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GERMANY APPEALS TO WILSON FOR FOOD IMMEDIATE PEACE CONFERENCE ASKED

SOLO SEEMS TO SEEK HELP FROM PRESIDENT

German Secretary States That Famine Impends and Requests Intervention of President With Allies to Relieve Armistice Conditions—Also Asks That Conference Be Called at Once, So as to Conclude a Preliminary Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—Germany has requested the president of the United States, according to a German wireless message from Berlin, to arrange immediately for the opening of peace negotiations, there being a pressing danger of famine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The appeal of Dr. Solff, foreign secretary at Berlin for intervention by President Wilson for mitigation of the armistice terms to save Germany from starvation, was delivered to Secretary Lansing today by Minister Sulzer of Switzerland. It was sent immediately to the president.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The appeal of Dr. Solff, foreign secretary at Berlin, for intervention by President Wilson to mitigate the "fearful conditions" of the armistice, which he says threatens starvation and ruin in Germany, had not reached Washington today, in official form. The text of the message as picked up last night by wireless, however, was before the president and it may be given immediate consideration.

Officials say Dr. Solff is needlessly alarmed. While every stipulation of the armistice terms must be kept in force to prevent the possibility of treachery, such rolling stock and ships as may be necessary to provide food and other essentials will be put into use in Germany and on the seas.

In view of the situation in Germany, where outside aid may be necessary to prevent anarchy, it is possible that the president may see fit to take up with the allied governments the question of giving some kind of reassurance to the humane purposes of the associated powers.

Among other things, it is understood, the plan is to put the German merchant marine into service, as soon as possible, after the problem created by the naval revolt is cleared up, and such vessels necessary will be employed for sending supplies through German ports.

Due precautions will be taken of course, to see that their supplies are devoted to the purposes for which they are intended. President Wilson has already instructed Food Administrator Hoover to proceed to Europe and represent the United States in dealing with the situation which will include the care of the German populace as well as the victims of the war in France and Belgium.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12.—Official and unofficial returns from every county in Minnesota indicate that state-wide prohibition was adopted at the recent election by a majority of about 2000 votes.

MYSTERY VEILS DESTINATION OF FORMER KAISER

Inglorious Entry Into Holland—Belgian Refugees Shout Assassin at William Hohenzollern—Erstwhile Martial Figure Humbled and Bent, With Eyes Staring Straight Ahead.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, arrived Sunday at Count Bentinck's chateau at Middelaeten at Velp, near Arnhem, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express dated Sunday at Velp.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Express dated Sunday says that the former German emperor is ill at Potsdam, near Berlin, and that the former crown princess is at her bedside.

Occupies Chateau
The dispatch from Velp says that an automobile containing two members of the German court arrived first and notified Count Bentinck of the approach of the former emperor. The second car brought baggage, while the third, with its blinds down, arrived in the evening. From it the former emperor and two courtiers, all in civilian clothes, alighted.

Mystery in Movements
AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 11.—A great mystery still is being made of the destination in Holland of William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor. Three different countries of the Bentinck family now are mentioned as his temporary abode.

The former German emperor made an inglorious entry into Holland, according to reports from Kvsden. At 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning ten travel-stained automobiles driven by Pension officers were seen coming slowly through the fog along the Vise-Maas-tricht high road. The last Belgian village, Moudland, was still asleep. The noise of the motors brought out a crowd of curious villagers.

In General's Uniform
The former ruler of Germany was dressed in the uniform of a general with an officer's cap and carried a sword. The erstwhile martial figure was huddled and bent on a walking stick, while his eyes stared straight ahead.

The Dutch frontier guards stopped the cortege. After some brief formalities the automobiles were conducted to the railway station at Esvden. Dutch cavalry and military cyclists formed a cordon about the station. Crowds of Belgian refugees swarmed around the station, crying: "Abas Guillaume! Assassin!" An imperial train arrived at the station an hour later. It consisted of fourteen cars and William Hohenzollern, who had walked up and down the platform, entered the train and changed to civilian clothes.

Not Wanted by Dutch
Dispatches dated Monday in Amsterdam reported that the former German emperor is to be interned and also quoted the Handelsblad as saying he was not wanted in Holland. Another dispatch said that officials of the Dutch government and the German minister at The Hague had gone to Esvden to meet the German exiles.

SOLDIERS' COUNCIL FORMED AT FRONT

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—A soldiers' council has been formed at the front and will submit its demands to Field Marshal von Hindenburg tomorrow, says a Wolff bureau dispatch from German general headquarters.

AMERICANS END WAR BY TAKING TOWN OF STENAY

Welcomed as Deliverers by Population—News of Armistice Spread by Signal Corps—German Ruthlessness Still Rampant on Sunday When Town Is Deluged With Gas.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MEUSE AND MOSELLE, Monday, Nov. 11.—(By Associated Press.) The last French town to fall into American hands before the armistice went into effect was Stenay. A quarter of an hour before 11 o'clock American troops rushed through the town and in a few minutes allied flags were beginning to appear from the windows. As the church bell solemnly tolled the hour of eleven, troops from the 9th division were pouring into the town.

Only a line of camp fires marks the front tonight. Except for the rumble of thousands of trucks and other noises incident to the stirring of enormous armies, there is not a sound to indicate that two great forces are still facing each other.

The greater part of the 800 persons still remaining in Stenay were in their cellars, fearfully awaiting the bombardment which they believed would surely come, as the Americans entered Stenay. Those few who dared first to venture into the streets greeted the Americans with tears in their eyes. With trembling hands they offered coffee and bread to their deliverers.

The town is not badly damaged by shell fire but, according to the remaining inhabitants, has been plundered of nearly everything of value.

Last Hours of Battle
Signal corps wires, telephones and runners were used in carrying the orders.

Apparently the Germans also had been equally diligent in setting the orders to their front line.

The day began with less firing and doubtless the fighting would have ended according to plan had there not been a sharp resumption on the part of the German batteries. The Americans looked upon this as wantonly useless. It was then that orders were sent to the battery commanders for increased fire.

German Ruthlessness
Not contented with this the Germans again drenched the place with gas last night, even while they were evacuating Stenay, a few miles to the north. From work by the Americans saved most of the civilians from serious consequences.

Poorly clad and showing plainly evidences of malnutrition, the inhabitants crowded about the Americans, kissing their hands and hailing them as deliverers. They virtually had been prisoners of war for four years.

The little children between 6 and 10 years spoke German alternately with French. It was the first time they had seen Americans, and they showed plainly their amazement.

SHIP INSURANCE CUT 75 PERCENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Treasury advisers today recommended to Secretary McAdoo that war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's lives be reduced 75 per cent.

DEUTSCHLAND UBER HOHENZOLLERN!



YANKS KEPT IN TRAINING TO RENEW WAR ON NOTICE

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The new German government, it appears, considered the armistice conditions at a sitting late on Sunday at Berlin. Having decided to accept them, it telephoned instructions from Berlin to Spa, German headquarters authorizing the delegates to affix their signatures to the agreement.

The courier who was waiting at Spa left immediately for the lines and crossed them without incident north of Chimay. He reached the chateau de Francfort at about 2 o'clock in the morning and found the German plenipotentiaries waiting.

Marshal Foch, with Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, first lord of the British navy received them. A discussion which is described by the Temps correspondent as being "rather long" took place upon certain clauses, particularly that concerning the maintenance of the blockade. The German delegates signed the document at 5 o'clock.

Premier Clemenceau, receiving correspondents today, said on the question of the blockade: "The German plenipotentiaries insisted, above all, upon the question of food. We will maintain, it is well understood, the blockade during the term of the armistice. Nevertheless as the situation in Germany and Austria is desperate, we will do everything possible to feed them. It is the question of transport which dominates all these problems."

NO MORE OFFICERS TO BE TRAINED FOR UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Orders went out today to the heads of all military departments to discontinue at once the acceptance of applications for admission to the central officers' training camps. No decision has now been reached regarding the classes now in progress at these camps but it was intimated here that the students would be permitted to complete the course.

NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO BE SOCIALIST

Ministry to Be All Red, With No Bourgeois Parties Given Representation—Revolutionary Movement Constantly Spreading—More Districts Coming Into Soviet Control.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 11.—German Socialists and Independent Socialists have reached an agreement to form a joint cabinet from both parties, the Wolff bureau reports. This cabinet, it is said, consists of Philipp Scheidemann, vice president of the reichstag, Herr Landburg, member of the reichstag, and Herr Geitert, Socialist, and Hugo Haase, Richard Barth, editor of the Vorwaerts and Wilhelm Bittmann, member of the reichstag, independents.

Government All Red
COPENHAGEN, Monday, Nov. 11.—Germany's new provisional government will be all red, that is to say the Bourgeois parties will not be represented in it. This will not be because of their unwillingness to participate, but because the Socialists definitely refused to permit the Bourgeois to enter the new government.

Support From Press
AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 11.—An agreement has been reached between the Socialists and independent Socialist parties in Germany and the new regime seems to have secured ample support from the press. In addition to the Wolff bureau the Socialists are now represented by three newspapers, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal Anzeiger, formerly the emperor's favorite newspaper, and now rechristened the "Red Flag" and the former semi-official organ, the German Gazette, which has taken the new title of "The International."

The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfurt-on-Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets. It is officially reported that there are no disorders.

The statement issued by the Berlin soldiers and workers' council says all public services have been placed under the control of the council and that all the leading offices are being filled by the comrades. The administration it adds, is retained, "but its leaders are inspired with the new spirit of liberty."

The foundation of the new German republic was proclaimed by Philipp Scheidemann from the steps of the reichstag building.

COTTON DROPS \$10 A BALE ON PEACE

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Cotton dropped \$10 a bale in the market here today. Traders seemed unable to interpret the peace situation in its relation to the staple. The recession of 200 points for the January option was the maximum movement permitted by a rule adopted October 5, by the board of managers of the Cotton Exchange designated to prevent excessive fluctuations during any one day's trading.

INFLUENZA BAN LIFTED AT VANCOUVER, WASH.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 12.—Health authorities here lifted the ban today on public gatherings of all sorts, due to decrease in cases of Spanish influenza. The quarantine of the Vancouver barracks was lifted last night and several thousand soldiers, after having chafed all day at their inability to join in the general jubilation, took part in the evening demonstration on the streets.

HUN NAVY MAY RISK SEA FIGHT

Mutinuous Sailors in Control of German Navy Threaten Battle Rather Than Submit to Terms of Armistice—Wireless Calls Indicate Resistance—Momentum of Revolution Increases—France Had Been of Invaders Before Armistice Signed

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Nov. 12.—Mutinous sailors who are in control of most of the units of Germany's navy may, even at this late date, risk battle against the allied fleets rather than surrender their vessels under the terms of the armistice. Wireless messages to the various units have been picked up, calling upon the sailors "to defend the country against this unheard of presumption." The message directed that the units assemble in Samsitz harbor on the east of the island of Ruegen, off the Prussian coast.

Allied warships have entered the Dardanelles and British naval forces have occupied Alexandria. Revolution Increases
Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who was reported to have fled to Holland with his royal master, has joined the revolutionary forces. He has asked the soldiers and workmen's council to send delegates at once to main headquarters.

Everywhere in Germany the momentum of the revolution which swept the old regime out of power seems to be increasing.

There are evidences of friction between the military authorities and the soldiers' and workmen's council in many towns in northern Germany, the authority of the latter being questioned. It is reported that civil administrations have been provisionally organized where there is any danger of a conflict between parties.

Allied Battle Line
When the last shot was fired the allied battle line from the Dutch border to Switzerland was approximately as follows:

The frontier of Holland of the Ardennes to Ghent to east of Nauderode to Grammont to east of Mons to east of Maubeuge and thence east of the Franco-Belgian border to north of Roerol. Thence the line was along the Meuse from the Mezières to Sedan and across the river in the region of Stenay. Then southeastward of Pont-a-Mousson. The line then paralleled the Lorraine frontier to west of Markirch where it entered Alsace, whence it ran southward to Switzerland on a line about twenty miles west of the Rhine.

France had been entirely cleared of the invaders except for the narrow strip of territory from the Meuse to Alsace.

PEACE CONFERENCE LIKELY TO BE HELD IN SWITZERLAND

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Indications are that the United States government will be represented at the forthcoming peace conference by at least half a dozen principals, with a numerous body of secretaries, counselors, translators and clerks, and it is assumed that even the smallest of the nations which will participate will seek to make a show in point of number of delegates.

This fact may involve the transaction of most of the business of the conference by selected committees which will represent in their composition every element and whose reports will come before the full conference for ratification.

While it has been urged that the conference gather in some historic spot in France, objection may be against that proposition based generally on the accepted view that such meetings should be held at a point where they can be quite free from the charge of any local influence.

RAPID CONSTRUCTION OF ALASKA RAILROAD

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 12.—E. O. McCormick, San Francisco, vice president of the Southern Pacific railway company, and other members of a federal commission, have returned from Alaska, where they were sent by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane to study the resources of the territory, especially along the line of the Seward-Fairbanks government railroad.

Mr. McCormick said he found rapid construction progress made on the road, especially in the coal regions. A formal report dealing with the coal possibilities is to be made to the secretary.

CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA IN FLIGHT

THE HAGUE, Nov. 11.—Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commander of the German northern army group, and his staff have fled from Liege, where the garrison has revolted, according to the Belgian newspaper, Les Nouvelles.