

GENERAL FOCH



Commander-in-chief of allied armies who presented the armistice terms to the German delegation.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING



Commander-in-chief of the American armies in France who hastened the capitulation of Germany.

GEN. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG



British general who played a big part in bringing about the cessation of hostilities in the world's greatest war.

GREAT WORLD WAR BROUGHT TO CLOSE

NATION REJOICES WHEN ARMISTICE IS FINALLY SIGNED.

KAISER GIVES UP HIS THRONE

Hohenzollern Dynasty No More—Emperor and General Staff Flee to Holland—People's Government Set Up in Germany With Prince Maximilian at the Head.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—Bells rang, whistles shrieked and people in hundreds of cities in all parts of the United States celebrated the end of the world war immediately following the announcement early Monday morning by the State department that the armistice had been signed by the German delegation. The momentous document was signed at midnight Sunday and hostilities ceased at 6 o'clock Monday morning, Washington time.

Terms of the armistice include: Immediate retirement of the German military forces from France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. Disarming and demobilization of the German armies. Occupation by the allied and American forces of such strategic points in Germany as will make it impossible to renew hostilities.

Take Over High Seas Fleet. Delivery of part of the German high seas fleet and a certain number of submarines to the allied and American naval forces.

Disarmament of all other German warships under supervision of the allies in the town of De Teug, near Utrecht. Allied and American navies which will guard them.

Occupation of the principal German naval bases by sea forces of the victorious nations.

Release of allied and American soldiers, sailors and civilians held prisoners in Germany without reciprocal action by the associated governments.

Signs Decree of Abdication.

London, Nov. 11.—Emperor William signed a letter of abdication Saturday morning at the German grand headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Hindenburg. Just thirty-six hours before the German emissaries signed the armistice with the allied nations which meant abject surrender for Germany.

The German crown prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly afterward.

Before placing his signature to the document an urgent message from Philipp Scheidemann, who was a socialist member without portfolio in the imperial cabinet, 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 emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document

Hoover World Food Boss.

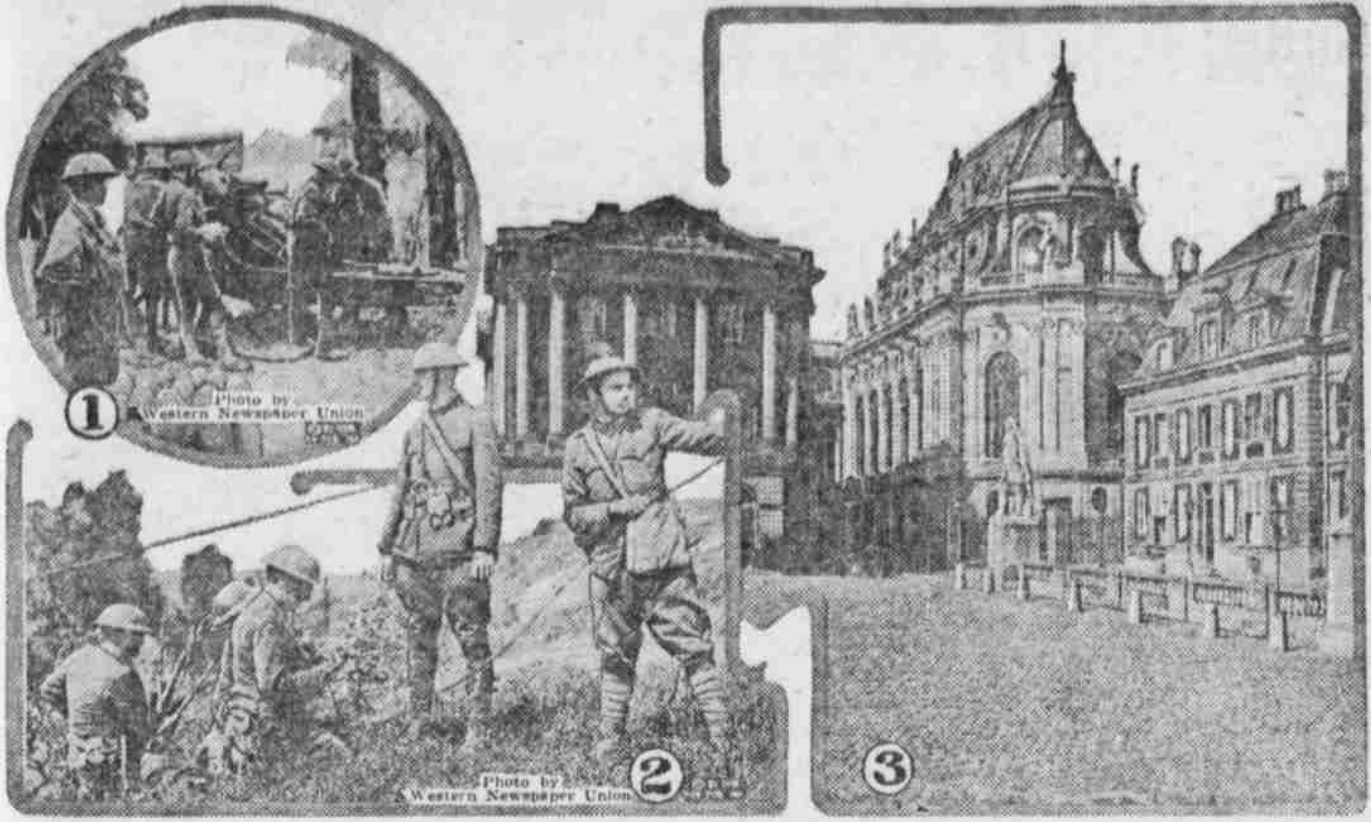
Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—Food Administrator Hoover has been requested by the president to take charge of food rations for the liberated people of Europe and to go at once to Europe on this work. The relief commission has, during the last four years, sent to the 10,000,000 people in the occupied area of Belgium, over 600 cargoes of food, comprising 120,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs and over 3,000,000,000 pounds of other foodstuffs besides 20,000,000 garments.

Peoples' Government in Control.

London, Nov. 11.—Peoples' governments have been established in the greater part of Berlin and in other cities of the kingdom and empire. Leipzig, Stuttgart, Cologne, Essen and Frankfurt have joined the revolution. In Berlin there has been some fighting between the revolutionists and reactionaries in which several persons were killed or wounded. The palace of the crown prince has been taken over by the revolutionists.

Says Sailors Refused to Fight.

London, Nov. 11.—British naval officials have been waiting hourly for a naval Armageddon and had set the stage for a great sea battle, but the arm that intended a last desperate gambling stroke was paralyzed. Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, revealed in an address at the lord mayor's banquet. "The German navy, I am convinced, was ordered out for a great battle a fortnight ago and the men would not come," he declared.



1—American gun in Lorraine which the crew named "President Wilson's Answer." 2—American field signal men repairing a severed wire near Juvigny. 3—The palace of Versailles, where the inter-allied council met to fix the armistice terms for Germany.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

World's Conflict Brought to a Close by Virtual Surrender of Germany.

HUNS BEG ARMISTICE TERMS

Emissaries Go to Marshal Foch Bearing White Flag—While Conference Is Held Allied Armies Continue to Smash the Enemy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great war is virtually ended. At the time of writing hostilities had not ceased, but the plenipotentiaries of Germany had crossed the lines to a point near Guise, bearing a white flag, and were there considering the armistice terms offered them by Marshal Foch. That they would be compelled to accept these terms was considered a foregone conclusion.

Though the terms of the armistice had not been made public, those granted to Austria and Turkey proved that Germany would be forced to accept terms that meant unconditional surrender, with all that implies. The allies were in a position to refuse to listen to anything short of that. President Wilson had notified the German high command that it would have to ask terms from Marshal Foch in the field, and in consequence Matthias Erzberger, General Winterfeld, Count von Oberdorff, General von Gruenel and Naval Captain von Salow carried the white flag to the generalissimo of the allies. Whether they were fully empowered to act for Germany was not stated, but it was supposed that if it were necessary to submit the terms to the reichstag, such action would be in the nature of a formality.

Thus, after four years and three months of terrible conflict, the great war, involving directly most of the nations of the globe, has come to a close with the utter defeat of Germany and her allies, the complete failure of the gigantic conspiracy to force upon the world the rule of militaristic autocracy.

At the expense of millions of lives and billions of treasure the reign of democracy has been established throughout the world. The price has not been too great, for the victorious nations, and perhaps some of the conquered, have been regenerated by the blood they have shed and the gold they have spent.

Her military front in the west collapsing, her home front breaking down, her people ready to revolt and her troops forming Soviets after the fashion of the Russian bolsheviks, Germany had to give up the struggle. Had the army commanders had their way, probably the fighting would have been continued for a short time longer, though hopelessly. But the internal changes had actually given the people a power they never before had enjoyed, and they brought it to bear in a way that compelled the militarists to make a speedy peace.

The revolt of the armed forces already had begun in Hamburg and Kiel and also in Schleswig, and it was reported that the revolutionists had gained control of the entire German fleet.

And now for the peace conference. The first question is the place where the momentous meeting shall be held. The United States offers Washington. Great Britain favors The Hague; France, Versailles; Italy, Geneva. All are supposed to favor Washington as second choice. If the conference should meet in our national capital, it is believed President Wilson will preside; if elsewhere, some other American, presumably Colonel House, will sit at the head of the table.

The allied governments have agreed that peace shall be based on the points enunciated by President Wilson, with two modifications which have been accepted by him. These are that reparation by Germany shall include compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the allies and their property by the Germans by land, by sea, and from the air; and that the entente allies reserve to themselves complete freedom on the subject of

the interpretation of the phrase "freedom of the seas." Information on this was sent to Berlin by Secretary Lansing in the same note that told the Huns to ask an armistice from Foch.

Prominent men of England and France, backed by the press of those countries, insist that the German military commanders and others who have been personally responsible for the brutalities and inhumanities of the war shall be brought personally to trial and punishment. The names of these wretches have been carefully compiled by the British and French and Belgians during the years of warfare, and if they are permitted to go unpunished there will be a general outburst of wrath. The individuals thus accused include the officials of the Krupp works, who were in conspiracy with the militarists to bring on the war.

What will happen to Kaiser Wilhelm is still on the laps of the gods. He is no longer a free agent, and there have been loud and persistent calls in the cities of Germany for his abdication. However, the German government, after long consultation with the leaders of all parties, decided that he should remain on the throne, at least for the present. The Socialists wanted to oust him as a symbol of the militaristic system that has brought disaster on Germany; but the other parties believed he should be retained as the symbol of the unity of the German empire, which is so threatened just now. That they have reason to fear the growing separatist movement is evidenced by the Munich journals, which openly advocate the separation of Bavaria from the empire.

The allied commanders in France and Belgium gave no sign that they knew armistice negotiations were under way and the end of the war at hand. Not for one second did they cease their furious attack on the armies of the Huns, and the result was that before the end of the week the latter were facing the most complete disaster that could overtake them. The fighting raged all along the front from Ghent, which was surrounded and taken by the British, Belgians and Americans, to the region north of Verdun, where the Americans were forging ahead despite fierce resistance and almost insurmountable difficulties of terrain. Between these points the French armies, assisted on each wing by their allies, were mighty busy in operations designed to complete the work of cutting off the retreat of the Hun armies in the great pocket between the Holland border and Metz. Between the Sambre and the Scheidt three British armies engaged twenty-five German divisions and utterly defeated them, inflicting terrible losses and compelling a general retreat. On their right, after taking Valenciennes, they drove ahead through the Mormal forest, captured Le Quesnoy, and almost reached Maubeuge. The Canadians, on the British left, made equally important advances.

After accomplishing the difficult crossing of the Sambre canal and then starting the Huns well on their way eastward, the French made one of the greatest leaps forward recorded during the war. Vervins, Montcornet and Rethel, all German strongholds, and innumerable towns and villages of less importance were taken and passed by the irresistible Poilus, with whom an Italian corps was operating, and clear down to the Meuse the enemy was in full flight. So fast did the Huns fall back and so close on their heels were the French that the Germans were compelled to abandon many guns and great stores of material, and their losses in prisoners were enormous.

Meanwhile the Yankees were carrying out their part of the big drive by smashing through the German lines on both sides of the Meuse, and by Thursday they had entered Sedan and were close to Montmedy, Mezieres and other important towns. The feat of the Americans in forcing the crossing of the Meuse river and canal south of Dug and the taking of that town was one of the most dashing of all the incidents of the whole war. The doughboys had to swim across the waterways under heavy machine-gun fire and to climb the steep banks of the canal with the aid of grappling hooks. Between the river and the canal they had to cross a stretch of mud land

three-quarters of a mile wide. The engineers gallantly did their share, building pontoon and foot bridges and our troops, tired but jubilant, proceeded to chase the swiftly retreating Huns to the north and east. The principal lateral lines of communication between Metz and northern France and Belgium were thus cut.

Italy took full revenge for the defeat of Caporetto before the armistice with Austria went into effect on November 4. Though the submission of the Austrian commanders was a foregone conclusion, General Diaz didn't lose a moment waiting for it, but went swiftly ahead with the job of absolutely crushing the enemy forces. It is estimated that in that last offensive the Italians took about 500,000 prisoners, and that they hold fully a million Austrians in their prison camps. The value of the material captured in the recent weeks is put at \$5,000,000,000, and it includes 200,000 horses and 6,000 guns. The collapse of the great Austrian army was complete, and the scenes in the redeemed Italian territory where thousands of thousands of prisoners were being moved were said to be reminiscent of the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow.

Of course the armistice terms granted the Austrians were most severe, and included in them was free passage of the allied armies through Austrian territory, with use of Austrian means of transportation. This meant the opening of the way to attack Germany from the south and to protect Romania. Emperor Charles refused to sign these terms, so that was done by the Austrian chief of staff. There was some question as to who could represent the late dual kingdom, for it is all broken up now. Hungary, under the leadership of Count Karolyi, has made complete its separation from Austria and will hold a plebiscite on the question of being a kingdom or a republic. Really nothing is left to Charles except the German part of Austria, and that shows signs of joining the German confederation. The disposition of the peoples of southern middle Europe is going to be one of the most delicate and difficult problems the peace conference will have to solve. If possible, it must be so solved that this region, for ages a hotbed of international troubles, will be satisfied and at peace.

All Italy went wild with joy over its great victory, and the various cities of Italia Irredenta, now redeemed, greeted with acclaim the occupying forces of Italian troops and the civilian authorities. Having conquered their ancient foe, the Italians displayed a remarkable spirit of forgiveness and treated the defeated Austrians with utmost generosity.

Russia remains the one field of conflict, and it is not conceivable that the fighting can be kept up there for very long. Siberia is pretty definitely under the control of the allies, the Czechoslovak and loyal Russians, at least as far as lines of communication are concerned. The government of northern Russia has acknowledged the government set up on Omsk as supreme and the bolsheviks now find their main strength is confined to the Volga valley region. The soviets are still powerful in many places, but the terrible food conditions and the fear of the approaching winter are having their effect. Germany formally severed relations with the bolshevik government last week, and the latter asked the allies to open peace negotiations at a time and place of their own choosing. Since none of the allied governments ever recognized the bolshevik government, it is difficult to see how anything could come of this except the surrender of the bolsheviks to the establishment of decent and safe governmental conditions.

Finland is sore. Its people declare they were misled by the Germans and that a German king was thrust upon them without their desire. It would not be at all surprising if that king were forced to abdicate in the near future and if a republican form of government were inaugurated.

The imminence of the cessation of warfare caused General Crowder and his aids to consider seriously the suspension of the November draft call, under which more than 300,000 men have been ordered to army camps. This action seemed likely.