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## GERMANY IN HANDS OF REVOLUTIONISTS WHO DETHRONE ALL KINGS AND PRINCES

People Arise in Revolt, Stop All Industry By Strikes, Seize the Reins of Government and Set Up a Number of Small Republics---Some Fighting at Berlin and Kiel, But Bloodshed Is Generally Avoided---Herr Egbert, Social-Democratic Leader, Is Chief Factor in Berlin.

All Germany is in the hands of revolutionists, according to dispatches from Copenhagen and Amsterdam. There is said to have been comparatively little bloodshed in the transfer of power. There was some fighting in Berlin and some at Kiel, but resistance was comparatively slight. Government is administered by soldiers and workmen's councils pending the formation of a more stable government.

Delayed dispatches state that in the course of the forenoon Saturday the formation of a new government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily went over to the new government.

The leaders of the deputations of the Social Democratic party declared they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accord with the people's government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon, in the offices and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn.

The business of the imperial chancellor is being carried on by the Social Democratic deputy, Herr Egbert. It is presumed that apart from the representatives of the recent majority group three independent Social Democrats will enter the future government. Strikes in all industries hastened the collapse of the empire.

Serious food difficulties are expected in Germany due to the stoppage of trains. The council of the regency will take the most drastic steps to reestablish order.

The Rennish Westphalian Zeitung, says an Amsterdam dispatch, announces that Eutin, the capital of the principality of Luebeck, is in the hands of the soldiers' council. Many persons, both civil and military, have been shot.

Railway stations in the entire industrial section of Germany from Dortmund to Duisburg have been occupied by the soldiers councils. There were no disorders. Essen, where the great Krupp steel works are situated, is reported to have fallen to the workmen among the first places. Lieutenant Krupp von Gohlen und Halbach the head of the Krupp works, and his wife, were arrested. A republic has been proclaimed in Poland under the presidency of Deputy Daszynski.

## KAISER SHIVERS WHEN ABDICATION PAPER IS PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE.

Emperor William signed a letter of abdication Saturday morning at German grand headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Hindenburg, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam.

The German crown prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly afterward. It is reported that King Ludwig of Bavaria and King Frederick August of Saxony have also abdicated.

The ex-kaiser and the crown prince were expected to take leave of their troops Saturday.

Before placing his signature to the document an urgent message from Philip Schiedemann, who was a Socialist member of the imperial cabinet without portfolio, was handed to the emperor. He read it with a shiver. Then he signed the paper, saying:

"It may be for the good of Germany."

### THE GERMANY DOWNFALLEN.

(Associated Press Comment.) The German people, for a generation the obedient and submissive servants of their war lord, for more than four years his pliant instruments in ravaging the world, have spoken a new word, and the old Germany is gone.

From the confused, sometimes conflicting and often delayed, advices from Germany in the last two days, it is now apparent that William, emperor and king, is stripped of his powers. He is now plain William Hohenzollern, a fugitive in Holland. With his fall topples into ruin William's mad design to rule the world.

Little is certainly known of the present situation in Germany, for that country is in the first days of its new venture. It is not clear whether the old regime has been permanently dislodged or whether the new authorities are merely sacrificing the chief figureheads of kaiserism in the hope of obtaining an easier peace. It appears probable that no one in Germany knows.

Revolution is spreading rapidly, and from the fact that a Socialist is now chancellor it may be gathered that the object of the revolution is not merely the quick ending of the war, but the complete severance of the political ties which still bind the nation with its past.

For the allies the problem has changed. The countries which fought Germany and her vassals for more than four years have emerged from it completely triumphant, but within the borders of the countries which menaced the peace of the world stalks revolt, famine and anarchy. The world's next task may be to restore order in the desolated empires. It may be the lot of the forces which have successfully contested Germany's greed for power to save her from the fate she imposed on Russia.

The German empire was the last of the great autocracies whose fall marks the real significance of the war. Germany, holding on until the last, kept up the hopeless struggle until Field Marshal Hindenburg's prophetic words, earlier in the war, came true. The side with the strongest

nerve, he said, would win. It was the crumbling of the home front that made it impossible for Germany, notwithstanding her great armies in the field, to carry on any longer.

The collapse of Germany brings the eclipse of the German idea of the state, as opposed to the doctrine of individual rights, to which the nation clung with hardly a dissenting voice until recently. Under this regime there was developed a nation of which militarism was the embodiment, which murdered and plundered, was heedless of the rights of the individual and made terrorism a matter of studied policy.

### WSS HOOPER GIVEN TASK OF FEEDING HUNGRY WORLD

U. S. Food Administrator Will Go to Europe to Direct Relief for Liberated Peoples and Prevent Starvation

Immediate arrangements are to be made by the American and allied governments for supplying the food necessary for the rehabilitation of the people of northern France and Belgium and the demoralized civil populations in southern Europe.

America's part in the program is to be under the direction of Food Administrator Hoover, who organized the commission for relief in Belgium, and of which he is still chairman. The state department announced Saturday that President Wilson had requested Mr. Hoover to take charge for the government in cooperation with the various governments concerned of the organization of measures for the projected food relief and to proceed at once to Europe to begin his task.

Mr. Hoover, it is learned, is to be accompanied by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, who will be able to furnish instant information as to shipping facilities the United States can supply. His presence, therefore, is expected to facilitate the framing of the program as the measures of relief will depend to some extent on the movement of food stores in Australia and other countries where they have accumulated through the lack of tonnage to move them during the war.

## WORLD WAR ENDED MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11 FIGHTING CONTINUES UNTIL LAST MINUTE

Last Fifteen Minutes Devoted to Firing Farewell Shots By Allied Armies From Guns of All Sizes---Allied Troops Halted By Marshal Foch on Lines Reached at 11 O'clock---Kaiser and Crown Prince Flee to Holland.

The world war ended Monday, November 11, at 11 a. m., Paris time. This was 6 a. m., Washington time, and 3 a. m. our time. The armistice was signed one hour earlier by the German representatives. As soon as the signatures were made Foch began calling the allied commanders and notifying them that peace had come.

The news that an armistice had been signed reached the American lines fifteen minutes before eleven and this fifteen minutes was celebrated by firing as many shots as possible into the German positions before the war expired. Guns of all sizes were put into action and a blaze of fire marked the lines.

Marshal Foch's orders were terse and to the point. They were: "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."

The greatest war in human history is over. With it ends the reign of autocracy in the warring nations. The kaiser and his family, and the crown prince and his family, have taken refuge in Holland. Emperor Karl of Austria has fled to Switzerland. The minor princes and kings of the central empires have been dethroned and are mostly in exile in foreign lands. The people of Germany have taken over the government and a number of republics are rising out of the ruins of the empire.

All draft calls are off until further notice. In all probability there will be no further notice. Provost Marshal Crowder announces that if men are needed they will be called later, but this need is not expected to arise. The announcement came just in time to stop the entraining of seven boys from this county.

## MUST EXPECT HARSH TERMS.

Premier Lloyd George, when news of the signing of the armistice came to him, said: "Germany had a choice today, but she would have had none tomorrow. She is ruined outside and inside. The allies have no designs on the German people, but they intend to secure beyond all doubt the freedom of the world."

"The recklessness that placed the world in such awful agony must expect a stern reckoning. The British empire never stood higher in the councils of the world than it stands today. The next few years are charged with the fate of Britain and the empire. Let Britons lift up the country to a position it never held before."

"We do not seek a yard of real German soil. We are not going to commit that folly."

"Germany is enduring the worst of all punishments today. We should be unwise, however, if we forget that we must impose justice. Divine justice, which is the foundation of civilization, must be suffered."

"Some wondered why the Versailles conference was so long in presenting its terms to Germany. The delay was not due to any disagreement between the allies, but because they were engaged in knocking the props from under our principal enemy."

"I am a believer in the knockout blow. Germany's reckless wantonness was with the full consent of the people. We must bear that in mind. The terms must be such as to prevent a repetition of the wantonness and recklessness which placed the world in such awful agony. Germany must expect a stern reckoning."

### ALBERT L. RALPH.

Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Ralph of Landing were notified by the War department, Thursday, of the death of their son, Albert L. Ralph, on the battlefield in France.

This is the first death, and the only one so far as known, among the boys who enlisted or were drafted from this county. David Davis, an Arbon boy who recently gave up his life, went from Gooding county.

Albert Ralph was a member of the 347th machine gun battalion, and met death during the first drive on Sedan, October 29. In the same company with him was another Landing boy, a friend from early boyhood, Elmer Hartley.

Albert Ralph was born in Brigham City, Utah, and would have been 24 years of age on the 7th of November, the day his parents received the notice of his death. About nineteen years ago he came with his parents to the Rockland valley, where he grew to manhood. He was educated at the Utah Agricultural college at Logan.

Mr. Ralph joined the colors in September, 1917, and received the greater part of his training at Camp Lewis. He reached France last June and for some time preceding his death had been actively engaged on the front with his battalion.

In addition to his parents, Mr. Ralph is survived by four brothers and four sisters. The brothers are E. T. Ralph of Salt Lake, R. T. Ralph of Smithfield, Utah, L. N. and W. W. Ralph of Rockland. The sisters are Mrs. Lorenzo Stahl and Miss Ada Ralph of Salt Lake; Miss Clara Ralph of Rockland, and Mrs. William Jeppson of Brigham City.

This Means All of Us. "Go harder, the need is greater than ever. Don't slacken anywhere along the line. The war is ended, but its horrors have not. Don't be misled by the idea that there is no further need of welfare work among the soldiers. Now, more than ever before, do our heroic boys need the helping hand, the friendly service, of the seven welfare organizations. The United War Work campaign must be finished. Make Idaho the first across the top with her quota. A Thanksgiving offering that peace is about to come to the world."—Richard E. Randall, State Campaign Manager for the United War Work Drive. Idaho.

## NOT QUITTING, SAYS GOODING.

Issues Statement in Which He Indicates That He is Just Getting Ready to Fight.

Frank R. Gooding has issued the following statement to the people of Idaho, as his comment on the results of the election.

"It is not unusual in a great fight like the one we have had in Idaho that someone should be called upon to make sacrifices."

As soon as I learned the true conditions in Idaho I knew the state could be saved only through a campaign of education, exposing Townley, LeSeuer and his gang, showing them up to the people in their true light."

Someone had to make the fight for Idaho and I would rather have made the fight and lost than not to have made the fight and won for, after all, a seat in the United States senate is an empty honor compared with a place in the hearts of the good people of Idaho. There is only one thing worth living for in this world and that is the respect of the people. A public servant, or a man who serves the people as a public servant and retires from office without the respect of the good people of the state or nation would better have never served the people at all.

Many things are very gratifying to me in this campaign, one of which is that I had the support of a large per cent of the laboring men of the state. Especially is this true of the railroad men in Pocatello and other places. The I. W. W. forces have been for years trying to poison the laboring men against me. I want to assure the laboring men of this state that wherever the fortunes of life carry me, in the future as in the past, I shall always be their friend. For fourteen years of my early life I worked for days pay and I know and understand that if this government is to prosper the laboring man's interest must be considered and he must be given a square deal. What we want in this country and must have is a square deal. What we want and must have in this country is a square deal all around and that is what I have always fought for, as my record shows.

If anyone thinks this fight is over because election day is past they have made a mistake. I promised the people in the campaign that I should continue my fight against anarchy, treason and rebellion until the end. Many new people have come to the state since I had the honor of serving Idaho as chief executive and I am glad to

have them know something through me of the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg and the blot left upon the fair name of Idaho by the acquittal of Haywood and Pettibone of the greatest crime ever committed on American soil.

I had but one thought in this fight and that was to educate the people as far as possible to the danger of such men as Townley and LeSeuer and those associated with them, who, it is proven conclusively by court records, were in sympathy with Bill Haywood and the I. W. W. organization—the greatest criminals this country has ever produced.

It is this element that the good citizenship must fight against all the time and I accept my defeat with the knowledge that for the time at least I have saved Idaho from the greatest disgrace that can come to any commonwealth—the success of Townley, LeSeuer and McKaig.

It is gratifying to me to know that the state ticket is elected by an overwhelming majority and that both the house and senate will be safely republican, and now the only question is what the majority will be.

I have confidence in Mr. Davis and those elected with him on the state ticket. I am satisfied that the people can look forward to a clean, vigorous administration that will mean much for the upbuilding of Idaho."

Indicted for Aircraft Frauds. The names of three men recently indicted in the federal district court at Chicago on charges of conspiracy in connection with the aircraft inspection service, were made public Saturday. The known defendants are Lucian M. Simpson, Vincennes, Indiana; Clarence I. Hogue, who was formerly in charge of the Chicago office of the service, and E. J. Coner, formerly of Oak Park, Ill., but now in Washington, D. C.

Death of Mrs. Nathan Perry. Mrs. Nathan Perry died at Rockland last night, of influenza. A husband and two small children survive her. At her bedside when death came were Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch of Rigby, father and mother of the deceased.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS POSTPONED. The teachers' examinations for November 2 has been indefinitely postponed. HARRIS Co.