

# GERMANY'S NAVAL POWER EXPUNGED

MIGHTY FLEET OF TEUTONS NOW IN HANDS OF ALLIES.

## ABIDE BY ARMISTICE TERMS

Gigantic Surrender Unprecedented in All Naval History—Five Big American Warships Take Part—A Spectacle Never to Be Forgotten.

Edinburgh, Nov. 25.—Germany as a naval power ceased to exist on Nov. 21. The heart of her mighty fleet—fourteen 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 plans. 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 twin columns of allied ships which overlapped the Germans at each end. The enemy craft are now anchored in the firth, under guard as prisoners.

Event Without Precedent. A surrender on 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. An Associated Press correspondent to whom is credited with writing this article, 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."

But for the most part, both officers and men were silent. They realized they were witnessing the climacteric 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 columns at 9:20 o'clock in the morning, dolefully following their British pilot, 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 guns in position for prompt annihilation of the enemy's forces if their mission proved to be other than peaceful.

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 Rodman, who said to the correspondent before sailing: "There is not the slightest probability of any trouble, but we are overlooking no chances against making the wind up of this show a big success."

Ship Line 14 Miles Long. The main allied fleet extending over a line fourteen miles long in the Firth of Forth began to weigh anchor at 1 o'clock a. m. The Scotch mist which for days had obscured the harbor was swept away by a stiff breeze, and the moon shone brilliantly out of a clear sky. The ships quickly took their stations in the long double line they held throughout the day. British battle cruisers led the way, followed by dreadnaughts. Admiral Beatty's flagship, the Queen Elizabeth, led the squadron in the northern column. The American warships fell into line behind Admiral Beatty's craft balancing a British squadron similar in power in the opposite file.

The rendezvous was approximately fifty miles distant and the ships gauged their speed to arrive at the appointed place at 8 o'clock. At 9 o'clock a signal summoned the men into battle stations, except for the officers on the bridges, the ship's companies were hidden behind bulwarks of steel. When dawn broke, the sea was again covered with mist which reduced the visibility to less than 8,000 yards.

German Fleet Arrives. Eyes straining through the murky haze finally were rewarded. Off the starboard bow, the Cardiff, trailing an observation kite balloon, came steaming in. Close behind her came the first of the German ships, the great battle cruiser Seydlitz, which was flying the flag of Commodore Togo. After her came four others of the same type, the Derfflinger, Von Der Tann, Hindenburg and Moltke. They moved along three cable lengths apart.

Immediately following them were nine dreadnaughts, the Friedrich der Grosse, flagship of Rear Admiral Von Reuter, the Koenig Albert, Kaiser, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bayern, Markgraf, Prinz Regent, Luitpold and the Grosser Kurfuerst.

Three miles astern of the battleships came seven light cruisers, the Karlsruhe, bearing the ensign of Commodore Harder; the Frankfurt, Emden, Burnberg, Brummer, Cohn and Bremen.

Then came another gap of three miles and German destroyers came steaming in five columns abreast with ten destroyers to a column. Six miles separated the allied columns and squarely between them the Cardiff brought her charges all steaming at the stimulated speed of ten knots. As ordered, their guns were in regular fore and aft positions and as far as powerful classes could determine there was no sign to provoke suspicion. Over the Germans crept a British dirigible, which acted as eyes for the allied ships, which, although the fog had lifted, were still too distant for accurate observation.

When the leading German ships had reached the western end of the flanking columns the allied ships put about in squadrons. Quickly reforming their lines, they proceeded to escort the enemy in to the Firth of Forth. By noon the last wisp of fog had dispersed and a splendid view of the vast array of war craft could be obtained. Holding steadily to its course, the great fleet reached May Island at 2 o'clock. The captive Germans were piloted to anchorages assigned to them and British ships from the southern column closed in as guards. The northern column steamed on to the regular anchorage higher up the Firth.

Inspection parties from the grand fleet boarded the Germans to make sure that all conditions of the armistice were observed. The enemy vessels will be interned in Scapa flow. Part of the crews will remain for maintenance work and the remainder will be returned to Germany soon.

King Visits U. S. Squadron. King George's visit to the American flagship, New York, the day previous to the surrender, was a notable occasion throughout. British destroyers were streaming out of the harbor to take up advanced positions to act as a screen for the grand fleet and the portentousness of their mission gave a note of solemnity to the gala scene on the New York. As soon as the royal party stepped aboard the royal ensign was hoisted to the masthead. This was the first time since the United States entered the war that any ceremonial punctilio has been observed. King George was touched by the sight of his standard snapping in the breeze above the Stars and Stripes and expressed his appreciation.

King George, the Prince of Wales, Admiral Beatty and other members of the visiting party were received by Admirals Rodman and Sims and other officers of the fleet. They made a quick tour back between long lines of marines standing stiffly at attention and sailors manning the rails. The party then went below to the admiral's cabin, where it visited for half an hour.

The king appeared to have a fine time. Formalities were abandoned. Admirals Beatty, Sims and Rodman were in high spirits and their good natured bantering kept the whole party laughing. It was an interesting manifestation of the extremely cordial and intimate relations cementing Great Britain and America. King George voiced the brotherly feelings of the two navies, with a suggestion that arrangements might well be made for joint maneuvers every year by the American and British fleets. His proposal was heartily seconded by the American officers. As the king entered the royal barge, the order came from the officer on the bridge to the sailors and marines, "three cheers for the king of England." Cheers were given with such a will that they brought an answering cheer from the men on the 100 ships of the American squadron.

America's Sea Losses. Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—The loss of 145 American passenger and merchant vessels of 354,449 tons and 775 lives through acts of the enemy during the period from the beginning of the world war to the cessation of hostilities November 11, is shown by figures made public a few days ago by the department of commerce's bureau of navigation. The report does not include several vessels, the loss of which has not been established as due to acts of the enemy.

Estimates Belgium's Loss. Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Belgium's loss from German occupation was placed by Prof. Paul Van Den Ven, of the Belgian embassy, at between \$4,000,000,000 and \$6,000,000,000.

No Trace of British Prisoners. London, Nov. 25.—A "white paper" on the treatment of British prisoners in Turkey, just issued, says that of 16,383 prisoners taken by the Turks, 3,250 are reported to be dead, while no trace can be found of 2,222 others.



1—General view of Prague, capital of the new Czecho-Slovak republic. 2—American engineers and infantrymen rebuilding a road in war-shattered France. 3—President Wilson inspecting an American Handley Page bombing plane which flew from Mineola to Washington, 230 miles, in three hours.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Armies of Allied Nations on Their Triumphant March to the Rhine.

## GERMANY SURRENDERS FLEET

### President Wilson Prepares to Leave for Europe to Take Part in the Peace Conference—Ukrainian Government Overthrown by Anti-Bolsheviks.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The triumphant march to the Rhine by the armies of the allies has been going on steadily all week. At last these brave troops move forward really "with hands playing and banners flying," and as they pass through the cities, towns and hamlets of northern France and Belgium the people of those places, released from years of barbarous slavery to the Huns, give them hysterical welcome. From holes where they had been hidden since the summer of 1914 their national flags are brought forth to decorate the buildings and streets and the ruins left by the invaders, and everywhere homemade specimens of the Stars and Stripes fly with the other banners. The wild joy of the inhabitants is pathetic in the extreme, and especially in Alsace and Lorraine, which is occupied by the Third American army together with the French under General Mangin. Those "lost provinces," now regained, have ever remained loyal at heart to France and they welcomed the Poles and the doughboys with open arms.

For Lorraine the great demonstration took place in Metz, which was entered by Mangin's army on Tuesday. That general was injured the day before when his horse fell, but Marshal Petain was there and, standing before the statue of Marshal Ney in the main square, reviewed the troops. The inhabitants had overturned the German statues in the city and made the place gay with the allied flags and with their own national costumes. Similar scenes were witnessed in Strassburg and other cities of Alsace. Near the Swiss border the French troops first reached the Rhine.

The American army of occupation, commanded by General Dickman, and about 250,000 strong, marched across the old German frontier into Lorraine and swung to the northward into Luxemburg, the marines on its right passing into Belgium. In the grand duchy no less than elsewhere the Yankees were enthusiastically greeted. Their advance was made all ways with due caution, however, and the task of moving so large an army forward steadily and keeping up its supplies and communications was performed in perfect manner.

Meanwhile the British and Belgian armies of occupation were keeping pace with their allies, advancing through Belgium close on the heels of the retreating Germans.

Everywhere the victors found vast stores of weapons and materials which the Huns left in accordance with the stipulations of the armistice, and in general it was said the Germans were carrying out the terms imposed on them. There was pillaging in some places, and occasionally a storehouse was blown up, but these instances were comparatively infrequent. The worst charge against the conquered foe related to the released allied prisoners. Many of these, usually sick and half starved, were merely turned loose to make their way to their friends as best they might. England sent to Berlin a stern protest against such violations of the armistice terms.

The allied fleets have passed through the Dardanelles to the Black sea, and allied troops have been landed in Constantinople and on the Gallipoli peninsula. In what was Austria-Hungary the process of occupation also goes on. French troops having entered Budapest.

At sea the surrender of the Germans was signaled last week by the turning over to the allies of the German high seas fleet and many submarines. These vessels were met by British warships and escorted to port, the submarines to Harwich and the battleships and cruisers to the Firth of Forth. The Huns, who have never shown good faith except under compulsion, were watched with utmost care. They were silent and elingated but attempted no treachery. The vessels they surrendered were dirty and stripped of nonessentials but otherwise were in working condition.

Conditions in Germany still are chaotic and Premier Ebert is not having his own way by any means. He decided that there should be a constituent assembly as soon as the franchise lists could be made out, but the soldiers' and workmen's council at Berlin declined this, demanding instead the summoning of a general soldiers' and workmen's congress "in order to make a decision as to the future of Germany." The extremists are in the great majority there and their strength is reported to be growing in many other German cities. The Socialist government is striving in various ways to bring to bear influences that may mitigate the rigors of the armistice and peace terms. Appeals for food continue to come, from both Germany and Austria. "If our stomachs are full we will behave much better," cry the Huns. As a matter of fact, shiploads of food for hungry Europe already have been dispatched and the Germans are making agreements by which they will be able to obtain food from Denmark, Argentina and other countries. What the United States can spare probably will not go to them, but to more deserving sufferers, and even to Russia.

Considerable stir was caused by the rumor that the former kaiser intends to return to Germany because his presence in Holland was embarrassing the queen and government of the Dutch. Wilhelmina weathered the crisis and the radical Dutch abandoned their attempt to force her to abdicate, but doubtless she would be glad to get rid of William Hohenzollern. Germany might permit him to return, though the danger of his becoming the center of a reactionary movement is recognized. However, it is to be hoped the peace treaty will settle the fates of the deposed ruler so that he need never again be considered. Charles of Austria is in better state than William, for, though he is said to be in poverty in Vienna, neither his people nor the allies have any serious charges to make against him.

President Wilson has ended the doubt as to his going to Europe by announcing that he will attend the opening of the peace conference, though he probably will not remain to preside over its sessions or take part in them. The entente governments seem to be pleased with this decision. The members of the American delegation had not been announced when this was written, but it was believed they would include former President Taft and perhaps Secretary of Agriculture Houston, as well as Secretary of State Lansing and Colonel House.

According to the Washington correspondents, the president will seek to influence the peace conference in five matters especially. These are: The creation of a league of nations to enforce peace.

An agreement to reduce military armaments.

An agreement making freedom of the seas in war as in peace subject to regulation by the league of nations.

A square deal for the German people.

Aid for Russia.

Four of these the people probably will willingly leave to Mr. Wilson and the other diplomats to settle, but the fifth, "a square deal for the German people" is calculated to arouse the apprehension of many millions of people in America and the countries of the entente. Even if they are not demanding revenge, they do demand that a square deal be given America, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and the other nations that fought the central powers and whipped them, and that Germany and her fellow conspirators get only what is left, if anything. The governments of the allied nations have kept from the knowledge of the

people many facts concerning the war and doubtless this has been wise, but they could not if they would conceal the part the German people as a whole have played. Every one of us knows that the latter, whatever their status or their politics, supported their government as long as it appeared to be winning, gloatingly approved all the crimes and outrages committed, and repudiated the leaders of the criminal conspiracy only when their failure was assured and it became necessary for them to look for some way of crawling out from under the wreck ages.

Why, then, should the president of the United States or any other representative of the powers that defeated Germany, feel it necessary to make a special plea for a square deal for the vanquished? Paraphrasing the old saying, what we demand for the Germans is plain justice, and a little of that.

Mr. Wilson is said to be especially concerned in the problem of establishing a stable government in Russia and there is reason for his concern. That distracted country has bobbed up again in the news columns and the situation there is, if possible, more complicated than ever. The new all-Russian government that was established at Omsk and recognized by most of the anti-bolshevik elements is now in control of Admiral Alexander Kolchak. The council of ministers executed a coup d'etat and made Kolchak the virtual dictator and commander of the all-Russian army and navy. He is called "supreme governor." Several opposing ministers were imprisoned. What the course of the commissioner of the allied governments will be is not known.

Along the Dvina the bolsheviks attacked the allied forces and were repulsed with heavy losses. Since then they have contented themselves with shelling the Russo-allied position from the gunboats, with which they are better supplied than their adversaries.

An event that was very gratifying to Washington and the entente capitals was the overthrow of the Ukrainian government and the capture of Kiev by anti-bolshevik troops from Astrakhan under General Denikin. This opens the way for the allies directly into the heart of Russia. While they were being ousted at home, the Ukrainians were engaged in continuous fighting with the Poles in Galicia where they had taken Lemberg, and in Bukowina, where they held Czernowitz. There, as in the Ukraine, the Ukrainians were helped by German officers.

No news has come from eastern Siberia, nor is much to be expected since its dissemination is under the control of the Japanese. The recent lifting of the censorship does not seem to apply to that region.

The government took two steps last week that aroused much comment and not a little protest. The first was an order making effective governmental control of all the marine cable systems of the United States; and the second was the consolidation of the services of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies under governmental control. Postmaster General Burleson is in control.

Congress adjourned on November 21 in order that the members might have a brief rest before the short session opens on December 2. The president has planned that all important legislation shall be held up during his absence in Europe, the scheme being to have the vice president and speaker withhold their signatures to bills passed; but considerable opposition to this plan is developing. Many leaders in congress contend that there is urgent necessity for legislation in the line of reconstruction, in which America already is being outstripped by European nations.

President Wilson signed the food production stimulation bill with the Jones rider, and consequently the United States will be "bone dry" from June 30 next until the time when the demobilization of its fighting forces has been completed. The importation of all intoxicating drinks stops at once, except that wines may be imported until May 1, 1919. The liquor interests may contest the constitutionality of the law.

# TROOPS BACK SOON

EIGHT DIVISIONS TO RETURN AT EARLY DATE, SAYS MARCH.

## DEMobilIZATION IS STARTED

Nebraska and Iowa Soldiers Included in the Units Mentioned.—Yank Casualties Over 236,000.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.—Demobilization of the American expeditionary forces already in progress with the movement homeward of sick and wounded, will be hastened by the return at an early date of eight divisions of national guard and national army troops, eight regiments of coast artillery and two brigades of field artillery. This announcement was made late last week by General March, chief of staff.

Total American casualties to November 11, when hostilities ceased, were 236,117. This includes, General March said, killed and died of wounds, died of disease, unclassified deaths, wounded, prisoners and missing.

The divisions which General March said have been designated by General Pershing to return as soon as the sick and wounded have been moved to the United States are:

National Guard: 31st (Georgia, Alabama and Florida); 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota); 88th (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia), and 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana).

National Army: 76th (New England); 84th (Kentucky, Indiana, and southern Illinois); 86th (northern Illinois, including Chicago); and 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and southern Alabama).

The coast artillery regiments to be returned as soon as possible were announced as the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 73d, 74th and 75th.

The two field artillery brigades to be brought home are the 65th and the 163d. Eighty-two aero squadrons, seventeen construction companies and seven special units from England will be brought home as soon as transportation facilities are available, General March said.

Plans of the war department call for the reduction of the American expeditionary forces to a point where they will constitute approximately thirty divisions, or about half the present strength. Further reductions will be made beyond that point if it is found that the situation warrants.

At an average strength of 40,000 men to a division, which would cover all necessary auxiliary forces, this would mean that General Pershing would retain 1,200,000 men in France.

## Massacre in Russ Capital.

Stockholm, Nov. 26.—The bolshevik have been guilty of terrible excess in Petrograd in the last few days, according to a dispatch from Abo, Finland, to the Aftonbladet. Five hundred former army officers are reported to have been murdered.

The bolshevik government, it is reported, has announced since the capture of Kazan, Simbirsk and Samara that they would have grain enough to feed the soldiers and their own partisans throughout the winter. They will not issue food to any other persons. As a result, money has lost its food-buying power, and the non-bolshevik Russians are in a desperate condition.

## Order Mooney Protest Strike.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26.—The Machinists' union of San Francisco and Oakland, and the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' union of Oakland voted to strike December 9 as a protest against the execution of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to hang December 13 as the result of his conviction of murder in connection with the Preparedness day bomb explosion here on July 22, 1916.

## No Heed to Wails of Enemy.

Paris, Nov. 26.—It is declared that Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, has said he will give no heed to protests of the German armistice delegates made through communications from Foreign Minister Solf concerning the matter of carrying out the armistice. This reply doubtless will cover any further representations that may be made by the Germans.

## Hoover Arrives in Europe.

London, Nov. 26.—Herbert C. Hoover, the American food administrator, and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, have arrived here.

## Many to Leave Great Lakes.

Great Lakes, Ill., Nov. 26.—Officers at the Great Lakes training naval station estimated that between 5,000 and 8,000 men will be released from the station as the result of Secretary Daniels' order to accept requests for release from active service. There will be no sudden rush to private life, however, as it will take several weeks to act on the applications. Men released will be those who have newly dependents, or who have businesses of their own.