

AIRSHIPS FLY OVER WASHINGTON CARRYING NEWS OF PEACE

various embassies and legations by the Washington United Press Bureau. The United Press flash arrived here at exactly noon and at 12.15 no official word had then been received.

After President Wilson and Secretary Tumulty, Secretary of War Baker was the first to hear from the United Press of the signing of the armistice. He was seated at his desk behind a pile of work while visitors waited to see him. The announcement was handed to him.

"Is that so?" said Baker, with only a trace of emotion. He made no further comment.

A few moments later more complete details were taken to him and he smiled but commented only "Good." The General Staff at that time was hearing of it through the cable censor's office.

Shortly after Baker learned the news, Secretary of State Lansing received the United Press cablegrams. He too, was reserved, but the spirit everywhere was one of relief from tension.

The signing of the armistice caused no surprise to Cabinet members. Only this forenoon Secretary Daniels had said "They will take it."

The capital went wild with the news. People gathered in great cheering throngs and read the news excitedly.

GREAT CROWD GOES TO WHITE HOUSE

A great throng gathered in front of the White House about 1.30, wildly cheering and shouting. President Wilson went on the front veranda of his home and waved acknowledgment.

Railroad whistles and other sirens shrieked for many minutes in Washington, while church bells rang throughout the city. Girls employed in the State, War and Navy Buildings crowded the balconies and windows, singing "The Yanks Are Coming Back," while crowds gathered in the streets below and cheered.

Army aeroplanes swept up into the sky within 15 minutes after the news came, looped the loop and flashed over the city from line to line celebrating the event. The big guns at Fort Myer boomed forth in joy.

Work stopped in all departments over the city as the news was phoned to one after another from the United Press offices. Everywhere there were shouts of joy that the struggle had ended.

Chairman Hurley was in conference with trustees of the Shipping Board when the news was handed him. The meeting broke up in disorder.

Crowds formed on the streets of Washington. Parades formed and marched up and down the thoroughfares. War workers just out of their offices for lunch, joined in the celebration.

Admiral Grayson, who was at the White House with President Wilson when the President heard from the United Press, immediately called many of the war chiefs here on the phone.

Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board was in conference with his department heads when Grayson called him.

"I can't be disturbed now," said Baruch.

"Oh yes, he can," Grayson said over the telephone. "Tell him the war is over."

Whereupon Baruch's conference broke up, J. Leonard Replogle, head of the steel division, leading in cheers.

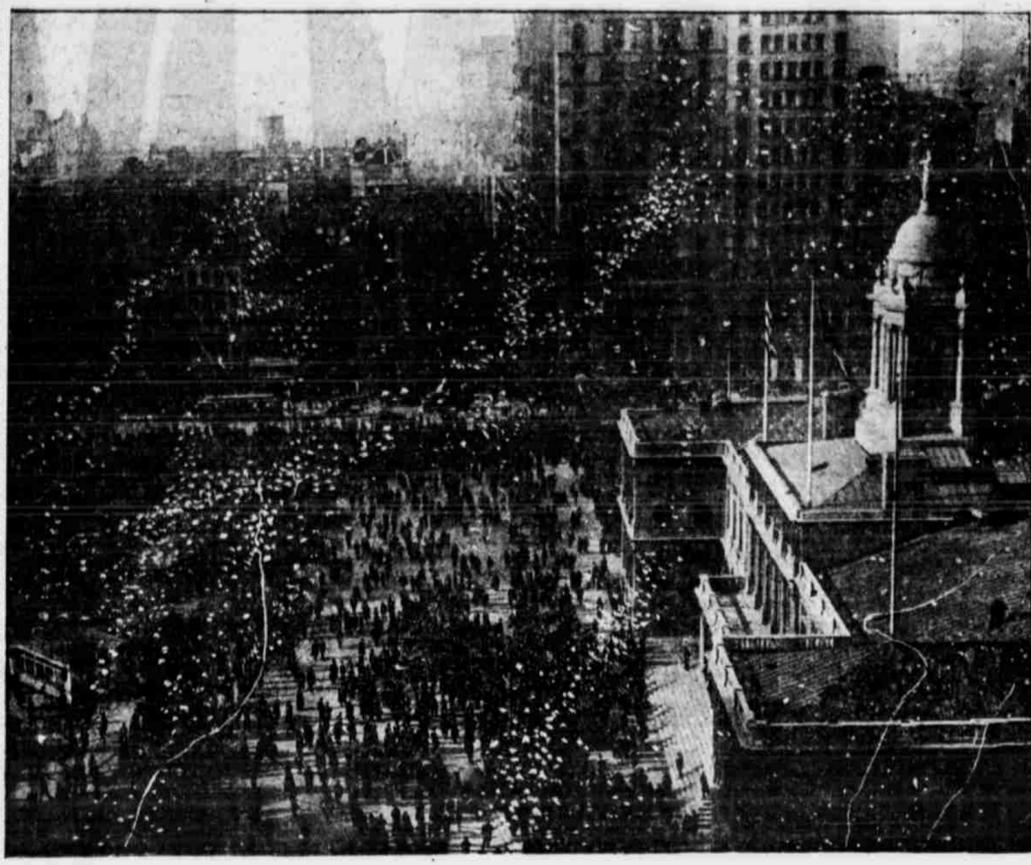
RENEWAL OF WAR IMPOSSIBLE UNDER TERMS FIXED BY FOCH

Germany's Representatives Were Forced to Cross Lines and Apply to Marshal and British Sea Lord.

As Marshal Foch's terms are known to include provisions which will prevent resumption of hostilities, the greatest war of all time is really at an end.

At the time the document was signed the Allied armies were smashing forward on a 150-mile front, from the Scheldt to the Meuse, tearing

GREAT PEACE CELEBRATION IN CITY HALL SQUARE



the German defense to pieces and driving the enemy into utter rout. The Americans took Sedan this morning and great gains were made at all points on the battlefield.

Before the terms were submitted to Germany the Kaiser's representatives were forced to apply to Marshal Foch and Admiral Wemyss, First Lord of the British Admiralty, as military and naval representatives of the Allies, under a flag of truce.

STRIKING DATES IN GREAT WAR; BEGAN JULY 28, 1914; ENDS TO-DAY

Surrender of the Central Powers Began When Bulgaria Gave Up on Sept. 30.

The dates the four Central Powers surrendered as well as the dates of their entrance in the war against the Allies follow:

SURRENDERED.	DECLARED WAR.
Bulgaria, Sept. 30, 1918.	Oct. 3, 1915.
Turkey, Oct. 31, 1918.	November, 1914.
Austria-Hungary, Nov. 4, 1918.	July 28, 1914.
Germany, Nov. 7, 1918.	Aug. 1, 1914.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN GERMANY; KIEL MUTINEERS SEIZE NAVY

(Continued from First Page.)

the commander, were killed. A number of others were wounded, according to the Cologne Gazette.

Three companies of infantry were sent from Kiel to restore order. They immediately joined the revolution and a fourth company was disbanded. During last night Hussars sent to Kiel from Wandsbeck were encountered outside of Kiel by sailors armed with machine guns and forced to turn back.

The Soldiers' Council has decided that all officers must remain at their present posts, but must obey the Council, which controls all food supplies. Machine guns are mounted in various parts of the city.

An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that two battleships, the Kaiser and the Schleswig-Holstein, were seized by the mutineers and that twenty officers, including two Captains, were killed.

It is reported that the garrison at Kiel refused to march to the harbor and that the sailors threatened to blow up the battleships if attacked. They are defending the ships and refuse to return to their duties until a treaty of peace is signed. Admiral Souhion, governor of the port, having asked the mutineers what they wanted, has approved all their demands, including even their refusal to salute officers, it is said.

After a conference between Secretary of State Haussman and Deputy Noske, who had been sent from Berlin, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, the following proclamation was issued:

"Comrades: For the first time political power is in the hands of the soldiers. Great work lies before us.

"But in order that its realization can take place the organization of our movement was necessary. We have formed a Council of Workmen and Soldiers and it will be responsible for the preservation of order."

The following points were passed by the council: First—Secretary Haussman will take care that the demands of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council shall be forwarded to the Reichstag.

Second—The immediate cessation of all military measures directed against the movement of the council.

Third—The navy has been ordered to leave the harbor.

Fourth—Military prisoners to be released.

The Military Governor of Kiel, according to an Exchange Telegraph

HERE IS GERMANY'S LAST REPORT ON THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

Told of Violent Attacks by the Allies Between the Scheldt and Oise Rivers to "Hinder Our Movements."

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 7.—"Between the Scheldt and the Oise, the enemy, by violent attacks, endeavored to hinder the methodical continuation of our movements which were commenced Monday," the German war office announced to-day.

NOTE: The above is probably the last official statement from the German war office on military operations, as the next communique undoubtedly will contain announcement of the signing of an armistice.

despatch from Copenhagen, has accepted the following demands of Workmen and Soldiers' Council:

- The release of all military and political prisoners.
- Complete freedom of speaking and writing.
- Released prisoners must not be punished.
- Officers who acknowledge and comply with the measures of the Council shall be permitted to remain or to leave the service.
- Strikes at the Imperial wharves at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven are expected to occur to-day, advices from Amsterdam add. The authorities have ordered the preventive arrest of sailors under suspicion.

WASHINGTON HEARS OF REVOLT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—An official despatch received here to-day quotes the Frankfort Zeitung as saying rioting in Kiel began last Sunday, after a meeting at which independent socialists spoke. Subsequently sailors from the fleet and workmen from the Kiel Arsenal joined in an effort to deliver by force the sailors of the Third German Squadron who had been imprisoned for refusing to obey orders. There were several encounters with the police in which three persons were killed and twenty-wounded.

The newspaper says a crowd of sailors and workmen moved through the town and calling upon all sailors and workmen in the saloons and coffee houses on the way to join them. Military patrols in the town were disbanded and it was indicated that the Governor of Kiel to prevent further bloodshed received delegates from the crowd and ordered the release of the sailors.

POLAND PROCLAIMED REPUBLIC BY PREMIER

Zurich Despatch by Way of Berlin Says Action Was Taken Monday.

BERLIN, via Zurich, Nov. 7.—Poland was proclaimed a republic Monday by Premier Swierczinski, it was announced here to-day.

EMPERESS ZITA IN BOHEMIA AS PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL

ZURICH, Nov. 7.—Emperess Zita of Austria has asked permission of the Prague Government to go with her children to Brandeis Castle, on the Elbe, in Bohemia, according to the Prague Tagblatt.

The Government in reply consented to the Empress's entry into Bohemia as a private individual.

Wounded Soldier Elected to Office. (Special to The Evening World.) PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 7.—Roy Tanner of Canton, who lost a leg in battle in France while a corporal in the American Army, was elected County Clerk of Fulton County Tuesday. He was the only Democrat elected.

WHITE FLAG RAISED OVER GHENT TUESDAY

German Announced by Wireless They Had Decided to Abandon the City.

ON THE BATTLEFRONT IN BELGIUM, Tuesday, Nov. 5 (Associated Press)—A wireless despatch was received this (Tuesday) afternoon at the headquarters of Gen. Beaurains from the Germans saying they had decided to abandon Ghent and asking the Belgians not to fire on suburbs of the towns where white flags were raised. American troops from Ohio, under the command of Gen. Farnsworth, played a great part in the relief of the city by an attack on the Eecke salient 15 miles southwest of Ghent, which was taken by storm yesterday. Their losses were comparatively light.

BROOKLYN WILD WITH JOY; FACTORY WORKERS QUIT AND SCHOOLS ARE DESERTED

Big Crowd Assembled at Borough Hall Sings "Star-Spangled Banner."

Brooklyn struck. Workers everywhere quit their jobs, slapped their smiling bosses on the back and announced that it was a holiday. Nobody protested—not even the patrons of restaurants who, having received their soup, found that the waiters had departed without delivering the rest of the lunch, and sometimes even leaving the checks.

Factories were deserted. School children wouldn't go to school and would have had no teachers even if they had gone. Truckloads of ship-builders came down to Borough Hall, where all the rest of Brooklyn was assembled, and there war workers were hoisted to the shoulders of hitherto dignified citizens who, an hour earlier, had been plodding about their routine tasks.

Somebody started the Star Spangled Banner and an almost hysterical multitude sang it. Flags appeared as if by magic and the city blossomed with them. The police—those of them

TRAINED NURSE GIVES RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR

Gives Recipe for Simple Home-Made Remedy That Quickly Darkens It.

Mrs. A. Dixon, a well-known Brooklyn trained nurse, made the following statement regarding gray hair: "Streaked, faded or gray hair can be quickly turned black, brown or light brown, by the use of the following remedy that you can make at home: "Merely get a small box of Orlex powder at any drug store. It costs very little and no extras to buy. Dissolve it in water and comb it through the hair. Full directions for mixing and use come in each box.

"You need not hesitate to use Orlex, as a \$100.00 gold comes in each box guaranteeing the user that Orlex does not contain silver, lead, zinc, mercury, aniline, coal-tar products or their derivatives.

"It does not rub off, is not sticky or gummy and leaves the hair fluffy. It will make a gray haired person look twenty years younger."—Advt.

who were still sane—did their best to control the crowd and keep traffic ways open. No use. Traffic had to stand still and traffic didn't care. Outside the court room stenographers in the building started a business which was joined by all the waiters. They went through all the corridors singing The Star Spangled Banner.

THE JEFFERSON Bedsteads of the Aristocratic Southland which is furnished with HALL'S BEDDING



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DIED.

BRINCOLL—Monday, Nov. 4, 1918 FRANK N. BRINCOLL, aged 17 years and 11 months; beloved son of Michael Brincol and Mary A. Comerford Brincol. Funeral mass 10 o'clock from Assumption Church.

BROMUND—BARNETT A. BROMUND. Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 68th st., Friday, 11.30 A. M.

FOGERTY—On Nov. 4, 1918, after a short illness, at his residence, 273 13th st., Brooklyn, MICHAEL JOSEPH FOGERTY, beloved husband of Margaret Hays Fogerty. He is survived by father, Thomas Fogerty, and brother James Fogerty; member of Cooper Union Local 28, C. L. U. Solemn high mass at St. Stanislaus Church, 14th st. and 7th av., Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

GUTIERREZ—GOSPEA GUTIERREZ. Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 68th st., Thursday, 8 o'clock.

MACKENNON—On Tuesday, Nov. 5, ALCHIBALD ANGUS MACKENNON, age 27, of Woodstock, N. Y. and East Orange. Funeral services will be held on Thursday, 2 P. M., at residence, 31 Cambridge St., East Orange.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT CANDY

Special for To-Morrow, Friday, Nov. 8th MOLASSES Dainties—No matter what likes or dislikes a candy lover may have, it seems that the Old Fashioned Molasses Candy is always welcome. This collection consists of an assortment of Pure, Open Kettle New Orleans Molasses, containing Peppermint Candy, Saltines, Butter-tine, Kisses, Turtles, Fudge and other candy pleasing.

SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW, FRIDAY. POUND BOX 34c

Worthwhile Offerings for Thursday, Nov. 7th MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED FRESH FRUITS—Isn't it just wonderful to think that you can enjoy these luscious fresh fruits all the year around in such delicious form? asked a lady yesterday. We think every candy lover will feel the same. Here are the "Luscious Pure, Open Kettle New Orleans Molasses, Fresh Grapes, Cherries and Raspberries. First blended in rich Fountains Cream and luscious milk chocolate. Covered with our Celebrated Premium Milk Chocolate. POUND BOX 64c

MIDGET STICKS—The "Daddy" of these dainty little bars of deliciousness was the Big Old Fashioned Bar of Stick Candy who dressed in red and white. These "Midgets" are dressed in all kinds of pretty tints and presented in 10 luscious fruit and nut flavors. PACKAGE 29c

CHOCOLATE COVERED MOLASSES BUTTER CHIPS—Crisp, snappy morsels of golden Molasses Candy, jacketed in our unexcelled, rich, fragrant, velvety Chocolate, tells the whole sweet interesting story of these goodies. POUND BOX 44c

Stores: New York, Brooklyn, Newark. For exact telephone directory.

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Horlick's Malted Milk Very Nutritious, Digestible

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American art and skill have produced FILOSETTE surpassing any fabric glove imported into the war.

FOWNES

1,000,000 AUSTRIANS IN HANDS OF ITALIANS BOOTY OF \$5,000,000,000

Six Thousand Guns Were Captured in Last Great Struggle on That Front.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN EASTERN ITALY, Nov. 7 (Associated Press)—The Italian Army is assembling the booty of its great victory. The value of the captured material, it is estimated, will reach a value of \$5,000,000,000. It now includes 200,000 horses and 6,000 guns. By a rough count, 1,000,000 Austrian prisoners are now in Italian hands. It is said that the defeat of the Austrians in the last drive was ten times more costly to them than the defeat suffered at Caporetto last year was to the Italians.

Italian troops are now beyond Bologna and are slowly moving forward over roads impeded by the wreckage of war.

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