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Weather Report

Oregon: Tonight rain, fair and colder east portion; Tuesday fair and warmer; gentle westerly winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 261. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

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AUSTRIA'S SURRENDER IS NOW COMPLETE

AMERICANS HAVE CLOSED STENAY GAP TO GERMAN RETREAT

AUSTRIA ACCEPTS SEVEREST TERMS IMPOSED BY ALLIES

Complete And Effective Surrender Fate Of Germany's Principal Ally.

PRINCIPAL STRATEGIC POINTS ARE GIVEN UP

Army Disbanded, Fleet Surrendered And Aircaft Turned Over To Victors.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Nov. 4.—Complete, effective surrender of Austria-Hungary is provided by the United States-allied armistice terms, now operative, and made public by the state department today.

The terms, stripping her of her last shred of military power, provide for total demobilization including withdrawal of Austro-Hungarian troops from the west front; for surrender of half her divisional, corps and army artillery and equipment, for withdrawal from all invaded territories; for allied occupation of strategic points in Austria-Hungary; for surrender of stipulated numbers of submarines, battleships, cruisers, etc.; for United States-allied supervision of the balance of her fleet and United States-allied occupation of big Austrian naval base at Pola.

These terms and others, put an iron-clamp on Austria. From them may be deduced the nature of terms to be meted out to Germany, it was stated authoritatively today.

Germany will have to meet requirements equally as strong in the matter of demobilization, surrender of material, surrender of submarines and major craft and occupation of strategic points.

Text of Armistice

The text of the armistice terms follows:

Military clauses:

"1—The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

"2—Total demobilization of the Austria-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of Austria-Hungary forces operating on the front from the North sea to Switzerland.

"Within Austro-Hungarian territory limited as in clause three below, there shall be only maintained as an organized military force reduced to pre-war [illegible].

"Half the divisional, corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

"Three—Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander in chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows:

"From Pic-Umbrail to the north of the Stelvio, it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Monts Reichen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zaoller; the line thence turns south, crossing Mont Toblach and meeting the present frontier Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno (Terglou) and the watershed of the Cols Di Podberdo, Podlaniscam and Indria. From this point the line turns southeast towards the Schneeberg, excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it goes down towards the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia and Volosca in the evacuated territories.

"It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including to the north Lisarica and Trivania and to the south territory limits by a line from the (Semigrand?) of Cape Planca to the summits of the watershed eastwards, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and water courses flowing towards Sebeneco, such as the Cicola, Duerka, Butis Nica and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia and Premuda, Selva, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Pago, and Punta Dura, in the north up to Meleda in the south embracing Santandrea, Busi, Lisa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Caseza and Lagosta, as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Zolta and Brazza. All territory thus evacuated (shall be occupied by the forces?) of the allies and the United States of America.

"All military and railway equipments of all kinds, including coal belonging to, or within those territories (to be?) left in situa and surrendered to the allies, according to special orders given by the commander in chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

"Four—The allies shall have the right to free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungary territory. and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the allied powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operation or maintain order.

"They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers (wherever?) they can be.

"Complete evacuation of the German troops within 15 days not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory

"Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within the date.

"Six — The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

"Seven—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of allied prisoners of war and interned subjects and civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the commander in chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austria-Hungary personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

"Naval conditions:

"One—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

"Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"Two—Surrender to allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the allies and the United States.

"Three—Surrender to allies and United States with their complete equipment and armament of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors, to be designated by the allies and United States of America. All other surface warships, including river craft are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of allies and the United States of America.

"Four—Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic, and up the river Danube and its tributaries and the terri-

(Continued on page three)

Mrs. Russell Sage. Richest Of Women, Is Dead

New York, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of the famous financier and reported to be the wealthiest woman in the world, died suddenly at her home early today.

Death is said to have been caused by ailments incident to old age. Mrs. Sage was 90 years of age.

Mrs. Sage's fortune is estimated to be valued at from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000, invested principally in vast railroad and financial enterprises.

TERMS TO GERMANY WILL BE SUBMITTED TO UNITED STATES

Will Be Accepted Or Rejected Before Being Given Out For Publicaton.

London, Nov. 4.—Chancellor Bonar Law announced in the house of commons today that there will be no early statement on the result of the Versailles conference, as it must first be communicated to the United States.

Copenhagen, Nov. 4.—Count Karolyi **announced today that Hungary will vote in December whether the new government shall be a monarchy or a republic, according to advices.**

Paris, Nov. 4.—The reichstag groups will confer today and tomorrow for the purpose of arriving at a decision on the question of the Hohenzollern dynasty, says a Zurich dispatch to L'Information, quoting the Badische Presse.

The German press believes that the kaiser and military headquarters propose to refuse the terms of the armistice, while the civil government is inclined to accept them. The tension between the two factions is said to be critical.

The Berliner Tageblatt declares that only the abdication of the kaiser will relieve the situation.

Karl Will Abdicate.

Copenhagen, Nov. 4.—Emperor Karl has informed the members of his cabinet and party leaders that he intends to abdicate and reside in Switzerland, says a Vienna dispatch to the Tageblatt.

Count Karolyi's cabinet has decided to submit the question of a Hungarian republic to a referendum, it is reported.

(Continued on page three)

PENALTY FOR DELAY WILL BE INCLUDED IN ARMISTICE TERMS

Every Day's Delay In Acceptance Will Make Conditions Harder For Huns.

London, Nov. 4.—(British admiralty wireless.)—Specific penalty for every day the war is prolonged after the allies submit the armistice terms to Germany, with consequences definitely worse for the enemy if she fails to recognize the armistice as an ultimatum, is the explanation of the Sunday Observer, as a means of letting Germany know there never will be an abatement of the severity of the present allied terms.

"A continuance of war on Germanys sole initiative, already responsible for four years of inconceivable horrors, cannot be tolerated," says the Observer. "The time has come to force the issue by diplomatic as well as military means.

"The time has come to speak plainly to Germany. The allies and America must speak at last as masters.

"To permit this war to continue for one avoidable day or hour would be a crime of weakness on the part of associates well nigh as culpable as the crimes of wickedness on the part of the enemy.

"Now either the thing must stop or the consequences must be made definitely worse for the enemy. There should be a specific penalty for every day which the struggle is prolonged.

"The allies must make Germany understand that for a rejection of these terms the new system in Germany, whatever it may be worth, will be held responsible for an assigned and near date and that Germany when overthrown and invaded as a result of the persistence of this struggle, will be compelled, without mitigation, to pay its whole cost in cash of kind from the date named in the ultimatum."

FRONT QUIVERS WITH IMPACT OF DEADLY BLOWS

Germans Blow Up Bridges To Delay Advance Of Allied Armies.

GHENT CAPTURED ON SUNDAY MORNING

British Begin New Drive Today On Wide Front South Of Scheldt.

London, Nov. 4.—Ghent was captured Sunday morning, the Daily News announced today.

The news was received in a dispatch from Rotterdam.

London, Nov. 4.—The British opened a new attack on a wide front south of the Scheldt this morning, it was announced by Field Marshal Haig.

London, Nov. 4.—The British in today's drive between Valenciennes and Guise (a front of 35 miles), have reached the Aunelle river (ten miles from Mons), according to battle front dispatches.

By Lowell Mellett.
United Press staff correspondent.)

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Nov. 4.—The front is quivering with the shock of attacks and counter attacks from the border of Holland southward to the junction of the British and French armies beyond St. Quentin.

The Germans are blowing up bridges and railways over the Scheldt, where the Belgians, French and Americans are advancing rapidly.

While attention was centered on Valenciennes yesterday, the armies of General Byng and General Rawlinson edged forward south of that city, the former covering the flank of General Horne's attack south of Valenciennes. Rawlinson's men beat off a counter attack.

At the result of these operations, all armies are now in positions to accelerate the German retirement once more.

During the occupation of Valenciennes by the Canadians Saturday, civilians stood in the streets and watched the German snipers being ousted with the bayonet, while shells screamed over their heads.

The Germans are inspired by a printed order, explaining that favorable armistice terms are impossible unless

(Continued on page three)

ABE MARTIN

Th' woman who could have married any feller in town allus seems t' have picked a dead one. Some fellers are so anxious t' be in on th' war that they boast they have a relative who is savin' prune seeds.

GERMANS IN RETREAT ALONG MEUSE AND IN THE METZ SECTOR

Americans And French Continue Pressure On Thrty-Mile Front.

By Fred S. Ferguson.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

With the American Armies in France, Nov. 4.—The Germans, in addition to their retreat before the French and Americans west of the Meuse, are reported to be withdrawing their heavy artillery and material through Metz. There is unusual activity behind the enemy lines in the whole Woevre region of Verdun.

The Americans and French are continuing their pressure on the whole 30-mile front from the region of Attigny, eastward to the Meuse.

American big guns are bombarding the regions of Conflans, Montmedy, Longuyon and Domremy. The Franco American advance also has brought many important German positions within the range of our 75's, which will add their voice to the artillery chorus as soon as they can be established on the newly won heights

The doughboys are now less than four miles from Stnay, the all-important crossing of the Meuse, possession of which will render most difficult the German retirement along the southern borders of the Ardennes.

The Germans are now facing the most serious problem of morale since the beginning of the war. This does not mean their morale is completely broken. On the contrary, it is such that they still have a lot of hard fighting left in them, but their commanders are resorting to statements that the allies contemplate destruction and devastation in Germany and that consequently the troops must fight harder than ever.

These statements are being made with the idea of bucking up the boche soldiers.

Many enemy divisions have had no relief for weeks owing to the constant allied assaults, and grumbling has broken out. The Seventy Sixty division, opposing the Americans at one point, presented a petition to the commanding general, demanding to be taken out. As evidence of the vast change in discipline, the general replied to the petition, stating that the allies' politicians are planning the destruction of Germany and that the troops must fight on. He also revealed their desperate situation, telling the soldiers that if they are taken from the line here they must be put elsewhere.

The commanding officer of another unit, which recently arrived from Russia, was relieved because the men wrote on the railway cars in which they traveled: "Leave, or liberty!"

A movement apparently is well under way to convince the soldiers that unless an armistice comes they must fight to prevent devastation of their homes.

In making his preparations to fight it out along the Meuse, the boche is gathering one of the greatest concentrations of airplanes he has ever had.

Three new fighting circuses were identified during yesterday's bitter air fighting, in which twelve enemy planes and one American machine were brought down.

Captain Rickenbacker scored his twenty-third and twenty-fourth victories, shooting down a Fokker and setting fire to a balloon. The pilot of the Fokker was identified as a member of Baron Richtofen's old circus.

Lieutenant Cook, of Indiana, brought down another boche and Lieutenant Healy, with Lieutenant Holder, destroyed a balloon.

During a single flight 200 allied planes dropped tons of bombs on Damvillers, shot up roads and trenches and cleared the air of boche planes, which were conducting an active propaganda campaign by flying over the American lines and dropping big packages of leaflets with such headlines as "What are we fighting for?" and "The German people offer peace," with the German arguments taking the nature of an appeal for terms of an armistice.

Captain Rickenbacker, by the way, denies the story cabled from Paris that he is engaged to a movie star, who, he says, apparently is seeking publicity.

PROVISIONS URGED FOR PAYING PATIENTS

Annual Report Of State Tuburculosis Hospital Filed With Board.

"Though our policy has been, and should be, to care for those of Oregon's residents who cannot afford the expenses of a private sanatorium, I believe that some provision should be made for the pay patient," says Dr. G. C. Bellinger, superintendent of the state tuberculosis hospital, in his biennial report to the state board of control.

"An amount approximating our per capita cost would be more moderate than the fees of private sanitoriums and could be met by some who are legally entitled to enter the sanatorium," he continues. "The pay provision should also be available to non-residents when an emergency exists and they cannot secure proper treatment at home, and to those who have come to this state to reside but have not resided here the twelve months required by law.

"The government also expects to pay for the care of soldiers accepted for service and afterward discharged from service suffering from tuberculosis. I believe we should be in a position to render a charge for such cases when in the opinion of the board of control it is proper that we do so.

"The state must assume a large obligation in caring for rejected registrants who have been found tubercular. These are not accepted for service and are not entitled to care or support from the government. Their care, therefore falls upon the tuberculosis agencies of their respective communities.

"The secretary of the Oregon Tuberculosis Association informs me that 139 of such rejects have been made from our state registrants up to October 15, 1918. I have therefore found it necessary, in spite of the urgent need for the least possible expense, to recommend the erection of an additional open air pavilion as a part of this institution"

He says that the rational development of the institution will place it more and more in co-operation with every other agency for the betterment of public health and especially in co-operation with such agencies as are directed against the prevention and spread of tuberculosis.

He points out that the field work is not organized in many counties, and but barely started in others.

"And nowhere, I venture to say, do the field workers find a complete system of agencies to fight tuberculosis at their disposal," he says.

There are now 79 patients at the institution. During the biennium 208 were received, 120 were discharged as improved or cured, 29 as not improved and 73 died.

Allied Troops Occupy Capital Of Turkey

Paris, Nov. 4.—Allied forces are reported to have arrived in Constantinople and to have landed on Prince's Island, according to an Athens dispatch to the Petit Journal dated Sunday. The newspaper says that, while there is no confirmation of the report, its realization apparently is only a question of hours in any event.

The Princes Islands are situated in the sea of Marmora, near the coast of Asia Minor ten to fifteen miles southeast of Constantinople They are nine in number.

RETREAT BLOCKED BY CAPTURE OF STRATEGIC POINT

Rapid Advance Of Yankees Bars Door To Defeated Armies.

MANY TOWNS OCCUPIED ON WEST BANK OF MEUSE

More Than Five Thousand Prisoners And One Hundred Guns Taken.

London, Nov. 4.—The Stenay gap, through which the German armies expected to pass in their retreat south of the Ardennes, has been rendered untenable by the newest American advance, it was indicated in the American official communique today.

American troops have passed Stenay on the west, cutting the line of communication between Stenay and Beaumont. The German armies have thus been virtually split, so far as freedom of maneuver is concerned.

West of the Meuse the Americans have passed Stenay on the west and are within a mile and a quarter of the important town of Beaumont, ten miles southeast of Sedan and six miles northwest of Stenay. All towns on the west bank of the Meuse below Halles, seven miles and a half northwest of Buzancy, have been occupied.

On the left flank, where General Diggett's and General Gouraud's armies join, the Americans are approaching Verviers, five miles east of Lechene.

"We have passed Bois De Belval, and Bois Du Port and are on the heights two kilometers south of Beaumont," the communique said.

"Farther west, we are approaching Verviers.

"All towns on the west bank of the Meuse, south of Halles, are occupied.

"This morning we attacked along the east bank of the Meuse. We are progressing favorably."

PURSUIT IS CONTINUED.

By Frank J. Taylor.
United Press staff correspondent.)

With the Americans in France, Nov. 4.—American infantry and light artillery resumed their pursuit of the retreating Germans this morning.

Our heavy artillery and airplanes are bombarding the roads in the rear of the enemy, which are jammed with men, guns and material.

Yankee naval gunners are bringing up monster cannon over newly built railroads to hammer the boche's vital centers behind the Meuse.

Seventeen Towns Captured.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Capture of seventeen towns and villages by Americans operating west of the Meuse was reported today by General Persing in his communique for Sunday evening.

General Pershing identified troops from the following states as participating in the present drive:

National army troops from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, West Virginia, District of Columbia and Virginia.

More than 5,000 prisoners have been taken by the Yanks and more than 100 guns captured.

During the last three days the Americans have penetrated the German positions to a depth of twelve miles on an 18-mile front.

Hungarian Food Blockade.

Geneva, Nov. 4.—The Hungarians have declared a food blockade against Germany in an effort to hasten peace, it was reported in dispatches received here today.

All railway and boat traffic to Germany has been stopped. The Berlin National Tidende says the blockade holds up 29,000 tons of foodstuffs, large quantities of petrol, and prevents the return of two German divisions.

A dispatch from Vienna says that German soldiers and sailors passing through Laibach have been disarmed.