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ARMISTICE CONDITIONS UNCHANGED

Allied High Command Replies to German Request That There Can Be No Modification of Conditions Imposed at This Time—Bolshevism Recognized... at Berlin—More Princes Abdicate Thrones—Allies to Govern Rhine Region.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The allied high command has sent to the German high command by French wireless a message that there can be no modification of the conditions of the armistice, including the annexes, at this time.

It is added that a supplementary period of 24 hours for the evacuation of Belgium, Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine has been added to the fourteen days stipulated in the original text, so as to permit the text to reach German headquarters at the desired time.

Allied Message

"At present no modification can be made to the conditions indicated by the texts, including the annexes, at the time of the signing of the armistice.

"A supplementary period of 24 hours for the evacuation of Belgium, Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine has been added to the period of delay of fourteen days stipulated by the original text so as to permit the definite text arriving at its destination."

In the interim, however, the Germans are deprived of even civil administration in the Rhine-Rhenish regions which will be taken over by the allies until the final adjustment of the results of the conflict. Allied and United States military authorities will govern the country from which Germany has agreed to withdraw her defeated legions. This news supplement to the armistice agreement, it is announced, is accompanied by the surrender by Germany of all her submarines. Under the original armistice agreement, only 150 U-boats were to be turned over to the allies.

Bolsheviki Recognized

The grim spectre of Bolshevism has appeared out of the turmoil of revolution in Germany and has received recognition at Berlin. This would seem to indicate that the true socialist movement has taken a new turn, the strength of which is so great that it cannot be ignored. Up till a short time ago the Bolshevist element was so small in Germany that it appeared to be negligible.

To guard against disorders in Russian provinces occupied by the German troops, the allies have agreed that Germany need not call these forces home until it is considered safe to do so.

It has been officially announced at Vienna that Emperor Charles I has abdicated. This confirms cable advices received yesterday that he had given up the scepter. The latest of the minor rulers of German states to quit his throne is Prince Heinrich XXVII of Reuss.

Revolutionaries Seize Navy

According to advices from Bremen, the revolutionist sailors of the German navy have seized all the warships of the empire and have established their control of Helgoland. What effect this will have on the agreement of Germany to surrender a certain number of vessels to the allies cannot as yet be determined. The training ship Schlesien is said to have been sunk by revolutionary warships.

Bolshevist forces in the Lake Balkal region in Siberia have been defeated by the Czech-Slovak and allied forces operating there. It is reported that Bolshevist resistance in that section has been broken. It is reported that the new Rumanian government has declared war on Germany.

BREWERS ACTIVITIES PROBED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The senate judiciary sub-committee named to investigate political activity of brewers and purchase of the Washington Times by Arthur Brisbane through money furnished by the brewery interests, decided today to extend the scope of the committee to include a general investigation into the activities of the brewery interests. The hearing will begin Tuesday.

YANKS AT FRONT MARKING TIME AWAIT ORDERS

German Already Retiring The News of Yanks Scarcely—Soldiers Having Good Time Celebrating Victory—German Prisoners Kept Busy Repairing Damages.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE FRONT, Nov. 13.—The American army is marking time until orders come from Marshal Foch for the next move. The roads near the front are filled with the trophies of the war that has ended. The soldiers are wondering when they will get home.

Very few German soldiers are seen along the front line, giving rise to the belief that plans already are under way for the retirement back to their own border.

The German command will have a difficult task, it is believed, to accomplish this in time because since the Americans have cut the Mezieres-Longuyon line at Sedan, the Germans have only one main line over which to return to Germany. This line runs through Lieze.

The terms of the armistice forbid American airplanes from going over the German lines and inasmuch as no prisoners are being taken, it is virtually impossible to get any information as to the movements of the German army.

The hours since the cessation of hostilities have wrought a wonderful change on the front. Silence has replaced the roar of battle. Ambulances are parked along the road instead of howling along on errands of mercy.

The marching columns of troops going into battle have been replaced by laughing groups of American and French soldiers rejoicing over success of their great efforts. Every one seems to take it so granted that the war cannot start again. Only one thing goes on as if it did before—the work of the German prisoners. By thousands they are repairing the damage German guns and mines have done to the roads in France. They have a large task ahead of them.

TURKS WELCOME ALLIED FORCES TO CONSTANTINOPLE

MIDROS, Island of Lemnos, Aegean Sea (indated)—(By Associated Press).

Nine British airplanes landed at Galata, a suburb of Constantinople, two days after the signing of the Turkish armistice (October 31). The first allied officer to reach European Turkey was Flight Commander Henry Wiser, a Canadian and a graduate of Yale in 1912.

The Turks gave the airman an enthusiastic reception, declaring they were thankful that Turkey had been cleared of Germans who had fled to the Rumanian and Russian ports in the Black sea.

The Turks said they were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the allied fleet which has been concentrated at Mudros.

An allied army and navy entry probably will be made simultaneously at the Dardanelles. No military occupation of Constantinople at present is probable unless disorder demands that such a course be taken.

A commission composed of British naval and military officers is inspecting the forts of the Dardanelles, under escort of a son of Tewfik Pasha, the grand vizier, with a view to occupation.

French and British torpedo boats entered the Dardanelles November 9, according to a dispatch from Paris on Nov. 11.

SWEDISH SOCIALISTS CALL FOR REPUBLIC

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—The revolution in Germany has made an impression in Sweden where Swedish Socialists have issued a manifesto calling for the establishment of a republic and workers' council government in order to establish a socialist government and republic, according to Copenhagen advices to the Exchange Telegraph company. General demobilization of the army and an eight-hour working day are also demanded.

PRESIDENT TO AID GERMANY AVERT FAMINE

Wilson Sends Reassuring Message and Says Steps Are to Be Taken at Once to Organize Relief Work in Similar Manner That It Was Carried Out in Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson has sent a reassuring message to the people of Germany in reply to the appeal from Chancellor Ebert. He promises to aid Germany in the matter of food supplies and in relieving distressing want.

The reply was sent today by Secretary Lansing through Minister Seuzer of Switzerland, who delivered yesterday Ebert's request for intervention by the president to mitigate the "fearful conditions" threatened through enforcement of the armistice terms.

It says steps are to be taken at once to organize relief work in the same systematic manner in which it was carried out in Belgium, but that the president desires to be assured that the public order will be maintained in Germany and that an equitable distribution of food can be clearly guaranteed.

Secretary Lansing's note to the Swiss minister dated November 12, follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today, transmitting to the president, the text of a cable inquiring whether this government is ready to send foodstuffs to Germany without delay if public order is maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution of food is guaranteed.

"I should be grateful if you would transmit the following reply to the German government:

"At a joint session of the two houses of congress on November 11 the president of the United States announced that the representatives of the associated governments in the supreme war council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the Central Empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and that steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium.

To Supply Foodstuffs

"Furthermore, the president expressed the opinion that by the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political construction which now face them on every hand.

"Accordingly, the president now directs me to state that he is ready to consider favorably the supplying of foodstuffs to Germany and to take up the matter immediately with the allied governments, provided he can be assured that public order is being and will continue to be maintained in Germany, and that an equitable distribution of food can be clearly guaranteed.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration." (Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

Note Answered

This message was sent in response to the following message from Minister Seuzer:

"By direction of my government, I have the honor to transmit the following cable:

"The German government urgently requests the president of the United States to inform the German chancellor, Ebert, by wireless, whether he may be assured that the government of the United States is ready to send foodstuffs without delay if public order is maintained in Germany, and an equitable distribution of food is guaranteed."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration."

FRANCE MUST AID HUNS FOR HUMANITY

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 11.—Premier Clemenceau in concluding his speech in the chamber of deputies today on the armistice terms said: "Germany has waited until the last minute and when she was exhausted, she has been obliged to accept capitulation. In the first hour we must come to her aid. We do not want war against humanity, but for humanity."

CROWN PRINCE DEAD?



CONFLICTING STORIES REGARDING FATE OF FREDERICK WILLIAM

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, was shot and instantly killed on Monday morning by German soldiers when trying to cross the Dutch frontier, according to Amsterdam dispatches to the Times and the Post.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13.—The former German crown prince arrived yesterday at Maastricht, according to a dispatch received here.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Reports that the German crown prince has been shot so far have not been confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It was officially stated today that the American government has no confirmation of rumors that the former German crown prince has been killed.

OREGON TROOPS MADE FINE RECORD AGAINST ENEMY

CAMP LEWIS, TACOMA, Nov. 13.—Each day brings new evidence to Camp Lewis of how strikingly the 91st division—"The Wild Westers"—made good as a combat organization on the battlefields of Europe.

An official communication already has been made public showing the high commendation the division, which was the first to be trained here, won from high American officers. Letters which now bring more details show more fully what the western men have done.

"These letters say: 'The division took hundreds of prisoners. 'It made the enemy suffer in killed and wounded many times the number lost by the division.

"That when the division returns home for mustering out that there will be numerous holes in its ranks caused by the loss of men widely known here and in many sections of the west."

The division mostly contained drafted men from California, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and the Dakotas. There also were some men from Minnesota and other states.

From information here it seems certain the division was in the thickest of the fighting in the Argonne sector at the moment the armistice was signed. It also is known that since September, when the division first entered the first line, its men have been called upon time and time again to push the enemy back.

Censorship regulations still forbid the publication of the names of men missing in the division and other details which would make highly interesting reading for the folks at home.

One officer here who was once a member of the division, but was left behind because of illness said today: "Tell the homebodies the west will be proud of its part in the great war because of what the boys of the 91st have done."

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT FLORENCE

ROME, Monday, Nov. 11.—Heavy earthquake shocks accompanied by property damage and loss of life occurred Sunday in the provinces of Florence and Forli.

RUMANIA BEGINS WAR ON BOCHE TO EJECT ARMY

New Government Composed of Generals Declares War on Mackensen's Army—Invasion of Transylvania Under Way to Reclaim Country.

JASSY, Sunday, Nov. 10.—The Rumanian ministry, headed by Alexander Marghiloman, leader of the Conservatives, has been replaced by one composed of generals. The new cabinet is presided over by General Coanda who also takes the post of minister of foreign affairs. The portfolios of war and interior have been assumed by General Gricoresco and General Vaumiano, respectively.

According to a dispatch from Budapest printed in the Frankfurt Gazette and telegraphed to Paris on Tuesday the new Rumanian government has declared war on Germany.

The same advices say that Rumanian national committee in Transylvania, which with the support of America and the allies expects reunion with Rumania has declared its independence of Hungary.

Rumanian volunteer troops have crossed the border into Transylvania.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Rumania's reported new declaration of war against Germany is interpreted here as preliminary to measures to disarm and drive out the German army under Mackensen, which has been oppressing the Roumanians since the treaty of Bucharest sealed the happiness of the population.

Word reached here today through official channels that the reorganized government in Roumania is headed by General Coanda.

GERMANS ASK FOR BRIEF DELAY IN EVACUATION

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The German delegates to the armistice negotiations have issued a statement asserting that a brief delay in the evacuation of occupied territory and delivery of rolling stock is indispensable. They declare that to withdraw the troops and deliver the rolling stock immediately would render the execution of the armistice impossible.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—Telegrams found in the palace of the former German crown prince, according to a Berlin telegram to the National Tidende, show that it had been planned to send loyal troops from the front to Berlin in an attempt to crush the revolution.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—The new Bavarian government has sent a message to President Wilson thru Switzerland expressing its fears that the armistice terms will bring chaos to the disordered young republic and requesting that Great Britain, France and Italy be asked to punish the guilty. The message adds that the German autocracy and military party do not deserve mercy.

DOMINIONS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Nov. 12.—In discussing the financial situation in the house of commons yesterday, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, said that Great Britain had loaned to her allies in the war more than 1,465,000,000 pounds, and to the dominions 215,000,000 pounds. Great Britain's debts abroad are not expected to exceed 1,680,000,000 pounds.

The country could easily bear this, the chancellor added, if labor and capital worked harmoniously together. The chancellor praised the part taken in the war by the Dominions and India. He promised definitely the dominions would share in the peace negotiations. Mr. Bonar Law said it was believed that with the exception of one clause, where President Wilson was not absolutely distinct everything which the allies ever asked for could be claimed by the 14 points enunciated by the president.

CHARLES QUITS TO HELP PEOPLE ATTAIN ENDS

Austrian Emperor in Abdication Proclamation Says He Will Not Be a Hindrance to Free Development of State—Hopes Only for Harmony and Happiness of People.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—Emperor Charles on Monday, according to the Vienna correspondent bureau, issued the following proclamation:

"Since my accession, I have incessantly tried to rescue my peoples from this tremendous war. I have not delayed the re-establishment of constitutional rights or the opening of a way for the people to substantial national development.

"Filled with an unalterable love for my peoples I will not, with my person, be a hindrance to their free development. I acknowledge the decision taken by German-Austria to form a separate state.

"The people has by its deputies taken charge of the government. I relinquish every participation in the administration of the state. Likewise I have released the members of the Austrian government from their offices.

"May the German-Austrian people realize harmony from the new adjustment. The happiness of my peoples was my aim from the beginning.

"My warmest wishes are that an internal peace will be able to heal the wounds of this war.

(Signed) "CHARLES."
(Countersigned) "LAMMASCH."

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—Former Emperor Charles and his family arrived at Eckartsau in an automobile, says a dispatch from Vienna.

BASEL, Switzerland, Nov. 13.—Former Emperor Charles, Empress Zita and their family left Vienna at 9 o'clock Tuesday night for Eckartsau, according to a dispatch from the Austrian capital.

Eckartsau, where there is a castle, is on the Danube river between Vienna and Pressburg. It is on the north bank of the river and about fifteen miles east of Vienna.

LINE NOW HELD BY AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—(By Associated Press.)—When fighting ended Monday the German front line opposite the first American army running south and north was approximately as follows:

From north of the Chateau d'Hannocelles, through the Bois de Lavanocelles, through the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois de Masseneve, thence northwest passing east of Blanzac, east of Grimoucourt and north of Nobras woods. Thence through the Grand Chenes, east of Bezonvaux, through the Heribois woods east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-Devant-Damvillers and Hill 324 to the east side of the Thiente brook and the Damvillers-Metz road north of Reuville to the north of the forest of Woivre and Paalon to east and north of Stenay and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.

The front of the second army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Vorotte, through the Bois Frelant, to the Moselle river and on the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Rembercourt to the north of the Bois Dommarin and the main Bois farm, skirting the northern end of Lake Lathaussee, through the Bois les Hainches Epine, through the Bois de Wavrille, St. Hilaire, Mareheville, Riville to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woivre.

On the front of the first and second armies between the Meuse and the Moselle allied troops held the former German front line villages of Bonvaux, Watronville, Blanzac, Moranville, Abaucourt, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.

GENERAL STRIKE BEGUN IN SWITZERLAND

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 13.—A general strike has begun throughout Switzerland.

EX-KAISER TAKES TITLE OF COUNT

Holland Permits Herr Hohenzollern to Remain, Subject to Terms of Internment—Will Buy an Estate and Settle Down as Count—Ran Away So as Not to Embarrass New Government—Empress Guarded at Potsdam by Soviet.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Holland will permit William Hohenzollern to remain on Dutch soil on the same terms of internment as other high officers of the German army. He has taken the name of Count William Hohenzollern and is expected to buy an estate and remain in Holland, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The Telegraaf of Amsterdam says that he was allowed to take only his personal property from his train, the non-personal property which was brought to Holland being confiscated. Recent dispatches have stated that the former emperor had taken a carload of archives with him into Holland.

Reason for Flight

A published statement which the former German emperor wishes to be regarded as his reason for going to Holland, says that the journey was not a flight, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Telegraph. His departure from Berlin was actuated by a desire to facilitate the work of the new government by ridding them of any embarrassment his presence in Germany might cause, such as an attempt to make him the center of a royalist agitation.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Maarssen, Holland, says that among those who accompanied the former German emperor to the castle of Amerongen were Generals von Plessen, von Gontard, von Frankberg, von Lintoff and von Grimman.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail says he hears that the former emperor is not regarded as an officer because he has resigned his titles and offices.

Empress at Potsdam

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—The new palace at Potsdam where the former German empress, the former crown princess and other princesses and their children are living, has been taken under the protection of the Potsdam soldiers' and workers' council. The former empress has expressed to the council, according to a Berlin dispatch, her thanks for the protection.

To Live in Corfu

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The deposed German emperor probably will remain only a short time at the castle of Amerongen, in Holland, according to well-informed Dutch circles. The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Daily Mail says it is believed that if the necessary arrangements can be made the former emperor will reside permanently in the villa of Achilleon on the island of Corfu.

The villa of Achilleon, on the island of Corfu, which lies off the southwestern coast of Albania, was acquired by the former German Emperor Elizabeth of Austria for whom it was built in 1890. So far as known the villa of Achilleon which has been the headquarters of the Serbians, still is under occupation by the allies.

WANT PRESIDENT AT PEACE COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Messages from high sources in Europe are reaching President Wilson urging that he personally attend the great peace conference. The president has given no indication of how he regards the suggestion.

Members of the president's official family are understood to be strongly advising against the step, on the ground that it would involve useless risk and it would be accomplished thru delegates.

SUGAR INCREASED TO 4 POUNDS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Increase of the sugar allowance for household and public eating places from three to four pounds a person monthly was ordered today by the food administration.