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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report

Oregon: Tonight and Sunday
rain; moderate southerly winds

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PRESIDENT STATES ARMISTICE TERMS

Paris, Nov. 11--It was officially announced that the Armistice with Germany was signed at 5:00 a. m.; hostilities suspended at 11 a. m.

POWER TO RESUME IS BLOCKED

President Tells Congress What Great Victory of the Allied Armies Means to World--Struggling People Must Be Helped to Achieve Liberty.

By Carl D. Grant
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Nov. 11.—President Wilson this afternoon told congress and the world the terms Germany accepted when she signed the armistice.

These terms pictured Germany surrendering unconditionally to General Foch on the field, her armies beaten, her government overturned, and her master in flight.

A small congress and a small crowd heard the president's burning words, but enthusiasm ran riot.

The president's address follows:

" Gentlemen of the congress:

"In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous changes it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the large circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal. The German authorities, who have at the invitation of the supreme war council been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice, which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. These terms are as follows:

"1.—Military clauses on the western front.

"2.—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

"3.—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops who have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allies and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

"4.—Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above-mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or conviction.

"5.—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand and five hundred field), thirty thousand machine guns, three thousand minnowers, two thousand airplanes (fighters, bombers—fifty D seventy three and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

CROWDER CANCELS OUTSTANDING CALLS FOR MILITARY DUTY

Other Activities of Selective Draft Law Will Not Be Interrupted.

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Wilson today notified Provost General Crowder to notify all draft boards that calls now outstanding for military service be cancelled.

Crowder announced in his telegram to draft boards "merely to cancel outstanding calls and stop the entrance thereunder of men for the army. All registrants released from induction under the provisions of this telegram are liable for immediate call in the usual manner at any time."

"The orderly process of classification, physical examination and other activities of the selective draft law will not be affected or interrupted as the result of this telegram."

Trains enroute to camp now have been ordered back.

GREAT PROBLEMS ARE PEACE CONFERENCE, AND DEMOBILIZATION

Twenty Four Great Nations Fought During Four Years Of War.

By Robert W. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Nov. 11.—At six o'clock this morning United States eastern time the greatest war in history came to an end.

The state department officially announced early today that German plenipotentiaries signed the United States-allied armistice terms at Foch's headquarters at five o'clock this morning and that hostilities ceased at 11 o'clock (both French time.) While an armistice merely halts war and does not end it, the terms laid down by Marshal Foch are such as to prevent Germany from renewing hostilities. The war, therefore, may be regarded as definitely ended.

There remain now the great problems of the peace conference and the gigantic work of returning the fighters to their home lands. As to the first, Geneva and Brussels are mentioned as the most likely points for the peace negotiations as for the second, the general staff has already completed its plan for demobilization.

Throughout the nation today celebrations were held. President Wilson, aroused from his bed at an early hour and told the news and prepared a statement for the country. From the white house to every land there was rejoicing. Thousands of telegrams poured in to Washington, reflecting the great relief that the struggle was over and the anxiety of relatives for news of when their boys might return.

America, free from the ravages of war, unscathed by the destructive hand of the Hun hordes, looked across the sea to find the battlefields of France.

(Continued on page two)

NEW REPUBLICS ARE FORMING REGULARLY ALL OVER EUROPE

Kings And Kaisers Having Difficulty In Finding Places To Flee To.

Basle, Nov. 11.—The king of Wurtemberg abdicated Friday.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—The king of Wurtemberg had fled from Stuttgart, through fear of violence. His destination is unknown.

Geneva, Nov. 11.—A republic has been proclaimed in Hesse.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—Emperor Karl and Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary have fled to the Wartegg castle in Switzerland, the Berliner Tageblatt announced.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—The workmen and soldiers' council of Frankfurt have decided to form a republic. They control Mannheim, Chemnitz, Nuremberg, Emmerich, Oldenburg and Oldenburg.

The Hague, Nov. 11.—A perplexing question was precipitated by the arrival of former Kaiser William and his party in Holland. They were all heavily armed and their internment, therefore, is suggested.

The Dutch officials are silent on the question of internment.

When the former kaiser's train arrived at Eysler station, 7:30 yesterday morning, it was seen that all of the attendants on the ten cars were heavily armed.

Wilhelm, who walked up and down the station platform, calmly smoking a cigarette, was attended by the former crown prince and an old man in uniform, supposed to be Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

CONTINUE FIRING ON ALL FRONTS TO LAST MINUTE

Alexandretta Occupied By French Naval Division November 9.

Rome, Nov. 11.—The entire Austrian fleet has been handed over to the Italians and is interned in Venice, Spalato and Buzenari.

Bucari is in the Istrian peninsula, six miles southeast of Fiume. Spalato is in Dalmatia, seventy-five miles south east of Serin.

Supplementary clauses of the armistice, it was announced, provided that before 10 a. m. November 6, Austria must place in Venice the vessels Teghel, Joff, Prince Eugener, Dianal, Maxsida, Novara and Heligoland; nine destroyers, 12 torpedoboats, 15 submarines and all German submarines in Austro-Hungarian waters. Other units of the fleets were consigned to Spalato and Buzenari. Restitution of merchant ships to the allies was carried out according to agreement.

An explanation has been made concerning occupation of Fiume, which was not mentioned in the pact of London. On October 30, the Italian national council, assembled in Fiume, passed a resolution declaring that city united to "Mother Italy" and asked the sanction of the peace congress.

American Red Cross trains are carrying food into the devastated districts.

GERMANY TODAY IS KAISERLESS AND KINGLESS

Frederich Ebert, Socialist, Is Self Appointed Chancellor.

HEAD OF KRUPP GUN WORKS UNDER ARREST

Food Situation In Berlin And Other Populous Centers Grave.

By Ed L. Keen.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
London, Nov. 11.—Germany today is kaiserless and kingless. All reports tend to show that in addition to the emperor, all the kings, princes, grand dukes and other royalty of the empire had renounced their "divine right" to rule over a people which had already renounced that right by revolution.

William Hohenzollern, the former kaiser, with his wife and son, the former crown prince, were believed to have reached the castle of Count Von Bentinck, at Demerig, near Utrecht. With them were said to be Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and a suite of ten.

Germany was still dominated by the revolutionists, but reports indicated that the socialists were mainly assuming control of the governmental functions.

The biggest figure in Germany was Frederick Ebert, socialist and saddle-maker, who had assumed the chancellorship. Prince Maximilian of Baden, former chancellor, was a mere lay figure as self-appointed regent.

Republies had been set up in Saxony, Baden and Wurttemberg, Bavaria and Schleswig-Holstein.

Other German states were in temporary control of workmen and soldiers' soviets. Some reports even stated that a movement was under way to make the whole empire a republic. The Lokai Anzeiger said that social democrats and independents of the Reichstag decided to take action toward that end Saturday morning. Anarchy was still rife in some parts of Germany. The famous Monbit prison had been captured and most of the prisoners liberated. A station, the home of the former kaiser, and Dohertiz were in the hands of the workmen and soldiers.

Credit, Dusseldorf, Mulheim and Es-

(Continued on page two)

"ITS OVER, BOYS!"

By Webb Miller
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the American Armies in France
Nov. 11.—(2:10 p. m.)—Motorcycle couriers tore along the roads today shouting:

"It's over, boys!"

Marching columns, tired and mud-splattered, were galvanized into new life. They shouted, laughed and sang.

I saw several doughboys under full packs jog trotting in the middle of the roads, the cheers rang from column to column.

In the race back to the nearest cable office, I passed many detachments who had not heard of the armistice. It was easy to tell by their appearance who had heard the news and who had not.

Two words—"its over"—changed the grim men into laughing boys.

Within one minute after the firing had ceased the bells in war-shattered Verdun began pealing.

Only a few minutes before eleven the boches spitefully fired a few big shells into Verdun. As silence again settled on the streets, after the explosions, laughing and shouting doughboys poured out of the buildings.

American flags were flying from the windows of the ruined buildings. Locomotive whistles screamed. A real American celebration began and was going strong when I left.

The news spread for miles into the back areas, like wildfire. Villages were ablaze with flags, the American ensign predominating. The streets were lined with cheering townspeople, who attempted to embrace embarrassed doughboys.

Lines of transports, bound for the front, were filled with singing men. The bells in all the churches in the back area were wildly ringing.

HOSTILITIES CEASE

Prime Minister Lloyd-George announced that the cessation of hostilities was effective at 11 a. m. on all fronts of Europe.

Geneva, Nov. 10.—(Delayed.)—The German mark fell nine points on the exchange here yesterday.

Last Dispatch From Troops In Action

By Webb Miller
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the American Armies in France
Nov. 11.—Heavy artillery firing continued through the night. It was audible 25 miles in the rear of the American lines.

The German guns replied, but were fairly smothered by the Yank fire.

This dispatch was filed from the front just 40 minutes before hostilities were ended.

Enter Dardanelles.

Paris, Nov. 11.—"The French torpedo boat Mangui, with Brigadier General Du Noust aboard, entered the Dardanelles," it was officially announced today.

"They will anchor opposite Constantinople, where they will soon be joined by the allied squadrons."

"The admiral commanding the French naval division in Syrian waters wired that Alexandretta was occupied November 9."

Shortly before 11 o'clock the American gunners stood with watch in hand, as the seconds ticked away. They fired right up to the last, saving the shell cases of the final rounds as souvenirs.

Several 14-inch naval guns sent their final shells hurtling far into the German lines.

President Wilson Issues Proclamation

Washington, Nov. 11.—America's great war work now is to assist in the establishment "of just democracy throughout the world," said President Wilson in a proclamation announcing the signing of the armistice today. He said:

"My fellow countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

(Signed)
WOODROW WILSON.

The president then ordered that all government departments be given a holiday.

AMERICA'S CASUALTIES.

Washington Nov. 11.—America's casualties, made public this morning, totalled 69,620. Of these 12,400 were killed in action. Thousands more have been killed, wounded or captured and probably it will be many weeks before the list is compiled.

New York, Nov. 11.—The board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange announced shortly before 10 a. m. that the exchange would not be opened today.

REACHED BELGIAN FRONTIER

Paris, Nov. 11.—"East of Tremon forest we reached the Belgian frontier," the French war office announced today.

Italian troops penetrated Boeris.

"Following hard fighting, we forced a crossing of the Meuse between Vreigne and Lames."

MARSHAL FOCH'S ORDER.

London, Nov. 11.—(11:10 a. m.)—Marshal Foch issued the following to all allied commanders today:

"Hostilities will cease November 11, at 11 a. m. along the French front."

"The allied troops will not, until further orders, go beyond the line reached at that hour."



ABE MARTIN

