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NO. 207

GERMAN GRAND FLEET SURRENDERED TO ALLIED NAVAL FORCES IN NORTH SEA

HUN HOPES FOR RULING SEAS ENDED

Greatest Battleships in Kaiser's Navy Surrendered as Specified in Terms of Armistice—British Grand Fleet of 400 Ships, American Squadron and French Cruisers Witness Surrender—German Crews Sullen and Anxious as Sent Home.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany's high seas fleet after its surrender to the allied navies was brought to the Firth of Forth today. The British grand fleet and five American battleships and three French warships, in two long columns, escorted the 71 German vessels to their anchorage.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—One German light cruiser while on its way across the North sea with the other ships of the German high seas fleet to surrender to the allies struck a mine. The warship was badly damaged and sank. The German fleet that surrendered to the British today, it became known this evening, consisted of nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and 50 destroyers.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The German fleet as specified in the terms of the armistice with Germany was surrendered today to the allies. The announcement was made officially by the admiralty this afternoon. The statement reads: "The main German fleet surrendered at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The point of the rendezvous for the allied and German sea forces was between 30 and 40 miles east of May Island, opposite the Firth of Forth.

The British grand fleet, accompanied by an American battle squadron and French cruisers steamed out at 3 o'clock this morning from its Scottish base to accept the surrender of the German battleships, battle cruisers and destroyers. The surrender was carried out according to plan.

The fog which had enveloped the grand fleet for three days cleared last night and this morning the weather was dull with a slight haze hanging over the Firth of Forth. The fleet which is to witness the surrender consists of some 400 ships, including 60 dreadnaughts, 50 light cruisers and nearly 200 destroyers.

Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet, is on the Queen Elizabeth.

Names of Warships
The names of the battleships, battle cruisers and light cruisers, which have been surrendered to the allies have not been announced officially. However, a telegram received in Amsterdam from Berlin Sunday gave this list:

Battleships—Kaiser, 24,113 tons; Kaiserin, 24,113 tons; Kronprinz Wilhelm, 24,113 tons; Prinz Regent Luitpold, 25,000 tons; Prinzess Alice, 24,113 tons; Markgraf, 25,293 tons; Grosser Kurfurst, 25,293 tons; Bayern, 25,000 tons; Koening, 25,293 tons and Friedrich der Grosse, 24,113 tons.

Battle cruisers—Hindenburg, about 27,000 tons; Derflinger, 25,000 tons; Seydlitz, 25,000 tons; Moltke, 25,000 tons and Von Der Tann, 15,800 tons.

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WHITMAN APPLIES FOR RECOUNT OF VOTES

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Governor Whitman, defeated for re-election by Alfred E. Smith, democrat, on the face of returns in the recent election, announced thru attorneys here today that he would apply for a judicial review of rejected ballots in every county in the state.

KOLCHAK RULES AS DICTATOR OF RUSSIAN FORCES

Admiral Who Commanded Black Sea Fleet Elected Commander-in-Chief of the All-Russian Army and Fleet by Council of Ministers at Omsk—Change Is Favorable to Allies.

VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Through a coup on the part of the council of ministers of the new all-Russian government at Omsk yesterday, Admiral Alexander Kolchak has become virtual dictator and commander of the all-Russian army and fleet. Two ministers, M. Avksentchev and M. Seneff, who opposed Admiral Kolchak's dictatorship, have been arrested.

General Horvath, General Ivanoff, minister of war of the Omsk government, and General Renoff, former commander of the all-Russian forces, announce that they recognize the new authority.

M. Vologodsky, head of the western Siberian government retains his post as premier.

Commanded Fleet
Admiral Kolchak, whose dictatorship over the Omsk government is announced, was commander of the Russian Black sea fleet before the revolution. He was compelled in June, 1917, to surrender command of that fleet to the revolutionists. He did this after throwing overboard his sword, which the Japanese had left him when the Russians evacuated Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese war. Later in 1917, he visited this country at the head of a naval commission from the Kerensky government and discussed possible co-operation between the Russian and allied fleets.

After the Bolsheviks gained the ascendancy in Russia, he went to Siberia, where in May of this year he was selected director of the Chinese Eastern railway, and co-operated with General Semenov, anti-Bolshevik leader in Siberia, now in command of the anti-Bolshevik army in the Baikal region. General Semenov, however, was recently reported as recognizing the authority of the Omsk government.

Welcome at Washington
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—News of the coup at Omsk by which Admiral Kolchak virtually has become dictator of the all-Russian forces is regarded at the state department as another sign pointing to stabilization of the movement relied upon to regenerate Russia.

The great weakness in the situation in Siberia, it has been believed for some time, is the lack of a powerful head of the government who cannot be swayed by popular demonstrations. Admiral Kolchak is thought to be a man who will not misuse his authority and whose hostility toward the Bolshevik element which has led to the disruption of the country is strong.

The jurisdiction of the Omsk government extends to a large section of Russia to the west, who have been affected by the Bolshevik doctrines.

MOTT BARRED IN JAPAN AND CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21.—Lawrence Mott, publisher of a monthly magazine in Japan, who says he was deported from the Oriental empire, was barred from landing here today from the Katori Maru, a Japanese liner on which he crossed the Pacific. Mott asserted he was deported because his magazine conducted a temperance fight in Japan and also because it commented upon the alleged presence of German teachers in Japanese schools. "I took upon this as a glorious martyrdom," he said. Mott is said to be the son of J. I. Mott, a wealthy New York iron manufacturer. While in the Orient he was correspondent for a New York newspaper.

BERLIN QUIET DESPITE CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT

News of American Relief of Greater Interest Than Political Drama—Radicals Wisely Refrain From Utopian Experiments Until Stability Is Secured.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sunday, Nov. 17.—The retreat of the German armies from the western front is continuing in the greatest disorder, according to information received at Berne. The anarchy in Germany is said to be far worse than during the Austrian retreat from Italy.

Swiss newspapers say that military and civil authority has disappeared in western Germany.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—Berlin has now had a week of revolution yet the streets have the same appearance they presented on any Saturday during the war, with the exception of the absence of newspaper reference to events along the front. A casual visitor would not be aware that this has been the storm center of a gigantic political upheaval. The mass of the public appears anything but excited over the future progress of events.

It is no reflection on German sense of patriotic duty to say that news of American relief temporarily eclipses curiosity over the political drama. The listless attitude of the middle class elements in the early stages of the revolution is typical of the apathy that prevails.

Socialists Seize Control
While parliamentary leaders of the middle parties beat a headlong retreat when the abdication of Emperor William was announced and the social-democratic party are undisputed masters of the tangled situation, the majority of the middle class citizens appeared oblivious or perplexed in the face of grave events. It was only after the socialists had worked feverishly eight days to anchor the revolution in the hearts and minds of the working men that the middle classes decided to issue their first call to arms.

The Ebert-Haase cabinet apparently is in undisputed control. It has taken over such elements of the old bureaucratic regime as were indispensable and placed its party men in strategic positions. The hastily created subordinate bodies and committees are gradually becoming organized.

Food and Demobilization
The executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's organization is supposed to be the highest authority, but it is subordinate to the final authority of the council formed by the six peoples' commissioners. Until the national assembly has decreed the structure of the new republic, the present apparatus must be used as a makeshift. At present the Ebert cabinet is concerned with the urgent problems of food and demobilization. The gravity of both is such

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MAN WHO RULES REVOLUTIONARY GERMANY



Snapshot of Friedrich Ebert, socialist chancellor of Germany and head of new republic.

DR. MARIE EQUI GUILTY OF SEDITION

PORTLAND, Nov. 21.—Dr. Marie Equi, a local woman physician and member of the Industrial Workers of the World, was found guilty here today of violating the espionage act by referring contemptuously to American soldiers and by other alleged objectionable remarks in the I. W. W. hall here. The defendant was found guilty on all five counts on which she had been indicted.

During the trial former Governor Oswald West of Oregon, appeared as character witness for Dr. Equi, and Mayor George Baker of Portland, as a witness against her.

REMOVE RESTRICTIONS ON COTTON EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Restrictions on the exportation of raw cotton to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan were removed today by the war trades board and the committee on cotton distribution. The order is effective December 2.

RELEASE SAILORS PLACED IN RESERVES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Nearly all officers and men released under the navy's demobilization plans, Secretary Daniels said today, will be placed in the reserves so as to be available in case of emergency. Where men desire to sever all connection with the navy, he added, some method will be found for their discharge.

BILLION AND A THIRD SAVED ON WAR ORDERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Savings thru war department readjustment orders, including cancellation of contracts, are estimated at one billion, three hundred and thirty-six million dollars by Secretary Baker in a letter read to the senate today by Senator Martin of Virginia, chairman of the appropriations committee.

SENATORS SEE DEEP, DARK PLOT IN WILSON'S TRIP

Watson and Sherman View With Alarm President's Proposed Attendance at Peace Congress—Oppose Seizure of Cables as Step Toward Socialistic Ownership.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The second session of the Sixty-fifth congress which began last December 3, ended at 5 p. m. today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Senator Watson of Indiana, republican, in a speech in the senate today attacking the president for taking over cable and express lines, suggested that the cables were taken to suppress news of what is discussed at the peace conference.

Senator Watson denounced the president's action as a breach of faith, and declared it evidence of a program by certain cabinet members and others in the administration "with socialistic tendencies" to effect state socialism. He said Secretaries Daniels and Baker and Postmaster General Burleson have advocated permanent operation of railroads by the government.

Condemns President
"Now after peace has come upon us," said Senator Watson, "we have the president violating the spirit if not the letter of the law by taking over the cables. This comes just at a time when the president is about to visit a foreign country. It is not necessary. It is singular that just about the time the president is going abroad he takes over the cables, when every war necessity has ceased if indeed it ever existed."

"I take it for granted that the president took over the cables at this time so those who sit at the peace table will not know what is being said in congress and so the people of this country will not know what is going on at the peace table. I take it for granted that when the president leaves these shores, the cables to all intents and purposes will be cut."

Views With Alarm
Senator Sherman of Illinois, republican, followed the Indiana senator. He said the vice-president acts as president only in case of death, disability or resignation of the chief executive, and added:

"No provision is made for the president's absence from the territorial limits of the United States. When this proposed visit is made soon after December 2 the white house will be transferred officially to Paris, France."

"There will be left the supreme court—when it convenes—and the senate and the house will remain but the executive will be transferred to Europe where it will remain a considerable time."

Reed Also Protests
Immediately after Senator Kellogg's statement, Senator Lewis of (Continued on Page Six.)

WAR SHOWS VAST POWER OF AMERICA

Extent of American Military Effort in France Revealed—Two Million Troops in France, 750,000 Combat Troops in Arbonne Sector—Over Thousand Miles of Railroad Built and Operated and Immense Food Supplies Stored in Warehouses.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—The extent of America's military effort in France at the time the armistice was declared is shown by statistics which the Associated Press is now permitted to make public. While the stupendous figures are amazing, it should be remembered that they show only a part of the great effort made in war preparations.

On the morning of November 11, the United States had in France 78,391 officers and 1,881,376 men, a total of almost 2,000,000. As has already been announced there were 750,000 combat troops in the Arbonne action.

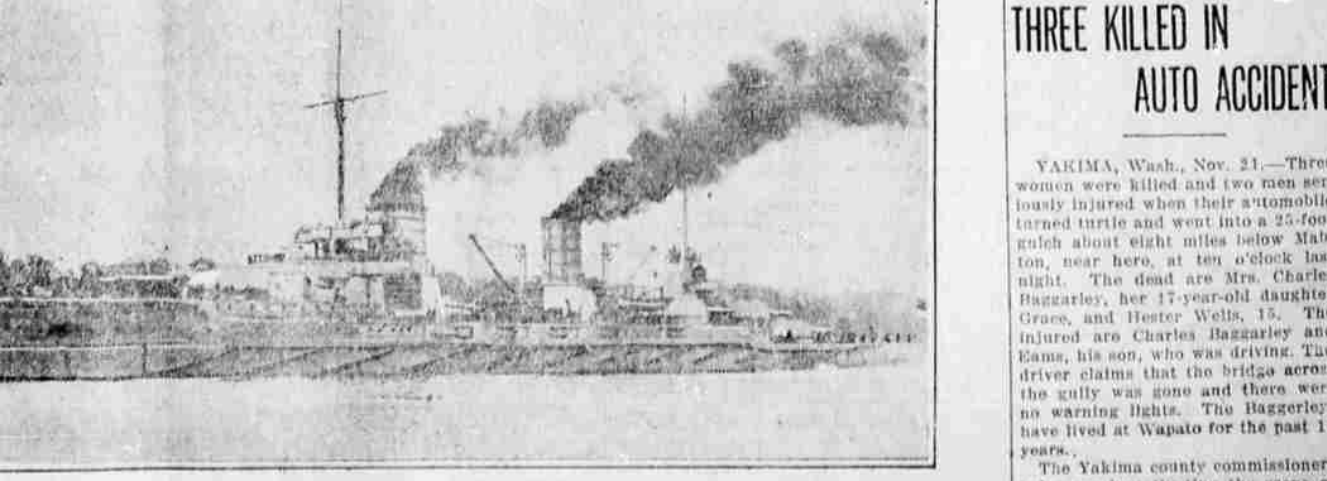
Vast Machine Constituted
Behind this man power lay vast machinery which was required in operations. Railways and motor roads were constructed and across the sea were brought locomotives, cars, rails and motor transport of every kind. Behind this again was the requisite food, clothing and general supplies for the men, as well as dockside and warehouse construction.

The American army has brought over to France and has in operation 807 standard gauge locomotives and 13,174 standard gauge freight cars of American manufacture, in addition to 350 locomotives and 937 cars of foreign origin. Eight hundred and forty-three miles of standard gauge railways were constructed. On top of this, the department of light railways reports the construction of 115 miles of road and 140 miles of German light railways were repaired and put in operation. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of French railway were operated by the Americans.

Roads and Motors
These figures represent a fairly good sized American railway company but railways represent only a fraction of the transport effort. Modern warfare is motor warfare and it is virtually impossible to present in figures this phase of the work. In building new roads as the exigencies of battle operation required, in keeping French roads repaired under the ceaseless tide of war transport and in constructing bridges in devastated regions, American engineers worked day and night. The whole region behind the American lines is full of typical American road machinery, of a character never seen in Europe. To do this work the American expeditionary forces had in operation No.

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GERMANY'S BIGGEST SEA-DOG SURRENDERED TO ALLIED NAVIES THIS MORNING



This is the battleship Kronprinz Wilhelm of the Kaiser's navy, 25,000 tons, surrendered today to the allied fleet.

THREE KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

YAKIMA, Wash., Nov. 21.—Three women were killed and two men seriously injured when their automobile turned turtle and went into a 25-foot gulch about eight miles below Mabton, near here, at ten o'clock last night. The dead are Mrs. Charles Baggerley, her 17-year-old daughter Grace, and Hester Wells, 15. The injured are Charles Baggerley and Eams, his son, who was driving. The driver claims that the bridge across the gulch was gone and there were no warning lights. The Baggerleys have lived at Wapato for the past 13 years. The Yakima county commissioners today are investigating the scene of the accident.