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BOCHE FLEET GIVEN UP TO ALLIED NAVY

No Precedent in History for Surrender of Such Magnitude—Big Battleships Now Safe in Scottish Waters—Contemptuous Pity Felt By Allied Officers for Germans Who Would Quit Without a Fight—King Pays Visit to American Ship.

EDINBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Germany as a naval power, ceased to exist today. The heart of her mighty fleet—14 ships of line, seven light cruisers and fifty destroyers—surrendered to an armada of British, American and French vessels, the greatest fighting force that ever stood out to sea.

The minutely detailed program of submission laid down by the commander of the British fleet was carried out strictly according to plan. The German warships, strung out in a single column almost twenty miles long, appeared at the rendezvous at the appointed time, and were led into the Firth of Forth between columns of allied ships which overlapped the Germans at each end. Tonight the enemy craft were anchored in the Firth, under guard as prisoners.

On Gigantic Scale.
A surrender of such a gigantic scale has no precedent in naval history. Although the wonderful naval spectacle was the same as a peacetime review and evoked little enthusiasm, the haze blotting out the horizon, American and British officers could scarcely credit the evidence of their eyes. It was an event which shattered all naval traditions and ideals.

Men animated by the spirit of Lawrence's "Don't Give Up the Ship" and Nelson's "England Expects Every Man to Do His Duty," could not conceive of such an inglorious fate as that to which the enemy sea force was submitting. The Associated Press correspondent standing on the deck of an American dreadnaught heard an officer exclaim: "Even the poor old Spaniards, knowing they had not a chance, came out of Santiago."

No Elation Shown.
But for the most part, both officers and men were silent. They realized they were witnessing the climactic act of Germany's downfall. They knew that the surrender of these vessels automatically raised the United States to second position among the world's naval powers, but they showed no elation and seemed to feel a sort of contemptuous pity for the fallen giant of the sea who had refused to fight. Their imaginations dwelt on the foe's shame.

The German ships were sighted by the allied command at 9:20 o'clock, the light cruiser Cardiff, which with destroyers and other small craft, had ranged ahead of the allied fleet. The enemy studiously complied with Admiral Beatty's orders and it was well for their own sakes that they did. Every vessel steaming out to meet them flew battle ensigns and was ready for instant action with its men at battle stations and in position for the prompt annihilation of the enemy's forces if their mission proved to be other than peaceful.

Five American Warships.
Five American battleships, the New York, Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming and Florida, were prepared to fire every gun in forty seconds after the signal was given by Rear Admiral (Continued on Page Six.)

ENTENTE TROOPS MARCH ON KIEV

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—An all-Russian government composed of the general staff of the volunteer army has been formed at Ekaterinodar with the object of re-establishing Russia on a federated principle, according to advice from Kiev. Former Foreign Minister Sazonoff is foreign minister of the new government.

BASEL, Nov. 22.—Entente troops are marching on Kiev, according to advices to newspapers in Switzerland. General Skoropadski, Ukrainian dictator, has surrendered, and the anti-Bolshevik forces, has been named his successor, it is said, with the consent of the entente nations.

SHOWER YANKS WITH FLOWERS IN LUXEMBURG

Duchess and People Welcome Americans as Deliverers From German Rule—Great Demonstration Given Pershing and Troops Who March Through Flag-Decked Streets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—General Pershing's communique for Thursday says: "Continuing its advance, the Third army reached this evening the general line Vichten-Mersch-Schutzenberger-Rentzen-Kattenhofen. During the afternoon our troops passed through the city of Luxembourg, where they were welcomed as deliverers by the civilian population, who showered them with flowers and accompanied them in their march through the flag-decked streets."

Duchess and Pershing.
LUXEMBURG, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—With General Pershing, the American commander-in-chief, at her side, the youthful Grand Duchess of Luxembourg from the balcony of her palace watched the American troops march into her capital today.

Twenty-four hours earlier the grand duchess had seen the long columns of gray-clad German soldiers depart for their own country after the occupation of her duchy for more than four years.

The American army of occupation under General Dickman controls every road, city and village in Luxembourg. It was impossible to doubt that sincerity of the welcome given by the residents of Luxembourg. The grand duchess and the members of her cabinet expressed gratification that Americans had come to take the place of those whom they had been forced to tolerate for so many years.

Welcomed by People.
Popular approval was evidenced in a great demonstration when the people sighted General Pershing and again when the dusty column of American soldiers moved through the streets.

General Pershing, in a proclamation assured the public that the American army would remain only as long as was necessary and while it was in Luxembourg would conduct itself in conformity with the civil laws. The proclamation was distributed among the troops as well as among the population.

The grand duchess has taken up her temporary residence in the grand ducal palace in Luxembourg in order to be present when her capital was occupied by friendly forces. It was there that Brig. Gen. Frank J. Parker was received when he called to assure her of the attitude of the advancing forces.

Received by Duchess.
The grand duchess is a slightly built young woman and, attired in a simple silk dress, she appeared even younger than her 22 years. She listened to General Parker carefully and assured him she had no doubts of the honest and helpful intentions of the Americans. She repeatedly expressed her gratitude. Afterward she received Lieut. Col. Quekenyer, Captain Bellhant and Lieut. Stanton of General Parker's staff.

It was explained to the grand duchess that the greater part of the American forces would march around the city and that only a small part would enter. She expressed her delight with the plans and said she would be very glad to meet General Pershing.

SENATE ABANDONS LA FOLLETTE PROBE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Investigation of the alleged disloyalty speech of Senator La Follette at St. Paul more than a year ago was abandoned today by the senate elections committee on a vote of 9 to 2.

A contest may develop in the senate over the adoption of the minority report when the senate reconvenes December 2, by Senator Dillingham of Vermont, Republican. Chairman Pomeroy announced that he would submit a minority report and might contest adoption by the senate of the dominant recommendation.

BILLION CUT FROM PROPOSED WAR TAXATION

Tax on Gasoline and Other Semi-Luxuries Eliminated—Beverage and Alcoholic Schedules Reduced—Amusement Taxes Also to Be Cut—Luxury Taxes Also Eliminated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In reducing the war revenue bill today the senate finance committee struck out the house provisions for a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline, eliminated all of the 20 percent luxury taxes and cut in half the rate on many other articles classed as semi-luxuries.

Billion Dollar Cut.
Levies aggregating a billion dollars were cut from the special miscellaneous tax schedules of the war revenue bill today by the senate finance committee in accordance with its decision to make the 1919 levy about six billion dollars.

Reductions included features of the beverage and tobacco schedules. No change was made in the alcoholic beverage rates but the house tax of 30 percent on near-beer was cut to 15 percent and that on other soft drinks from 20 to 10 percent. The new rates approved on cigars were: \$1.50 on those weighing under three pounds per thousand; \$4.00 per thousand on those retailing for five cents; \$5.40 per thousand on those retailing for from five to eight cents; \$9.00 on those retailing for from eight to 15 cents; \$12.00 on those retailing for between 15 and 20 cents and \$15 on those retailing for over 20 cents.

Cigarette Taxes.
For cigarettes weighing less than three pounds per thousand a rate of \$2.80, an increase of 40 percent over existing law. On cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand the rate was made \$7.20, a 50 percent increase over the present law and a 50 per cent cut from the house bill. Rates ranging from 13 to 18 cents instead of 26 cents as in the house measure, were fixed for tobacco and snuff.

Reduction in the rates on amusement admissions and club dues also were tentatively approved, but announcement of the details withheld. A decision on the question of fixing 1920 taxes was postponed because of republican opposition.

CHILI AND PERU ON VERGE OF WAR OVER PROVINCES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, Nov. 22.—Serious demonstration against Peruvian business houses have occurred in Antofagasta, Chile, as a result of a false rumor that the Chilean consul at Calina had been assassinated by Peruvians.

There is reported to be great agitation throughout Chile over a speech made at La Paz by the Bolivian minister of war in which he has reported to have said that the hour had arrived to take back the provinces of Tacna and Arica from Chile.

The unrest in Peru, Bolivia and Chile is due to the desire of the Peruvians and Bolivians to bring the Tacna-Arica question under President Wilson's principles of self-determination. These border provinces constitute the Alsace-Lorraine question of South America. Both Peru and Bolivia insist that the provinces would return to them if the inhabitants were permitted to determine their own nationality.

The Chilean government, according to a reliable source here, has approached Argentina on the subject of Argentina remaining neutral in the event of an outbreak between Chile and Peru. It is not definitely known what action the Argentine government has taken.

DRAFTED MEN CAN SECURE DISCHARGE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—All army commanders were authorized to discharge upon their own application enlisted men in whose families there is sickness or other distress, and men whose services can be spared and who are urgently needed to resume some industry or occupation. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

SCHEIDEMANN QUITS AS FINANCE MINISTER IN GERMAN CABINET



BASEL, Nov. 22.—Phillip Scheidemann has resigned as minister of finance in the new German government and his place has been taken by Heer Landsberg, secretary of publicity, art and literature, according to a Berlin dispatch.

Whether Phillip Scheidemann has retired from the new German government is not made clear in the foregoing dispatch. When the government was formed he was named minister of finance and minister of the colonies, in addition to his duties as leader of the majority socialists. Herr Landsberg, who succeeds him as minister of finance, also is a majority socialist.

KING EXPRESSES TO PARLIAMENT HOPES FOR PEACE

LONDON, Nov. 22.—(British Wireless Service.)—The speech of King George in proroguing parliament today, which was read by commission by the king's absence in Scotland, follows:

"The occasion on which I address you marks the close of a period which will be forever memorable in the history of our country. The war upon which all energy of my peoples throughout my dominions have for more than four years been concerned has at length been brought to a triumphant issue. The conclusion of an armistice with the last of the powers that have been ranged against us gives promise at no distant date of an honorable and lasting peace."

"I have already sought an opportunity of expressing heartfelt admiration and gratitude with which I regard the supreme and self-sacrificing devotion which has led to this glorious result. Amidst our rejoicing let us not forget to render humble thanks to Almighty God for the success with which it has pleased Him to crown our arms."

"The exertions which have carried us to victory in the field must in no way be abated or slackened. The ravages of war have been repaired and the fabric of our national prosperity has been restored. Through the extension of suffrage which this parliament has carried into effect all classes of my people will have an opportunity of insuring and guiding this beneficent undertaking."

"I trust that the spirit of unity which has enabled us to surmount the perils of war will not be wanting in the no less arduous task of establishing on a surer foundation of ordered liberty the common welfare of my people."

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MEET AT BAY CITY

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Questions touching the part the Knights of Columbus shall play in the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction, were discussed at the opening here today of the provincial assembly of the order in the western states. It is known as a meeting of the fourth degree of the order, this degree occupying itself particularly with national and patriotic issues.

The business sessions will be presided over by Robert E. Morrison. The assembly will continue until the middle of next week. Among those in attendance as members of the fourth degree are John M. Boyle, Tacoma, representing Oregon and Washington; James A. Welch, Helena, representing Montana and Idaho.

1,500 KILLED BY EXPLOSION OF MUNITION TRAIN

Children's Bonfire Causes Disaster at Hamont, Belgium—Entire Region Becomes a Sea of Fire—Three German Ambulance Trains Fired, One Destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—An explosion of munition trains at the station of Hamont, Belgium, Thursday, caused casualties estimated to be between 1,500 and 2,000. One hundred and fifty dead already have been counted, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. The injured are being taken to Breda, Holland.

It is reported that the cause of the disaster was a bonfire built by children, which spread to two German munition trains nearby.

The destruction in the vicinity, the dispatch adds, was enormous. Assistance is being sent from all directions. Dutch military aid has been sent across the border. The trains were standing at the station at Hamont when the explosion occurred and the entire region was soon a sea of fire. Neighboring houses collapsed, burning their occupants. Three German ambulance trains caught fire and one was destroyed, 18 of the occupants being burned to death.

Most of the victims were German soldiers who had been plundering the trains. A few Dutch soldiers also were killed.

KING ALBERT DUE FOR OFFICIAL ENTRY IN BRUSSELS TODAY

LONDON, Nov. 22.—King Albert and the Belgian government left Brussels Thursday and were expected to make official entry into Brussels at 2 o'clock this afternoon, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Brussels.

Belgian troops reached the capital yesterday and restored quiet. Flares are flying in celebration of the return of the king.

Some of the administrative services of the government resumed their functions in Brussels Thursday evening. King Albert will re-open parliament today immediately after he reviews the troops.

The new Belgian ministry, the dispatch adds, will comprise six Catholics, three liberals and three socialists, including the socialist leader, Edouard Anseele, Premier Cooreman will retire, Baron de Broquville will be minister of the interior and General Janssen, master of war. M. Hymas will retain the portfolio of foreign affairs and Emile Vandervelde will continue as minister of justice.

THIRD MURDER BY CANADIAN SLACKERS

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Nov. 22.—A third murder, that of James Sager, a farmer, has been added to the charges against two alleged draft evaders, Victor Carmel and Jean Baptiste St. Germain, who are at large in wooded country near here.

From a dugout at Steep Creek, 10 miles from here, the bandits, it has been charged, Friday shot and instantly killed a deputy sheriff and Wednesday killed a soldier member of a posse sent to arrest them.

Sager has been missing since Friday and officers said they believe he was murdered by the bandits.

IRISH QUESTION MUST BE SOLVED SAYS PREMIER

Lloyd George Declares There Can Be No Political Peace for Britain Until Irish Are Given Home Rule—Ulster Must Not Be Subjected Against Will—Lord Cecil Resigns.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—David Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law have issued a long address to the country. It says among other things, that until the country has returned to normal industrial conditions, it would be premature to prescribe a fiscal policy intended for permanence.

"The military institutions of the country must necessarily be dependent upon the needs of the empire, its prospective requirements and the necessities of the league for the preservation of peace," says the address.

"It will be the duty of the new government to remove all existing inequalities of law as between men and women and create a second chamber based upon direct contact with the people.

Never Signed Abdication.
LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Daily Mail attributes to a "high official of the British government" the statement that William Hohenzollern is still German emperor and king of Prussia as far as the British government is informed and apparently is awaiting for something to turn up.

Lord Cecil Resigns.
LONDON, Nov. 22.—Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, has resigned.

The cause of Lord Robert's resignation is declared to be a disagreement with the government in regard to the disestablishment of the Welsh church. Premier Lloyd George has accepted the resignation.

Wilson Due in Paris December 12 for Peace Meet.
LONDON, Nov. 22.—John R. Clynes, the British food controller, it is understood, has resigned.

Wilson Due in Paris December 12 for Peace Meet.
PARIS, Nov. 22.—President Wilson is expected to arrive in Paris about December 12, according to information here today. Plans are being made for the entertainment of the American president as well as the allied rulers who will visit Paris in November and December.

The visits will begin at the end of this month with the arrival of King George and Queen Mary of Great Britain. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium will come on December 5 to be followed by President Wilson.

Popular demonstrations will mark the visits of the president and the rulers of Great Britain and Belgium, who also will be entertained at a series of fetes and official functions which will take the form of military and civic celebrations of the allied success in the war.

It is understood that President Wilson will occupy a private mansion in the residential section of the capital. No plans for his entertainment had been announced except that he will be given a reception on his arrival by the municipal council. A commemorative medal will be presented to the president.

Battleship Koenig Being Disarmed.
LONDON, Nov. 22.—The German battleship Koenig and the battle cruiser Mackensen, which, although specified for surrender Thursday, were permitted to be absent, are being disarmed under the supervision of Vice Admiral Browning of the British navy, who was sent to Germany for that purpose, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail with the British fleet. The Koenig has been in drydock and could not be moved, while the Mackensen had not been completed.

Hun Mine Sweepers Delivered to Allies.
LONDON, Nov. 22.—Twenty-seven mine sweeping vessels passed out of German possession Monday, according to a Central News Agency dispatch from Amsterdam. They arrived in Dutch water from Belgium and were

ABDICATION NOT SIGNED BY WILHELM

German Government Has Never Notified Any of Allied Nations of Kaiser's Abdication—Apparently Waiting for "Something to Turn Up"—Spends Most of His Time in Bed—Said to Be Ill With Influenza—Dutch Papers Object to Presence.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—William Hohenzollern is spending most of his time in bed in his retreat at Amerongen castle because of the illness with which he was suddenly stricken recently, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express. Two officers take turns in reading novels and newspapers to the former emperor. It is understood, adds the correspondent, that the illness is influenza.

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LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Daily Mail attributes to a "high official of the British government" the statement that William Hohenzollern is still German emperor and king of Prussia as far as the British government is informed and apparently is awaiting for something to turn up.

"The German government," the official added, according to the Daily Mail, "has not made any communication to the allies or the United States notifying us of his abdication. We think it almost certain that if the abdication occurred notification would have been sent at least to the United States."

No Abdication Received.
"No abdication document bearing the Kaiser's signature is in existence as far as the outside world knows—nothing but the perfunctory statement of Prince Maximilian in which he used the words 'thron verzicht,' meaning renunciation of the throne, ing abdication. Wilhelm, therefore, undoubtedly still regards the throne as his and the world must contemplate the probability that he expects to return.

While Holland cannot doubt that the allies do not relish her affording him asylum, there has not been as yet any joint effort of the associated governments to extradite him."

Newspapers Protest.
Some of the Dutch newspapers have been dealing of late with the presence in The Netherlands of William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, and the former crown prince. The Telegraaf and some of the other journals advocate the expulsion of the German personages.

The Nieuws Van Den Dag of Amsterdam, a very moderate newspaper, publishes an article on the subject which reveals the uneasiness prevailing in various Dutch circles over the presence of the Hohenzollerns.

"For the present," it says, "perhaps there is no danger of a plot on our soil against Germany's new democracy, but who can say when this danger might not be realized if the 'guests' do not depart speedily?"

"History teaches that kings in exile like to seize a favorable opportunity to re-assert their former roles. We desire to express our frank opinion that not we, but the allied governments, have the right to decide whether the residence on Dutch territory of individuals who are considered by them to personify the powers against which they have been fighting is dangerous to them or not."

GRAND JURY PROBES PRISON SCANDALS

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 22.—The probe of the special Marion county grand jury will take on a much wider scope than originally covered in the letter of Governor Withycombe asking for an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the alleged bartending in parols and conditional pardons. This came to light last night when District Attorney Max Gehlbach, who is handling the special grand jury, said that the probe will widen in its scope to cover every minute detail as to the prison administration, and every official in the slightest way connected with the prison, from the governor to the most minor official will be investigated.

Seven members of the board of control will come under the investigation. The grand jury will today call for the books of the prison.