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GERMANS SIGN ARMISTICE GREAT WORLD WAR ENDED AT 11 O'CLOCK

FIGHTING IN GREAT WAR NOW OVER

Armistice Signed at 6 O'clock and Fighting Ceased at 11 O'clock—Everything for Which America Fought Has Been Accomplished Says President—1567 Days of Horror and Bloodshed Since Germany Began Conflict for Aggrandizement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock this morning announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed. The proclamation follows: "My Fellow Countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly council and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world. (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Nov. 11.—The greatest war in history ended this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, after 1567 days of horror, during which virtually the whole civilized world has been convulsed. Announcement of the tremendous event was made at the state department at the capital at 2:45 o'clock this morning and in a few seconds was flashed thruout the continent by the Associated Press.

The terse announcement of the state department did not tell anything of the scene at Marshal Foch's headquarters at the time the armistice was signed. It was stated, however, that at 5 o'clock Paris time, the signatures of German delegates were affixed to the document which blasted the world in a struggle which has cost, at the very lowest estimate, 10,000,000 lives.

Last of Monarchy When the German the Teutonic alliance was headed by two of the proudest houses in history—the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburgs. Today, William II of Germany, is a fugitive in Holland, and Charles I of Austria, while he may be still in his country, has been stripped of power and has seen his empire shattered. Ferdinand of Bulgaria, another of the rulers in the Teutonic combination, has fled from his country, and Mohammed V of Turkey, who has also joined in the attempt of Germany, to dominate the world, is dead slain, it is said, by the hand of an assassin.

While the curtain was rolling down on the most stupendous tragedy in mankind's history events were moving with terrible swiftness in Germany, the nation about which revolved the plot and counter-plot of

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GERMAN GUARD SHIPS LEAVE MINE FIELDS

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Nov. 9.—(By Associated Press.) German guard vessels in the mine fields of the Great Belt and Little Belt have left their stations. The crews forced the officers to leave the vessels and then hoisted the red flag.

REVOLUTION PROGRESSES IN GERMANY

Soldiers and Workers' Councils Being Established Everywhere—Hindenburg Places Himself and Army at Disposal of New Government—All German States Oust Royal Rulers and Proclaim Social Republics—Lubknecht to Lead.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Revolution is already progressing throughout the empire, says a German wireless dispatch from Berlin. Soldiers and workers' councils are being established everywhere. In general the change of government, the message adds, has occurred without appreciable disturbance of economic order or of bloodshed.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposal of the new people's government at Berlin, says a dispatch from the German capital by way of Copenhagen. The field marshal asked the Cologne soldiers and workers' council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. A delegation left Cologne Monday morning. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The revolution in Germany is today, to all intents and purposes, an accomplished fact.

The revolt has not yet spread thruout the whole empire but fourteen of the twenty-six states, including all the four kingdoms and all other important states, are reported securely in the hands of the revolutionists.

Situation in Germany

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The situation in Germany today as far as it can be ascertained from news arriving thru Switzerland, may be summed up as follows:

In Prussia the emperor is gone and a Socialist government in an undetermined form is in power.

In Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg republics have been proclaimed. The royal family of Oldenburg has fled and a revolution is reported.

A republic has been formed in Schleswig-Holstein.

Frankfurt, Hamburg, Cologne, Essen, Muelheim, Aix-la-Chapelle and Aachen, as well as many other cities, are in the hands of the revolutionaries.

KAISER TAKES REFUGE IN HOLLAND

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Both the former German emperor and his eldest son, Frederick William, crossed the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to advices from The Hague.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—William Hohenzollern has arrived in Holland and is proceeding to the town of Deest, near Utrecht, according to a dispatch received by the American army general staff today from The Hague.

The message said: "Press reports state that the kaiser arrived this morning in Maastricht, Holland, and is proceeding to Middelburg castle in the town of Deest near Utrecht."

PEACE MEET NEXT STEP IN PROGRAM

Military Agencies to Deal With Problem of Armistice While Diplomatic Gathering Arrange Permanent Settlement of Political Questions—Allies to Agree Upon Program in Advance of Formal Conference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—With the granting of the armistice to the beaten German armies by Marshal Foch the next step will be the arrangement for the meeting of the peace conference, which will endeavor to reach a permanent settlement of the vast issues arising from the great world war. Beginning in August, 1914, as the direct result of the assassination of the heir to the Austrian Hungarian throne, the Archduke Francis and his consort at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian student, more than four years of incredibly bloody strife, have developed problems that may not be permanently adjusted for a generation.

No Provision Made

The armistices which have terminated actual hostilities with the Central Powers, beyond general references to peace settlements and guarantees for the performance of any condition that may be dictated by the victors, did not contain any provision for the assembling of peace delegates. As it is believed that the diplomatic agencies will proceed to that task at once, leaving the military agencies to deal with such questions as demobilization of the enemy forces; extension of immediate relief to the distressed civilian inhabitants, not only of evacuated territory but even of the Central Powers, and disposition of the vast stores of war material, of ships and naval stores, and finally of the closure of munition plants.

In order to insure a continuation of harmony among the entente powers and America it is expected that the delegates will get together first in private conferences before any effort is made to assemble a formal peace conference.

Bound by Peace Terms

The Central Powers governments already have solemnly engaged to be bound by the fourteen peace terms and other conditions laid down by President Wilson, and their activities probably must be limited to efforts to induce the other delegates to accept Germanic construction of exact meaning of these terms. Conceded as they were in general language there is opportunity for genuine differences of opinion as to some of the details.

In case of any real issue between the delegations the decisions of the delegates of the allies and America must prevail.

The coming great peace conference will surpass any in history; not only because of the tremendous importance of the issues with which it must deal, but also literally in size.

GALICIA ANNEXED BY POLISH STATE

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Professor Lannensch, the Austrian premier, has received official notification says a dispatch from Vienna, that Poland has assumed sovereignty over Galicia.

DRASTIC TERMS IMPOSED MAKE RENEWAL IMPOSSIBLE

Terms of Armistice

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include evacuation of all occupied territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war. The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of 160 submarines, 50 destroyers, 6 battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

All allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the allied countries.

Among the financial terms included are restitution for damage done by the German armies; restitution of the cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium and return of gold taken from Russia and Roumania.

The military terms include the surrender of 5000 guns, half field and half light artillery; 30,000 machine guns, 3000 flame-throwers and 2900 airplanes.

The surrender of 5000 locomotives, 50,000 wagons, 10,000 motor lorries, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine for use by the allies and stores of coal and iron also are included.

The immediate repatriation of all allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the allies also is included.

In connection with the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine, it is provided that the allies shall hold the crossings of the river at Coblenz, Cologne and Mayence, together with bridgeheads in a thirty-kilometer radius.

German troops are to retire at once from any territory held by Russia, Roumania and Turkey before the war.

The right bank of the Rhine and the bank held by the Germans is to be evacuated in 19 days. The armistice is for thirty days, but the president spoke of the war "coming to an end."

The allied forces are to have access to the evacuated territory either through Dantzog or by the River Vistula. The unconditional capitulation of all German forces in East Africa within one month is provided.

ENTIRE COAST JOINS IN MIDNIGHT VICTORY JUBILEE

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Thousands of men, women and children arose from their beds late last night and tramped down town streets for hours singing and cheering until dawn in celebration of the Associated Press announcement that the German government had capitulated to the Allies. Similar scenes were enacted in virtually every city, town and village on the Pacific coast and in the mountain states. In this city conventions were thrown to the winds and strangers linked arms with strangers in solid lines that stretched across the wide space of Market street, the main thoroughfare.

The Associated Press bulletin was telephoned to Mayor Rolph at his residence. He immediately gave orders that all whistles be blown. Then, going to the city hall, he completed arrangements for a demonstration at the Exposition Auditorium. Within an hour streams of automobiles and shouting crowds were bound for the civic center. The mayor declared Monday a holiday. No New Year celebration in San Francisco ever approached the enthusiastic response that ensued.

In Portland, Oregon, the police started to curb the celebrants in the belief that something premature was about, but when Chief of Police Johnson learned that The Associated Press had transmitted the official news the orders to the patrolmen were rescinded and the demonstration proceeded unchecked.

LIGHTS ORDER SUSPENDED FOR TONIGHT'S CELEBRATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Fuel Administrator Garfield today suspended the lightless night order for tonight only for celebrations of peace throughout the country.

ALL DRAFT CALLS FOR ARMY CANCELLED BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—By order of President Wilson, Provost Marshal General Crowder today ordered the cancellation of all outstanding draft calls, stopping the movement during the next five days of 200,000 men and setting aside all November calls for over 300,000 men.

Secretary Baker announced that so far as practicable, all men who have been called and who have not yet completed their training will be inductively turned back to civilian life.

A small number of men in eastern states commenced entraining at 6 a. m. today for cantonments under the call, and the cancellation comes too late to affect their status. They will be considered as in the army until demobilization, then not yet entrained, whether specially inducted or assembled by general call, for whom the day and hour of service has been set by draft boards, will be considered as honorably discharged, and so paid.

Calls for the navy and marine corps are not affected by the cancellation, and entrainments of men for these services will continue as ordered. Draft boards will continue to call for registrants of September 12.

Manifestations in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 11.—Manifestations have occurred in the larger cities of Spain on the announcement of the victory of the Allies over Germany. The news has occasioned a recurrence of sentiments favorable to the entente.

PRESIDENT TELLS CONGRESS MILITARY TERMS DICTATED BY VICTORS TO VANQUISHED

Evacuation of All Occupied Territories, Withdrawal of Germans From Left Bank of Rhine, Abandonment of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest Treaties and Surrender of Naval Forces—Wilson Eloquently Depicts America's Duty in Aiding in the Establishment of Order and Restoration of Devastated Regions—Allies to Feed German People.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Assembled in the hall of the house where 19 months ago senators and representatives heard the president ask for the declaration of war, they today heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

The president spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the congress: In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

The German authorities who have at the invitation of the supreme war council been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. These terms are as follows:

1—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signing of the armistice. 2—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be complete within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the signed terms.

3—Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned. 4—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipments: Five thousand guns (two thousand, five hundred heavy,

two thousand five hundred field), thirty thousand machine guns, thirty thousand minnenwerfer, two thousand aeroplanes (fighters, bombers) —firstly "D" 73's and night bombing machines. The above to be delivered to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

Evacuation of Rhine 5—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right bank of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 19 days after the signing of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

No Damage to People 6—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of the inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No

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WALL STREET CLOSED FOR CELEBRATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—With Wall street riotously celebrating the dawn of peace the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange decided not to open that market today. The Cotton Exchange governors announced similar action by that market.

CROWDS CHEER WILSON! ENROUTE TO CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's first public appearance today was in response to calls from war trade board employes, who headed by Chairman Vance McCormick and a band paraded to the White House at noon. The president bowed and waved his hand from the portico. The fuel administration employes followed the war trade board workers and with crowds assembling from everywhere joined in the demonstration before the White House.

President Wilson drove to the capitol at 12:45 o'clock thru streets thronged with cheering people.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Chicago Livestock Exchange all declared a holiday today, and so, too, did the Produce trade. The Livestock Exchange requested that to avoid congestion all shipments of livestock for Tuesday's trade here be withheld.