

TODAY'S METAL PRICES

NEW YORK—Lead unchanged; spot 8.05c; spelter quiet; East St. Louis spot offered at 8.60c.

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Tonight and Wednesday fair; warmer in west portion Wednesday.

Forty-Eighth Year—No. 265.

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

ARMIES OBEYING ARMISTICE RULES

FIGHTING FORCES TOLD TO QUIT

Orders Transmitted to Units and Americans Lessen Activities Only to Be Forced to Reply to Sharp Resumption of Fire by the German Forces.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Monday, Nov. 11. (By the Associated Press)—Orders announcing that the armistice between the allied powers and Germany had been signed and giving directions as to the future conduct of allied soldiers along the line were sent to every corps this morning.

They were transmitted to the units in the front ranks. The orders follow: "1. You are informed that hostilities will cease along the whole front at eleven o'clock a. m., November 11, 1918, Paris time.

"2. No allied troops will pass the line reached by them at that hour and date until further orders.

"3. Division commanders will immediately sketch the location of their front line. This sketch will be returned to headquarters by the courier bearing these orders.

"4. All communication with the enemy, both before and after the termination of hostilities, is absolutely forbidden. In case of violation of this order severest disciplinary measures will be immediately be taken. Any officer offending will be sent to headquarters under guard.

"5. Every emphasis will be laid on the fact that the arrangement is an armistice and not a peace.

"6. There must be no relaxation of vigilance. Troops must be prepared at any moment for further operations.

"7. Special steps will be taken by all commanders to insure strict discipline and that all troops be held in readiness fully prepared for any eventuality.

"8. Division and brigade commanders will personally communicate these orders to all organizations."

Signal corps wires, telephones and runners were used in carrying the orders and so well did the big machine work that even patrol commanders had received the orders well in advance of the hour.

Apparently the Germans also had been equally diligent in getting the orders to their front line. Notwithstanding the hard fighting they did Sunday to hold back the Americans, the Germans were able to bring the firing to an abrupt end at the scheduled hour.

The staff and field officers of the American army were disposed early in the day to approach the hour of eleven with lessened activity. The day began with less firing and doubtless the fighting would have ended according to plan, had there not been a sharp resumption on the part of German batteries. The Americans looked upon this as wantonly useless. It was then that orders were sent to the battery commanders for increased fire.

Although there was no reason for it, German ruthlessness was still rampant Sunday, stirring the American artillery in the region of Dun-Sur-Meuse and Mouzay to greater activity. Six hundred aged men and women and children were in Mouzay when the Germans attacked it with gas. There was only a small detachment of American troops there and the town no longer was of strategic value. However, it was made the direct target of shells filled with phosgene. The enemy hurled them into the town until every street reeked with gas.

Not contented with this, the Germans again drenched the place with gas last night, even while they were evacuating Stenay, a few miles to the north. Prompt work by the Americans saved most of the civilians from serious consequences.

Poorly clad and showing plainly evidences of malnutrition, the inhabitants crowded about the Americans, kissing their hands and hugging them as deliverers. They declared they had had no meat for six weeks. They virtually had been prisoners-of-war for four years and were overwhelmed with joy when they learned that an armistice was probable.

The little children between 6 and 10 years spoke German alternately with French. It was the first time they had seen Americans and they showed plainly their amazement.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 4 p. m., by The Associated Press.—Germany has requested the president of the United States, according to a German wireless message from Berlin, to arrange immediately for the opening of peace negotiations, there being a pressing danger of famine.

France as well as the victims of the war in France and Belgium.

NAVY NOT TO RELAX

Seas to Be Patrolled and Strict Watch to be Kept.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Until German submarines and other warcraft designated in the armistice terms have been strangled and the remainder of the enemy's naval forces disarmed, Secretary Daniels said today, the American navy will in no way relax its vigilance. Instructions to this effect are assumed to be already in the hands of the commanders of all ships.

The navy department, Mr. Daniels said, had not been officially notified early today of the situation as to the German fleet, said to be under control of revolutionary committees of the soldiers' and workmen's council.

Detailed instructions for the turning over of the surrendered ships and other steps for naval disarmament were not contained in the armistice itself, but were communicated in attached notes which have since been communicated to Washington.

With the German army presumably under orders from Berlin, the situation of the German fleet would be critical if they defied the Berlin authorities. Shore batteries could soon compel them to put to sea and the allied naval power concentrated for the task undoubtedly would make short work of them. Officers here can see no real threat of a renewal of hostilities because they believe the crews of the German ships realize the utter hopelessness of their situation if they attempt defiance.

ITALIAN COUNT GIVES RECEPTION

President and Wife Attend Joint Celebration of End of War and King's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson attended a reception given tonight by Count Machie Di Celleri, the Italian ambassador, at his home the occasion being a joint celebration of the birthday anniversary of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, the victory of the Italian armies over Austria and the end of the war.

The president was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and the other guests included members of the cabinet and the diplomatic representatives of the allied governments. It was the first diplomatic function Mr. Wilson had attended since the United States entered the war. He was congratulated by representatives of all the allied nations on the victorious conclusion of hostilities.

RULER LEAVES THRONE

Emperor Charles Has Abdicated Is Late Report From Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 8:46 a. m.—Emperor Charles of Austria has abdicated, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company quoting private advices from Vienna.

The abdication of Emperor Charles has been suggested several times in these reports have been confirmed. On October 29, it was reported that he had fled from Vienna, but this report was denied by a Berlin newspaper, which said he was at the Austrian capital on October 30, and that he had been cordially received by the people while going about the city. The most recent report in connection with Emperor Charles was received on November 2, when it was said that he had announced his intention to abdicate.

Emperor Charles I of Austria, King of Hungary, was an unpromising major in an Austrian infantry regiment when the shot of the assassin who killed the Archduke Francis Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, made him the heir apparent to the throne in the "Hawk's Castle" on the banks of the River Aar. Two hundred or more monarchs of this historic house of Hapsburg ruled for centuries the land of Magyar, Slav and Teutonic—centuries of bloodshed, tyranny and aggression—and sleep their last sleep in the wonderful crypt of the Capuchin church in Vienna.

Emperor Francis Joseph, the aged predecessor of the youthful Charles, seeing "the handwriting on the wall," had hoped to write the discordant elements among his 9,000,000 subjects whose racial antagonism were complicated by the absorption by Austria of the Serbian provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908.

It was the Archduke Francis Ferdinand's determination to bring about a tri-une empire made up of Magyar, Slav and German states, it is generally believed, that led to his assassination. He was a keen sportsman, an excellent shot and motorist. Frequently he was seen in the parks of Vienna wheeling one of his young dukes in a baby perambulator.

When he acceded to the throne on December 30, 1916, Austria-Hungary, torn by years of war, saw the first faint gleams of possible peace.

The course of the new ruler was regulated largely from Berlin and for the first six months of his reign Austria-Hungary was regarded as a mere German state. Hindenburg's successes in Galicia in 1916, in which Charles shared as a commander in the field, gave the young monarch a prestige which enabled him to hold the Austrians to the Central Powers until the collapse of Bulgaria and Turkey and the final crash.

Numerous peace overtures and manoeuvres characterized the diplomacy of the dual monarchy after Francis Joseph's death, precipitated doubtless by bread riots and other outbreaks throughout Austria. Unable to maintain his pledge to the German Emperor "to continue the war to the end," Charles made use of the famous "Dear Sixtus" letter, an autographed missive written in April, 1918, to Prince Sixtus de Bourbon for transmission to the French government in which the monarch said France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine was "justified."

Although the letter was denounced as a "forgery" in Vienna, the Foreign Office claiming it had been written by a French ecclesiastic who had been acting as confessor to the Empress Zita, subsequent events proved its authenticity. It was the first revelation of the break between the German Emperor and his vassal king. Previously Emperor Charles had indicated his desire for peace, however, in speeches before the Reichsrat. In December, 1917, he declared his willingness to conclude peace with the Allies if they would guarantee the integrity of Austria-Hungary.

Conditions in the dual monarchy were rapidly growing worse. There were many cabinet changes and assassinations. The Magyars, Czechs, Slovaks and other nationalities were clamoring for constitutional reforms and autonomous government.

Thereafter Charles' lot was far from being a happy one. He was reported to have refused to send Austrian troops to the western battlefield despite the German Emperor's impotency. In every way he endeavored to stem the tide of revolution which seemed to be rising. He promised all kinds of reforms and as a sop to his discontented subjects pardoned 24 prisoners awaiting trial at Sarajevo for high treason.

In October, 1918, he announced plans for the federalization of Austria-Hungary and in an address to the Hungarian Diet frankly admitted his throne was in "peril." A day or two later Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian republicans, announced the success of a bloodless revolution in Budapest and declared Hungary a free and independent state. Still later the German and other provinces declared their purpose to become autonomous entities, and the house of the Hapsburgs, once the leader of the Holy Roman Empire, seemed to be about to collapse like a house of cards.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—President Poincaré received Marshal Foch today and congratulated him warmly on the signing of the armistice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—War-time Washington celebrated noisily the advent of peace.

The demonstration was getting well under way when President Wilson drove to the capitol to read to Congress the terms imposed upon defeated Germany and it continued uninterrupted until far into the night.

The city's thousands swirled and eddied through the streets welcoming the end of the war with confetti, tin horns and tumult, while automobiles and trucks loaded with people with horns going at full blast paraded in an endless circle over Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the treasury building.

The appearance of units in the army, navy and marine corps in the parade in the afternoon inaugurating the united war work campaign for a fund of \$175,000,000 for welfare work among soldiers and sailors was made the occasion for renewed efforts by the crowds in cheering and noise-making.

The president reviewed the pageant from the executive office gate to the white house grounds and each of the marchers—soldiers, sailors and civilians—with the throng of spectators, saluted or cheered the executive.

In the midst of Washington's peace celebration tonight, President Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson seated beside him, drove down Pennsylvania avenue through throngs of shouting merry-makers. He was recognized by few.

The greatest day in the history of nations has dawned. The German militaristic classes—arrogant beyond expression—are in defeat.

Kaiser and crown prince are in flight—refugees in an alien country. Germanic kings and potentates no longer hold their sway.

The allied arms are triumphant. Imperialistic Germany has met the fate that ultimately must come to any country that seeks to rule the world.

Deserted by all her allies, Germany, on her knees, is accepting terms of capitulation which amount virtually to a complete surrender. Except for actual hostile military invasion, the once great European power, whose monarch's ambition was to dominate over all, is in complete defeat.

Beaten on the field of battle, the edict of the allied chief command is that the German armies shall retire into their own home land from all invaded territory. Impotent as the German armies shall be, as impotent also shall be the German fleets. Colonies are lost, and the hand that sought to reach out and attain additional territory is withered by the ruling of the supreme war council at Versailles.

Reparation and restitution in full compensation of all kinds, is to be made by Germany for all the disaster that has followed her armies and those of her allies throughout the world war.

Handwriting on the Wall
The handwriting was on the wall for Germany. Her troops had fought valiantly throughout the more than four years of warfare. But what has been considered in Germany as invincible army was beaten in feats of arms by the allied powers. Even before Germany's allies deserted her the strength of the entente allies had become apparent. Unprepared, they had resisted for more than three years the assaults of an enemy who had been preparing for combat since the Franco-Prussian war.

With a determination that could never recognize defeat, Belgium, France, Italy, and Serbia were overrun. Hard days were experienced by the allies, but the smile of hopefulness of satisfaction in ultimate success—never faded. When finally the United States was drawn into the war by Germany's continued violations of international law and of the precepts of humanity, the gleam of the dawn of victory for world democracy rose in the sky.

On the field of battle in France and Belgium the Germans were fast being defeated when they flew the white flag of submission and asked for terms of peace. Everywhere, from the Belgian coast to the Moselle river, the allies were pressing them. It was only a matter of time when their armies were to be decisively beaten on the battlefield. Their great fortified lines of resistance had crumbled successively under the impetus of the attacks of their foes. They were being harried everywhere from pillar to post. Even the great Rhine fortifications, it was foreseen, would prove no barrier to the onward rush of the victorious armies. Hence Germany, deserted by her allies, recognized that defeat stared her in the face and capitulated.

For Germany as a nation—shorn of her imperialistic and militaristic powers—the defeat may not prove in the long run of disadvantage. Already the revolutions throughout the country are tending toward democratization which may prove the salvation of a country once controlled by war lords.

Fighting on the battlefronts ended at six o'clock Monday morning, eastern time in the United States. The armies of the allied forces at that time—even to the second—were hard harrying the enemy.

The British troops were fighting their foes across the Belgian frontier.

MAMMOTH VICTORY CELEBRATIONS IN ALL CITIES OF U. S.

Demonstrations Such as Were Never Seen Before in America Welcome Signing of the Armistice—People in Frenzy of Excitement Everywhere.

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In Belgium. The French had all but cleared the Germans from northern France. The Americans were driving northward up the Meuse and Moselle rivers, threatening the enemy with capitulation by envelopment.

The hostilities ended on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918. The American infantrymen, in true sportsman-like fashion kept the time. Their eyes were on their wrist watches as they advanced up the Meuse and Moselle sectors in the fear that they would fire a shot after the stipulated time for the cessation of hostilities arrived. Not one whit less exact in their sportsmanship were the American artillerymen behind the line, who awaited to the second the time for the calling off of the fighting and then loosed from their big guns—a thousand of them—a rain of shells as a parting salute to the defeated foe.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Demonstrations such as have never before been seen in Philadelphia, welcomed the signing of the armistice. From early morning until late tonight the city was in almost a frenzy of excitement and patriotism. Parade after parade came through the central streets which were jammed with shouting crowds that threw confetti, blew horns and whistles and used many other means to make a noise. Factory whistles blew continuously from before dawn until tonight.

A general holiday was declared. All factories, mills and stores closed for the day and thousands of the workers rushed to the center of the city to celebrate. Traffic was badly tied up but the crowds were unusually good-natured and sang and cheered as they marched the streets.

Mayor Smith headed a procession of celebrators who marched from city hall to historic Independence hall. Another big parade to the shrine of Liberty was under the leadership of Governor-elect William C. Sproul.

DAY REPLETE WITH PARADES.
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.—A mammoth victory celebration at convention hall here tonight marked the climax of a day replete with parades, jollification rallies and streets crowded with people who were armed with every sort of noise-making device. Practically all business was suspended.

All saloons were ordered closed at 6:30 o'clock tonight to remain so until 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. The police also issued an order tonight that all shooting must cease.

There was practically no disorder here today, but the authorities felt that precautions were necessary after darkest set in.

Seven Persons Killed
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—Seven persons were killed and a score or more injured during the day's demonstrations. All of the fatalities and injuries were due to accident—the reckless firing of weapons or automobile speeders.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 11.—Riotous scenes attended the celebration here tonight of peace. Thousands of soldiers and sailors took possession of the city, wrecking street cars, raiding restaurants, breaking plate glass windows and building bonfires in the streets from smashed delivery wagons and other wreckage. No casualties were reported.

The city's street car service was demoralized by the celebration, the soldiers and sailors taking charge of the cars after driving away the crews. Alleged unreasonable prices for food were said to have been responsible for the raids on restaurants. Foodstuffs were carried off and considerable property damage done.

The soldiers engaging in the demonstrations were from the several embarkation camps in this city and vicinity.

After the mobs had forced suspension of street car service, the closing of every business place on the principal streets and had done thousands of dollars damage, two companies of guard troops were ordered out and at midnight they were patrolling the streets.

The troops have the situation under control.

A number of people were slightly hurt. Major Percy Hamilton, who attempted to remonstrate with the rioters, was struck by a brick thrown by a sailor. A number of arrests were made.

RENO, Nov. 11.—Reno was still celebrating at a late hour. All day long bells have rung, whistles blown, bands played and people cheered. Cowboys have come 100 miles off the range by horse and automobile to lend their voices.

Indians off the reservation are celebrating too. Shooting is under ban but occasionally some one "lams loose" with his trusty six-shooter and the police look away. The town has been a bedlam since midnight and the crowds, instead of tiring, are growing noisier with each addition of celebrants from the surrounding ranches and towns.