GENERAL FOCH



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

GREAT WORLD WAR BROUGHT TO CLOSE

NATION REJOICES WHEN ARMIS-TICE IS FINALLY SIGNED.

KAISER GIVES UP HIS THRONE

Hohenzollern Dynasty No More-Emperor and General Staff Fiee to Holland-People's Government Set Up in Germany With Prince Maxmillian

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12,-Bells rang, whistles shricked and people in and from the fact that a socialist is United States celebrated the end of that the object of the revolution is the world war immediately following not merely the quick ending of the the announcement early Monday morning by the State department that the political ties which still bind the naarmistice had been signed by the Ger- tion with its past. man delegation. The momentous document was signed at midnight Sunday and hostilities ceased at 6 o'clock Monday morning. Washington time.

For the allies the problem has changed. The countries which fought which Serbia accepted in part. Austria would not agree to arbitrate the

Terms of the armistice include: Immediate retirement of the Gergium and Alsace-Lorraine.

German armies.

to renew hostilities.

Take Over High Seas Fleet.

Delivery of part of the German high seas fleet and a certain number of ruin Germany wrought. submarines to the allied and American

Disarmament of all other German warships under supervision of the alin the town of De teg, nearS Utrucht.

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 ailied nations which meant abject surrender for Germany.

The German crown prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly

document an urgent message from Philipp Scheideman, who was a so- the Alsne and the Marne. The Gercialist member without portfolio in mans were hurled back along the the imperial cabinet, was handed to the emperor. He read it with a shiver, victorious progress of the allies has Then he signed the paper saying: "It been maintained. may be for the good of Germany."

The emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document this reversal. The entrance of Ameritarst time.

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 years, sent to the 10,000,000 people in the occupied area of Belgium, over foorstuffs besides 20,000,000 garments, over by the revolutionists.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING



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

only when he received the news of the latest events in the empire.

Former Kaiser in Holland. Washington, Nov. 11,-William Ho enzollern has arrived in Holland and has proceeded to Middachten eastle

in the town of Desteeg, near Utrucht

De Steg is on the Guelders Yssel an arm of the Rhine river about forty miles from the German border. The chateau Middachten, to which the former emperor is reported to have proceeded, belongs to Count William Frederick Charles Henry von Ben-

Leaves Country in Ruins.

Thirty years and almost five months fter he ascended the imperial throne, William Hohenzellern, his armies dearmistice terms and the German people rising in revolt, gives up his

He came into authority with his country at the threshold of an era of peace and material progress; he leaves it torn by revolution and suffering from hardships and sacrifices of more than four years of war-virtually ruined.

Prince Maximilian, the imperial chancellor, will remain in office until questions connected with the abdication of the emperor are settled. For the regency, Friedrich Ebert, a social-Ist and president of the main committee of the reichstag, will be chancel-

Revolution is spreading rapidly, hundreds of cities in all parts of the now chancellor it may be gathered

For the allies the problem has than four years have emerged from it completely triumphant, but within the borders of the countries which man military forces from France, Bel- menaced the peace of the whole world stalks revolt, famine and anarchy. The Disarming and demobilization of the world's next task may be to restore order in the desolated central empires. Occupation by the allied and Ameri- It may be the lot of the forces who ican forces of such strategic points in have successfully contested Germany's Germany as will make it impossible greed for power to save her from the fate she imposed on Russia. Likewise, help will have to be given to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, whose

All Despots Dead or Dethroned.

With the passing from power of Willian Hohenzollern all the heads of the governments of the central powers when they entered the war have lied and American navies which will died or lost their thrones. Emperor Karl and the sultan agreed to allied Occupation of the principal German armistice terms and Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated to be succeeded by his son, who gave up the throne when his people rose against him.

The German empire was the last of the great autocracles whose fall marks the real significance of the war. In Russia, Austria-Hungary and finally in Germany, irresponsible power gave way before the irresistible forces of democracy.

The ending of this greatest of conflicts has come with dramatic swiftness. Four months ago the German military, power apparently was at its height. The unchecked forces of the enemy had battered their way through the French and British lines until Paris was in danger and the British were fighting with their backs to the wall to prevent themselves from being forced to the sea. Late in July Before placing his signature to the the world was thrilled with the news of an allied counter-attack between whole sector and since that day the

U. S. Entered War April 6, 1917.

Peoples' Government in Control.

greater part of Berlin and in other

London, Nov. 11.-Peoples' govern-

London, Nov. 11.-British naval ofments have been established in the ficials have been waiting hourly for a naval Armageddon and had set the cities of the kingdom and empire, stage for a great sea battle, but the to Europe on this work. The relief Leipzig, Stuttgart, Cologne, Essen and arm that intended a last desperate commission has, during the last four Frankfort have joined the revolution. gambling stroke was paralyzed. Sir In Berlin there has been some fight. Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiraling between the revolutionists and re-ty, revealed in an address at the lord 600 cargoes of food, comprising 120, actionaries in which several persons mayor's banquet. "The German navy, 000,000 bushels of breadstuffs and were killed or wounded. The palace I um convinced, was ordered out for a over 3,000,000,000 pounds of other of the crown prince has been taken great battle a fortnight ago and the men would not come," he declared.

GEN. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG



British general who played a big part in bringing about the cessation Practically the whole German general of hostilities in the world's greatest staff accompanied the former emperor, war.

ica into the struggie, with her vast resources of men and materials, is conreded by the allies to have turned the

Among the individual leaders, aside from Foch, whose names stand out most prominently, are Marshal Joffre, who saved France in her darkest days of the summer of 1914; Field Marshal Haig, the British commander; General Petaln, at the head of the French fested in the field, forced to sue for forces; General Diaz, who, on the Italian front, bent back last summer's Austrian offensive and later tore the Austrian armies to pieces in a few weeks, and General Pershing.

On the German side are Field Marshal von Hindenburg, a comparatively obscure officer who leaped into worldwide fame by his defeat of the Russians in 1914, and subsequently became the idol of Germany, and General Ludendorff, who, although frequently credited with being the abler of the two, never touch popular imagination as did his colleague. When Von Hindenburg was at the height of his fame, a great wooden image of the German hero was set up, a monument to the power which now is broken. It stands today in Berlin, unless the new masters of Germany have torn it

It was late in June, 1914, that the world was stirred by the murder in Sarajevo, Bosnia, of the Arthduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heirapparent, and his wife. Austria, backed by Germany, accused Serbia of intria would not agree to arbitrate the demands not accepted by Serbia and the foreign offices in London, Paris and Petrograd falled to swerve Aus tria from her course.

Austria-Hungary began hostilitie on July 27, 1914, by attacking Serbia, and within a week Germany had joined her, while France, Great Britain and Russia had thrown their forces against Cormany and Austria. As the war went on the number of nations involved increased until the conflet became the greatest in the history of

Declaring war on France, Germany on August 1, 1914, threw her armies toward France by way of Belgium Fight for the maintenance of their neutrality, the Belgians checked the on-coming horde for a time, but with in two months the Prussian armies were within a few miles of Paris, from which the French government had fled. One of the vital moments of the war had arrived. In a battel of dra matic changes, the enemy hordes were hurled back at the Marne.

Turkey soon entered the war on the ide of Germany and Italy joined the allies, Bulgaria came in with Germany, and Serbia and Montenegre were over-run. On April 6, 1917, the United States, unable to force Germany by peaceful means to conduct her ruthless submarine warfare in keeping with international law, threw

her forces into the struggle. At that time the imperial government of Russia had been overthrown and a provisional democratic government instituted. In Italy, the armies of King Victor Emmanuel were driving back the Austrians in the Trentino and on the Isonzo. In France, the French and British were hammering at the German lines with little apparent results.

The autumn of 1917 witnessed the defeat of the Italian armies and their refrent to the Plave line. Almost simultaneously American troops ap-Various causes have contributed to peared on the western front for the

Says Sailors Refused to Fight.

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

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

Prominent men of England and France, backed by the press of those countries, insist that the German milltary 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 Wilnelm 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 terms that meant unconditional sur- parties believed he should be retained as the symbol of the unity of the Gerlies were in a position to refuse to man 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

> 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 flerce resistance and almost insurmountable difficulties of terrain. Between these points the French armles, 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. tween the Sambre and the Scheldt three British armies engaged twentyfive German divisions and utterly defeated them, inflicting terrible losses and compelling a general retreat. On their right, after taking Valenciennes, they drove alread through the Mormal forest, captured Le Quesnoy, and almost reached Maubeuge. The Canadians, on the British left, made equally important advances. -- 700

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 dld 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 Dup 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 books. Between the river and the canal they complete freedom on the subject of had to cross a stretch of mud land tion seemed likely.

the interpretation of the phrase' | 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.

> --- | 100 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 miltion 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 Itallan territory where thousands on 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 Roumania. 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, bas 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 conferees will have to solve. If possible, it must be so solved that this region, for ages a hotbed of international troubles, will be satis-

fied and at peace. All Italy went wild with Joy over its great victory, and the various cities of Italia Irridenta, now redeemed, greeted with acclaim the occupying forces of Italian troops and the civillan 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 Czecho-Slovaks and loyal Russlans, at least as far as lines of communication are concerned. The government of northern Russia has acknowledged the government set up at Omsk as supreme and the bolsheviki now find their main strength is confined to the Volga valley region. The soviets are still powerful in many places, buf 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 al-Hed governments ever recognized the bolshevik government, it is difficult to see how anything could come of this except the surrender of the bolsheviki to the establishment of decent and safe governmental conditions.

-M-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 cansed General Crowder and his aids to consider seriously the suspension of the November draft call, upder which more than 300,000 men have been ordered to army camps. This ne-



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 render, with all that implies. The allisten 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 Mathias Erz- of Bavaria from the empire. berger, General Winterfeld, Count von Oberndorff, General von Gruenell 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 bolsheviki, 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