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## ARMISTICE WITH HUNS NOT YET SIGNED SEDAN CAPTURED BY AMERICAN FORCES

### FOCH GIVES PEACE TERMS TO GERMANS

German Delegation to Be Received by Allied Commander Tonight—News of Peace Signed Premature and Officially Denied by Washington—Unofficial Report a Fiasco—Meeting to Be Held at Foch's Headquarters at Front.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—At 5 p. m. the Washington government and the allied ambassadors were without any information indicating that an armistice with Germany had been signed.

PARIS, Nov. 7, 3:05 p. m.—(By Associated Press.) Four German officers bearing white flags, it is officially announced probably will arrive at the headquarters of Marshal Foch tonight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—It was officially announced at the state department at 4:00 o'clock this afternoon that the Germans had not signed armistice terms.

Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that the German armistice delegation would not be received by General Foch until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The secretary's announcement came after Washington had been celebrating for two hours on the strength of an unofficial report that the armistice terms had been accepted.

**Premature Celebration**  
In spite of the fact that officials did not accept the report as true, demonstrations persisted. President Wilson left the lunch table to see from the veranda what was going on outside and waved his napkin to the crowd before the White House gates.

The state department was advised that Marshal Foch would receive the German envoys at 5 o'clock p. m. French time (noon eastern United States).

The unofficial report which started celebrations had said the armistice had been signed at 11 o'clock French time, or six hours before the time set for the meeting.

Later it was learned that at 11 o'clock this morning when the navy censors reported an unofficial cablegram from Paris saying the armistice had been signed, an official message of inquiry was rushed to Paris and three hours later brought a reply on which Secretary Lansing based his announcement.

#### How Story Started

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Navy cable censors reported today that an unofficial message had come through from abroad announcing that the Germans had signed the armistice terms delivered by Marshal Foch. No authority was given for the statement and while it added to the air of expectancy everywhere, officials said nothing except an official dispatch could be believed.

Neither the American government nor any of the allies' embassies or war missions had been advised even that Marshal Foch actually had presented the armistice terms. It was assumed however, that the German

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### BONE DRY BILL LOSES CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Certain defeat for California's bone dry amendment, No. 22, was shown today by reports from six-sevenths of the state.  
Returns from 5,328 complete precincts in the state gave: Yes, 192,452 no, 237,969.  
These returns were from all counties except Kings.

### BOCHE LACKING FRESH RESERVES TO HALT ALLIES

Germans Also Lack Reserves of Ammunition—People in Revolt Demanding Peace at Any Price—Collapse of Nation Fast Becoming Complete.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—The last days of the war have been so crowded with enormous events that there is no capacity left for surprises or sensations. The terms of President Wilson's note to Germany dealing with the freedom of the seas and compensation to the allies, are indorsed by all newspapers here. It is believed that Germany knew from the terms of the Austrian armistice the sort of peace she had to expect and that her military and political situations gave her no alternative but to bow.

News comes from the front that the hard pressed German armies have no fresh divisions to throw into the battle. They have no great reserves of ammunition. The German people are demanding peace at any price to save whatever they may from the wreckage.  
From a British viewpoint the greatest humiliation Germany will suffer will be in having her fleet surrender or pass out of the war without one great fight to the death.

Even the best informed men here are unable to arrive at a clear judgment, from the many conflicting reports, as to the magnitude of the revolt against war among the German people, or how strong is the demand for the emperor's abdication. One fact is plain—there never was such freedom of speech in Germany as today.

Diplomats and soldiers are each trying to place the blame for their country's downfall on the other. Picards have blossomed out in Berlin saying that the emperor and the crown prince must go. Correspondents are permitted to telegraph from Berlin that the vacillating character of the emperor is responsible for most of the nation's misfortunes.

### AMERICANS TAKE 6,000 PRISONERS IN SEDAN DRIVE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 7.—(1:45 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—American troops today entered that part of Sedan that lies on the west bank of the Meuse.

The bridge over the Meuse at Sedan, over which the retreating enemy fled, has been destroyed and the river valley flooded.

The principal German lateral lines of communication between the fortress of Metz and northern France and Belgium now are either out or unavailable for the enemy's use.

Since November 1 the Americans have taken 6,000 prisoners. They have freed all French territory within the zone of the army's action west of the Meuse to a total of 700 square kilometers, and have liberated 2,900 civilians.

During the night the American positions east of the Meuse were consolidated, while progress was made on both sides of the river, the German driving way slowly.

### PLOT EXPOSED TO DEFRAUD GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—With the arrests of 11 officers and employees of the Coxworth Lumber and Supply company today it was disclosed by federal officials that an alleged conspiracy has been in progress to defraud the government of thousands of dollars thru not delivering lumber for which the government paid.

### FAKE CAUSES CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK CITY

False Reports That Armistice Terms Have Been Signed Causes Wild Demonstration in Metropolis—Whistles Blow and People Parade—Crowds Blockade Traffic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—New York went wild today on the unconfirmed report that Germany had signed the armistice terms. The Associated Press did not carry the report. On the contrary, its correspondents in London and Paris continued to file dispatches reporting the progress of events respecting the probable armistice which controverted definitely the rumor that truce had been declared.

The demonstration began when extra editions of newspapers appeared on the streets bearing dispatches purporting to have been sent from London and Paris saying the armistice terms had been signed and would become effective at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

**Several Days Delay**  
As late as 1:20 o'clock this afternoon in Paris, according to dispatches received by the Associated Press, crowds were assembled around the war office there awaiting news of the German application for an armistice and it was generally believed there that several days might pass before a truce would be arranged.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon it was officially announced by the war department in Washington that the Germans had not signed the armistice terms.

Later Secretary Lansing made an announcement that the German commissioners would not be received by Marshal Foch until 5 o'clock this afternoon and then the Associated Press received another dispatch filed in Paris at 3:35 this afternoon saying that four German officers bearing the white flag would arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters tonight.

**Whistles Blowing**  
Whistles throughout the city joined in the din, and the harbor craft rang their bells and blew their whistles in a chorus unprecedented in the history of the metropolis.

The Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange and Carb market all suspended business at 2:30 o'clock. The reports that the war was over had no perceptible effect on the markets.

From the roofs of the city skyscrapers and from the windows of these structures, newspapers and telephone books, torn into bits, were flung from the windows and it seemed as if a snowstorm had descended upon the city.

As the afternoon progressed and before the Associated Press announced that the armistice had not been signed and that the peace rumors were premature and untrue, business offices began to be deserted.

#### Impromptu Parades

Impromptu parades were organized and scenes were enacted in Broadway which that thoroughfare had never before witnessed.

The principal streets became impassable. Traffic was at a standstill, for from curb to curb the crowds were so dense that it was impossible for vehicles to pass through. The stalled automobiles joined in the noise with their various devices.

Flags were hung out in all parts of the city. As the peace reports began to penetrate into the suburb by telephone they crowded messages on all other topics virtually of the wires and the New York Telephone company was confronted with the greatest traffic burden in years.

### PARIS CROWDS AWAIT ARMISTICE NEWS

PARIS, Nov. 7.—A considerable crowd gathered around the war office today awaiting news of the result of the German application, under a flag of truce, for an armistice. It is generally believed that several days will pass before a truce can be arranged.

### KIEL SEIZED BY CREW OF BATTLESHIP

Red Flag Hoisted at German Base—Soldiers Sent to Suppress Mutiny, Seaports Revolutionists—Other Join with Revolutionists—Bolshevik Committee in Control—Revolution at Hamburg—Disorders Multiplying.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7.—Continuing demonstrations are taking place in Berlin, according to the Social Democrat. Twenty thousand deserters from the army are marching thru the streets of the capital.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Warnemunde, a seaport of northern Germany and the port of Rostock on the Baltic seacoast.

#### Red Flag Hoisted

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—Members of the battleship Kaiser crew at Kiel have mutinied and hoisted the red flag. Officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered and two of them, including the commander, were killed. A number of others were wounded, according to the Cologne Gazette.

Three companies of infantry, sent from Kiel to restore order, joined the revolution and a fourth company was disbanded. Last night Hussars sent to Kiel from Wandsbeck were encountered outside of Kiel and forced to turn back.

The soldiers' council has decided that all officers must remain at their present posts, but must obey the council, which controls all food supplies. Machine guns are mounted in various parts of the city. Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven are quiet.

#### Mutineers Rule City

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that two battleships, the Kaiser and the Schleswig-Holstein were seized by the mutineers and that 20 officers, including two captains, were killed.

It is reported the garrison at Kiel refused to march to their assistance and that the battleships threatened to blow up the city if attacked. They are defending the ships and refuse to return to their duties until a treaty of peace is signed.

The entire German navy and a great part of Schleswig is in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and transmitted to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Kiel is governed by the marines, soldiers and workers' council. All the workshops have been occupied by the troops. The street car lines and

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### GERMANY BREAKS WITH BOLSHIEVIKI

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 7.—The diplomatic break between Germany and the Russian soviet government, which developed yesterday, was fore-shadowed by the Berlin newspapers a few days ago when they charged the Russian embassy in Berlin was the central point for distribution of seditious literature. They pointed out that more than 400 counters had been seized by M. Joffe, the Russian ambassador, during the short period he had been in Berlin.

Ambassador Joffe denied the charges but the "accidental" discovery of a package of inflammatory hand bills in the luggage of a Bolshevik courier was held to demonstrate the falsity of M. Joffe's statement and was promptly followed by the breach in diplomatic relations.

### AUSTRIANS DIE OF STARVATION DURING FLIGHT

Large Bodies of Defeated Troops Marching About Helpless, With No Destination—Food Is Only Thing We Are Interested in—We Are Indifferent to War, Peace and Death.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY AT TRENTO, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—(By Associated Press.) Amid the rejoicings of this redeemed city scenes of destruction and starvation are common all the way along 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 Bolzano. 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 give a few feet or a few hundred yards, to halt anew on a road littered with the carcasses of horses and with cannon, pieces of shields, pistols, rifles, broken down automobile trucks and machine guns.

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

#### Dying From Fatigue

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 Trento, 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."

#### Nine Divisions Taken

It is estimated that nine Austrian divisions were taken, with their staffs. Thirty-nine divisions were partly disorganized and fifteen, 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.

Returning to the lower levels of the mountains by the way of the Asiago plateau, the correspondent saw further evidence of the devastation of war. There is not a house left standing in the town of Asiago. There also is much suffering among the people through the mountains who are foodless and have been robbed of their possessions. By a miracle the rigorous Alpine winter has not yet set in and these people say: "These ravages are necessary. They remain glorious memories of our salvation."

The problem of feeding the multitude of prisoners is grave but the Italians are making a super-human effort. They also are treating the prisoners as well as possible. It is common to see hardy Italian troops generously toss their own bread rations to the Austrians, saying laughingly: "Tomorrow is another day. We will eat then."

### NO SUSPENSION OF LIGHTLESS NIGHTS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Information reached the fuel administration that the lightless nights would be suspended in New York tonight by the fuel administration (there on the strength of false reports that the war had ended). Orders were given that there should be no suspension of the regulations anywhere until official information came that Germany has signed armistice terms.

### U. S. PROTESTS DESTRUCTION OF MINES BY HUNS

Secretary Lansing Denounces Violation of Agreement by Germans in Dynamiting Coal Fields of Belgium and Cruelties and Atrocities—Huns Accused of Bad Faith.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Lansing made public today a message to the Belgian government thru the Swiss minister protesting against the reported intention of the German authorities in Belgium to destroy coal mines upon evacuation. If the acts contemplated are carried out, the message says, it will confirm "the belief that the solemn assurances of the German government is not given in good faith."

#### Violated Agreement

The note addressed to the Swiss minister follows:  
"I have the honor to request that you will bring the following to the attention of the German government:

"In its note of October 20 the German government announced that the German troops are under the strictest instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability."

"Information has now reached the government of the United States to the effect that the German authorities in Belgium have given notice to the coal mining companies that all men and animals should be brought out of the pits; that all raw materials in the possession of the companies should be delivered to the Germans and that the mines will be destroyed at once."

#### Cruel and Inhuman

"Acts so wanton and malicious involving as they do the destruction of a vital necessity to the civilian population of Belgium and the consequent suffering and loss of human life which will follow, cannot fail to impress the government and the people of the United States as wilfully cruel and inhuman. If these acts, in flagrant violation of the declaration of October 20 was made, enters an emphatic protest against the measures contemplated by the German authorities for whom conduct the government of Germany is wholly responsible."

#### Sedan Is Reached

In reaching the Meuse at Sedan, General Pershing's men had achieved an advance of four miles since late Wednesday night. Germany's main line of communication from Metz westward goes through Sedan and it is no longer of use to the enemy. In their rapid advance northward to Sedan since last Friday the Americans have captured 6,000 prisoners. Sedan is seven miles from the French frontier and the fall of the town which is mostly at the east bank of the Meuse would mean the definite turning of the Meuse line northward into Belgium and would force the Germans back almost to the Rhine if hostilities should continue. East of the Meuse the Americans are pressing forward toward Montmedy.

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### CONTROL OF SENATE STILL IN DOUBT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—At least half the senate and a decisive majority in the house was assured to the republicans on the basis of available but still incomplete returns today from Tuesday's elections.

Two senate seats—in Michigan and Idaho—still remained in doubt with the republican candidates, in Michigan, Truman H. Newberry leading Henry Ford, and Senator Nugent of Idaho, democrat, reported gradually losing a small majority to his republican opponent, former Governor Gooding.

With two house districts still in doubt, shifts today in results previously reported leave the house as follows:  
Republicans, 228; democrats, 194, including one independent, and socialist one.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 7.—On the basis of incomplete returns received from 400 precincts up to 10 o'clock this morning, it was apparent that the suffrage amendment, voted on in Tuesday's general election, had overcome the handicap seen yesterday. Returns from 400 voting precincts out of 2500 gave suffrage 29,512 for, and 19,889 against. The amendment must receive a majority of two the votes cast.

### YANKS DRIVE 34 MILES IN PAST WEEK

Sedan, Famous in Franco-Prussian War, Taken by Americans—6,000 Prisoners Taken—Allied Armies Press Rapidly Forward on All Fronts, Outflanking German Retreat Through Belgium—Ghent Evacuated by Enemy.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Nov. 7.—Sedan, famous in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, has been entered by the First American army. Today the Americans entered the section of the town on the west bank of the Meuse, marking an advance of more than 34 miles since the drive started.

Meanwhile the British, French and American troops elsewhere on the front between the Scheldt and the Meuse are pushing the Germans from the small section of France they still occupy. Important gains are chronicled from the British in the north and the French in the center of the advancing allied lines which moved forward six miles Wednesday.

#### Outflanking Germans

Field Marshal Haig rapidly is clearing the Germans from that portion of France east and southeast of Valenciennes. The British have smashed further through the enemy lines defending Mons and Maubeuge and are outflanking the German positions in Belgium, where the German commander at Ghent is evacuating the city. East and southeast of the Mormal forest the British also have made great strides toward the Franco-Belgian border.

The French armies from north of the Oise to southeast of Metz are maintaining contact with the retreating enemy all along the front. The last natural obstacle west of the Belgian frontier have virtually all been cleared and the terrain before the French is admirable for maneuvering. On the extreme right where the French line joins the American, French cavalry are riding toward the Meuse between Dinieres and Sedan.

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### BRITISH ADVANCE CAPTURING ANGRE

LONDON, Nov. 7.—British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes Field Marshal Haig reported today, they have reached the outskirts of Quierlain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border.

Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal forest the British have captured Mouscron-St. Vaast and Dampierre, three miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.

The French are moving forward east of the forest of Nouvion and Noyonville and south of the Serre and Albert valleys.