

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 5.—A touching ceremony in memory of the fallen soldiers of the American army took place this afternoon at the American cemetery at Surmes, seven miles northwest of Paris. The ceremony was composed of many American soldiers and officers, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus workers, the mayor and many of the civilian inhabitants of the locality. Graves of American soldiers were covered with flowers and flags during the afternoon.

FAIR WEATHER FOR OREGON ELECTION

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 5.—Fair weather and intense interest in a campaign that was reported silent but not lame by the Spanish influenza epidemic, promised today to bring out a large vote in Oregon. Attention was centered chiefly on the senatorial contest between United States Senator Charles L. McNary, republican, and former Governor Oswald West, democrat, and the gubernatorial struggle between Governor James W. McCreck, republican, and Walter M. Pierce, democrat.

ITALIANS TOOK HALF MILLION AS WAR CAPTIVES

Stupendous Captures Before Armistice Granted Emphasizes Completeness of Victory Won in Italy—Italians Seize Austrian Islands—Triest Occupied by Allies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Austrian prisoners captured by the Italians before the armistice took effect yesterday are estimated now at half a million and the booty taken includes 250,000 horses.

An official dispatch from Rome today telling results of the final Austrian defeat says in the army of the Trentino alone over 150,000 prisoners fall into the hands of the Italians.

Islands Are Seized

ROME, Nov. 5.—Italian naval vessels have landed troops on the Dalmatian Islands of Lissa and La-Gosta, where the Italian flag was hoisted, a dispatch from Trieste today states. Italian battleships and destroyers also have landed troops at Fiume.

Admiral Milio has been named governor of the islands, while Admiral Gagni has been appointed governor of the city of Fiume.

The battleships Filiberto and St. Ron took the troops to Fiume.

A radiogram from Trieste says that General Pettiti, the commander of the Italian force which landed there, has assumed the military governorship of the city. Italian sailors have occupied a number of islands in the Dalmatian archipelago.

Trent Occupied

The Austrian armistice delegates who came to Padua last week, according to Esposa, were eight officers under General Van Weber. The Italian delegates at the conference were headed by General Radoglia.

Trent, the chief city of the Trentino, was entered at 3:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon by Italian cavalry, Alpini and artillery, according to a semi-official note issued today giving details of the swift advance of the First army on that city. More than 20,000 Austrians, including the commander of the Fifth, Scheuten division, were captured.

The Italian flag was hoisted over the castle of Buon Consiglio amid enthusiastic outbursts by the population.

BOLSHEVIKI SEEK PEACE WITH ALLIES

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Bolshevik government of Russia, it is reported from Petrograd, has handed the neutral ministers a note for transmission to the entente nations, asking for the opening of peace negotiations in order that hostilities between the allies and the soviet government may be ended, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The note asks the allies to decide upon the time and place for the holding of the negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Efforts of the Bolshevik government to discuss the withdrawal of the United States and allied forces from Russia through negotiations for an armistice are attracting no serious attention here. The associated nations do not recognize the Lenin and Trotsky regime in any way and it was explained today that if the Bolsheviks wanted negotiations they should address the Russian government at Omsk, the only authority in Russia with which the United States and the allies deal.

SUBMARINE VICTIMS THREE WEEKS AT SEA

TURKS ISLAND, R. W. I., Nov. 5.—The captain and seven men of the Norwegian bark Solfunder who had been missing since their vessel was stopped by a German submarine and they were forced to take to a small boat on October 12, have arrived here after more than three weeks exposure and in an almost starved condition.

HUNS RETRE ON 75 MILE BATTLE LINE

Series of Battles Raging From Ghent to Stenay Is Most Stupendous Conflict of the War—Germans Receive Worst Hammering Ever Given, Belgians, British, French and Americans Crushing Resistance of Enemy, Progressing Everywhere.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—(By Associated Press.) The Germans are retreating on a 75-mile front from the River Scheldt to the River Aisne.

In the face of the German retreat the situation changes so rapidly hour by hour that it is impossible to give a definite idea of the allied advance.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 5.—(Reuters.)—The series of battles raging on the western front from Ghent to Stenay promise to prove the most stupendous conflict of the war.

The Germans yesterday got the worst hammering they have ever received. It has become a habit of speech to say the enemy is still unbroken and unbeaten, but if things continue much longer at the present rate this statement will cease to be true.

It is a mistake to suppose that the allies are engaged only with the rear guards.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Nov. 5.—From the Dutch frontier to east of the Meuse the 200-mile battle line is aflame today as the British, French, Americans and Belgians crush the resistance of the enemy and push on for important gains.

Everywhere on the long line the allies are progressing and on the French sectors between the Oise and the Aisne the Germans are withdrawing on Marie and Montcornet. Field Marshal Haig has taken the strong point of LeQuesnoy and is pressing on Maubeuge, while the Americans are fighting their way across the Meuse southwest of the railroad center of Montmedy.

Nearing Maubeuge
In the region north and south of Valenciennes the British continue their successful push beyond Monday. Southeast of Valenciennes the British are within 10 miles of Maubeuge and farther south rapidly are pushing their way thru the Normal forest where they are four miles from the railroad junction of Aulnoye. South of the Normal forest the British and French are pressing eastward over virtually level ground toward Avesnes.

From the Oise to the Aisne at Chateau Porcain the French maintain close contact with the enemy who is moving rearward as a result of the French successes of the last few days. South of Guise the French First army is advancing northeastward between the Peron and Serre. Farther east the French have penetrated the formidable Hindenburg line, making an advance of one mile on a front of five miles on the western wing of the forward movement. Continuation of the advance here soon will compel the Germans to give up the line of the Aisne east and west of Reuilly to which they have clung so stubbornly.

American Drive
American troops on a front of 15 miles along the Meuse from Brieux northward to Pully are successfully forcing their way across the river. At Briailles the river has been crossed in bitter fighting and the Americans also have reached the east bank at Clercy-le-Petit. Where the Meuse curves in the region of Pully the Americans have crossed the river and taken the village of Pully after driving the enemy from the Jaulny wood.

The Americans on the west bank of the Meuse north of Stenay are within four miles of the German main communication line from Sedan to Metz at a point northwest of Chauvevoisy. The successful crossing of the Meuse outflanks the German positions east of the Meuse toward the Moselle, which protect the important Briey iron fields and important railway and supply lines in the regions of Montmedy and Conflans.