ALLIES PREPARE TO TAKE OVER GERMANY'S WAR SUPPLIES

diers' Council on the Cruiser Strassburg" to "all ships, torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines in the North Sea."

The message refers to the terms of the armistice, and declares: "This would entail the destruction of us all, German comrades. Defend our country against this unheard-of presumption.

"Strong English forces are reported off the Skaw. All submarines in the Baltic, except those on outpost duty, assemble immediately in Sassnitz Harbor."

(Sassnitz is a watering place on the east coast of the Island of Ruegen, Prussia.)

The German wireless has recommended that German merchant ships run for the nearest port. By the terms of the armistice the Allied blockade is still in effect, and all German merchant vessels found at sea will be seized. The wireless probably refers more directly to the Baltic and Black Sea, which the Allies had not been able to penetrate before hostilities ceased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is said here the authorities at Berlin who ordered that the armistice be signed are responsible for the carrying out of its terms. Should they fail to do so in any particular, the armistice can be brought to an end abruptly and hostilities resumed to the extent necessary.

The situation of the fleet in German harbors would be critical if they defied the Berlin authorities. Shore batteries could soon compel them to put to sea and the Allied naval power concentrated for the task undoubtedly would make short work of them.

FOCH TO MOVE BASE TO METZ; PREMIERS ARRANGE MEETING TO TAKE UP PEACE PROBLEMS

PARIS, Nov. 12.—French general headquarters will be transferred to Metz within ten days, was the general belief expressed here to-day.

The Petit Parisien says it understands the Allied Premiers will soon meet in Versailles to consider the peace problems. It is said there is a strong probability that the peace conference will be held there.

Before the peace conference is held it will be necessary for the Inter-Allied conference to organize, stabilize and confederate the new democracies arising from the wreck of Hohenzollern-Hapsburg feudalism.

Although none of the Allied conferees can be quoted, privately they laud President Wilson's political offensive, characterising it as comparable to Foch's military successes. The impression is widespread that Wilson will play the most important role in the democratization of the European nations whose aspirations he has godfathered.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Allied Armies on the Franco-Belgian front have halted their advance to-day, while the plenipotentiaries of the Associated Governments and the German Govenment work out in detail the plans whereby 5,000 German guns, 2,000 airplanes, 30,000 machine guns and 3,000 mine-throwers are to be surrendered to Marshal Foch, rendering Germany powerless again to fight.

The plenipotentiaries, too, must arrange the details for the evacuation of all Allied territories by German armies, and until this is done the Allied Armies will not advance into Germany, where they are to occupy strategic points until peace is declared.

The evacuation of France and Belgium already is under way, for all German soldiers remaining there after fourteen days are to become prisoners of war.

GERMANY THE CHIEF CRIMINAL AT BAR OF PEACE CONFERENCE; MUST MEET ALLIED TERMS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—With the military struggle of the Central Powers shattered, the associated governments to-day took up the problems of reconstruction.

Immediately ahead diplomatic Washington saw the peace conference—the world's court of justice before which Germany as the chief criminal with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria will stand as prisoners at the bar. When or where the final peace negotiations will be held officials would not conjecture.

It was regarded as likely that the peace conference will be similar to the meeting at Versailles where the armistice terms were formulated. The victors meeting separately probably will decide upon terms and then the defeated be permitted to enter pleas of modification.

Developments in Germany during the next two or three months will determine to a large extent the terms of the peace treaty. Whether there will be a German nation to deal with at the peace table is uncertain at this moment. The Empire is for the present eclipsed by local revolutions throughout the land. Each principality and province is having its own troubles. Whether the new governments now being formed will be consolidated into an Empire is impossible to forecast. There has always been great jealousy between Prussia and southern German states such as Saxony and Bavaria. Each state has a strong individuality, and this may prevent a unified Empire such as, until recently, menaced the world.

Indications that the terms have aroused a new spirit of fight in some quarters in Germany was indicated to-day by reported orders to the German fleet from the "command and soldiers' council" to resist the carrying out of the armistice terms.

While any opposition by the German fleet would be disposed of promptly by the United States and Allied forces, President Wilson is vitally concerned now in checking immediately the Bolshevist movement.

It was indicated to-day that plans for a peace conference will go ahead. It probably will be held in one of the belligerent countries—most likely France. The reason for this is that the revolt in Germany, coupled with the Bolshevism tendencies of other countries, makes it inadvisable to hold the conclave in a neutral country where revolutionary leaders could assemble and use the occasion for a means of propagating their views broadcast.

In France there would be no opportunity under the present military conditions of undesirables getting in.

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W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads

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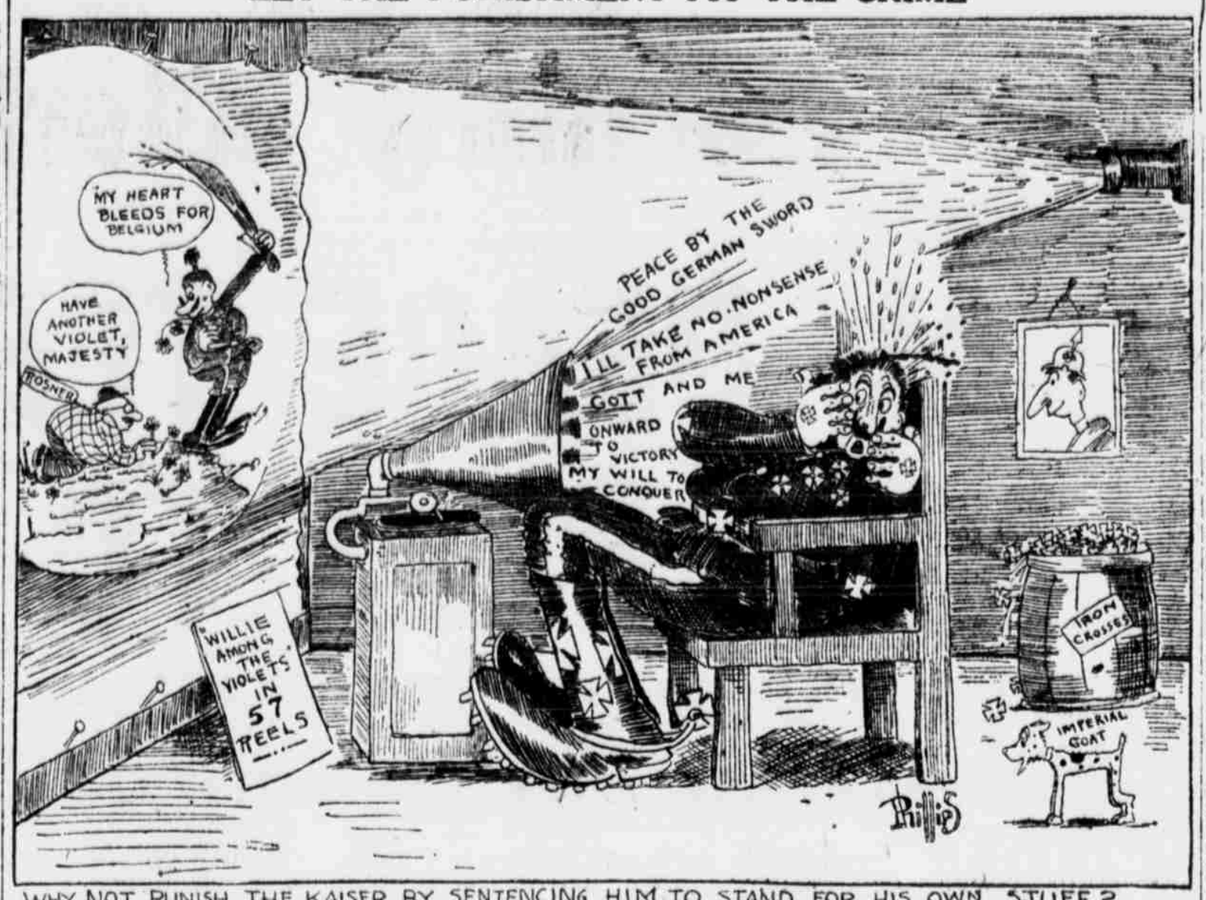
LET THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME



WHY NOT PUNISH THE KAISER BY SENTENCING HIM TO STAND FOR HIS OWN STUFF?

NEW REPUBLIC OF GERMANY IS PROCLAIMED IN BERLIN; SOCIALISTS FORM CABINET

Scheidemann and Hasse in Ministry Agreed On by Two Factions—Revolution Still Spreading.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 11 (Associated Press).—An agreement has been reached between the Socialist and Independent Socialist parties in Germany, and the new regime seems to have secured ample support from the press.

The foundation of the new German republic was proclaimed by Phillip Scheidemann from the steps of the Reichstag building.

In addition to the Wolff Bureau, the Socialists are now represented by three newspapers, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal Anzeiger, formerly the Emperor's favorite newspaper and now rechristened the Red Flag, and the former semi-official organ, the North German Gazette, which has taken the new title of The International.

The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfort-on-Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets.

Fighting broke out in Berlin again Sunday afternoon, according to a message received here. It centred around Schloss Square.

The statement issued by the Berlin Soldiers and Workers' Council says that all public services have been placed under the control of the Council, and that all the leading offices are being filled by the comrades. The Administration, it adds, is retained, "but its leaders are inspired with the new spirit of liberty."

The Socialists and Independent Socialists will form a joint Cabinet from both parties, according to a Wolff Bureau announcement.

This Cabinet, it is said, consists of Philip Scheidemann, Vice President of the Reichstag; Herr Landsburg, member of the Reichstag, and Herr Getlert, Socialist, and Hugo Haase, Richard Barth, editor of the Vorwaerts, and Wilhelm Dittmann, member of the Reichstag, Independents.

The provisional government will be "Red," that is, the bourgeois parties will not be represented in it. This will not be because of their unwillingness to participate, but because the Socialists, after a conference with the representatives of the former majority party in the Reichstag, definitely refused to permit the bourgeois to enter the new government.

It is significant that the majority of the multitude of proclamations issued daily are addressed to "Comrades" rather than to "Citizens," and that references are no longer made to "the People's Republic," but to "the Socialist Republic."

KAISER'S BOASTS LEFT NO LOOPHOLE FOR HIM TO ACCEPT DEFEAT

(Continued on Second Page.)

The latest despatches strengthen the belief that the former Kaiser will be interned in Holland.

An official statement issued in The Hague says:

"The Kaiser has arrived in Holland. Pending an investigation, the Queen sent an official delegation to call on him with a view to discussing plans for the Kaiser's visit."

The newspaper Telegraaf urges the Government to restrict Wilhelm's visit to a few hours, pointing out the danger of the new German Government and the Allies regarding the presence of the German court in Holland as the centre of an effort to overthrow the new Government and renew the war.

KAISER'S BOASTS LEFT NO LOOPHOLE FOR HIM TO ACCEPT DEFEAT

"I Shall Stand No Nonsense From Americans," One Phrase Recalled in London.

LONDON, Nov. 12 (British Wireless Service).—Prominence is given by the British newspapers to some of the utterances made by former Emperor William while the war was in progress. In the year 1914 he said:

"Before the leaves fall from the trees we shall be back again in the dear Fatherland. Exterminate first the treacherous English and walk over Gen. French's contemptible little army. The warlike spirit still lives in the German people—that powerful spirit which attacks the enemy wherever it finds him regardless of cost.

"You, my troops, are my guarantee that I can dictate peace to my enemies. Up and at the foes. God's goodness will guide the German people through battle to victory—to the goal appointed for the German people by Providence. I have drawn the sword which, without victory and without honor, I cannot sheathe again. We stand with our hearts toward God—to the dust with all the enemies of Germany. Amen."

In 1916 the German ruler said:

"Our brave soldiers have shown themselves to be invincible in battle against nearly the whole world. The war drama is now coming to its close."

To the King of the Senussi he said:

"Our common enemies, whom Allah will annihilate to the last man, shall fly before thee. So be it."

Regarding the United States the Emperor said:

"America had better look out after the war. I shall stand no nonsense from the Americans. My destructive sword has crushed the Russians. In a short while I will announce new victories. The war drama is now coming to its close. In a just cause I am ready to force myself to be cruel."

In 1916 the Emperor said:

"The world was prepared for anything but a victory of the German fleet over the British fleet. Fear will creep into the bones of the enemy."

"Bucharest has been taken. What a magnificent success on the road to complete victory has been gained with God's help.

"GERMANY INVINCIBLE DESPITE SUPERIOR FORCES."

"Germany is invincible in spite of the superior numbers of our enemies and every day confirms this answ. Germany knows her strength and she relies on God's help.

"The foe is defending his native soil foot by foot. This is the resistance of despair but it must be broken. He has prepared his soup and now he must sup it. I look to you to see to it."

"All Germany contemplates with pride her brave sons whose deeds with God's help will be a landmark on the road to final victory."

In 1917 the head of the German nation said:

"If the enemy does not want peace then we must bring peace by battering in with iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace.

"Victory in the coming year will again be on our side and on that of our allies. If only we cast the burden on the Lord he will smite the foe hip and thigh as he did Amalek, the prototype of perfidious England.

"Our U boats are not going to rest until with God's help, the enemy is beaten. With the help of God, who has hitherto graciously protected us, the enemy shall have a decision.

"England is particularly the enemy to be struck down, however difficult it may be.

"The year 1917 with its great battles has proved that the German people has in the Lord of Creation above an unconditional and avowed ally on whom it can absolutely rely."

In June, 1918, the Emperor said:

"God, the Lord, has laid a heavy burden on my shoulders, but I can carry it in the consciousness of our good right, with confidence in our sharp sword and our strength."

This was followed by various utterances of growing despondency.

Heavy Cost to Germany Of World-Empire Strife

THEN

AUG. 1, 1914, the German Empire had a population of approximately 70,000,000 and consisted of the Kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg, six Grand Duchies, five Duchies, seven Principalities, three free towns and the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine.

The colonies of Germany had a total area of 1,134,239 square miles, with a population of about 14,890,000.

Her annual mineral produce was valued at approximately $500,000,000.

Her mercantile marine consisted (in 1912) of 2,098 seagoing steamers of 4,380,348 tons gross register and 2,430 sailing vessels of 447,870 tons.

Her army had a peace footing of about 500,000 men and was able to reach almost immediately a war strength of 1,500,000 first line troops, with a Landwehr of 750,000 more.

Her war chest consisted of $60,000,000 in gold and $30,000,000 in silver.

Her navy consisted of twenty-one dreadnoughts, twenty pre-dreadnoughts, nine armored cruisers, more than thirty-five submarines and many less important vessels.

Her imports were approximately $2,670,000,000 and her exports $2,475,000,000.

NOW

Three million Germans have been killed or totally incapacitated.

Her armies have been rendered impotent by the surrender of a large part of their artillery.

She has lost Alsace-Lorraine, with a population of about 2,000,000 and an area of 5,604 square miles.

She is threatened with the loss of Schleswig-Holstein and German Poland.

She must surrender 150 submarines to the Allies and the United States.

Her merchantmen have been swept from the seas.

Her colonies and her concessions in China have been lost.

Her foreign trade, except with countries contiguous to her, has disappeared.

Her national debt is estimated at $35,000,000,000.

The reparation for the damage inflicted by her armies will reach an immense sum.

By the rupture of her alliance with Bulgaria and Turkey her Berlin-to-Bagdad route and her dream of a Middle-Europe have been ended.

Republics are being established in all parts of Germany, which may ultimately break up into separate states.

Canada's Casualties in War.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Canada's casualties in the war up to eleven days before the capture of Mons on the final morning of the conflict totalled 211,358 men, it was announced here to-day. These are classified as follows: Killed in action, 34,877; died of wounds or disease, 15,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,245.

DIED.

JABURG.—JOHN JABURG.
Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th st., Tuesday, 9 P. M.

MOSS.—On Nov. 10, after a brief illness, MORRIS H., beloved son of Pauline and the late S. B. Moss.
Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell's Building), Broadway and 66th st., Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GERMAN GENERAL WEPT ON SIGNING ARMISTICE TERMS

Discussion With Foch Lasted From One o'Clock Until Five Monday Morning

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The German courier arrived at the French lines from Spa, Sunday night, carrying instructions from the Chancellor and Gen. Groener, it was learned to-day.

Discussion of the terms in Marshal Foch's sleeping car lasted from 1 to 5 A. M. Monday. The German delegates made no contest over points they knew it was useless to discuss, but asked minor concessions and a score of amendments to the original terms. The armistice, it may be stated, was signed practically as first dictated by Foch.

The delegates were reinforced by four specialists to press the necessity of feeding Germany. They described food conditions as critical. A reduction of the neutral zone east of the Rhine was granted.

The delegates recognized the four financial paragraphs as similar to those imposed by Bismarck in 1871. They asked special facilities to transport the army beyond the Rhine.

Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Catholic Party and Chairman of the German delegation, will remain as Secretary. Gen. Winterfeld wept bitterly when he signed the document.

The German delegation took a special train from Rethondes to Tergnier, where a German automobile met them and carried them back to the German lines.

AMERICAN ARMY MADE GOOD; LOST NO TIME ABOUT IT

London Paper Praises Pershing's Men for Action in Critical Meuse Sector.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—In praising the work of the American Expeditionary Force in an editorial, the Morning Post says:

"Of the gallant and decisive deeds now unfolding on the western front, not the the least conspicuous appears to be the achievements of the American Army in the critical Meuse sector. At any other moment those achievements would have been certain of deserved celebration.

"The American troops, only newly trained, inheriting no long military tradition and moulded by no iron-bound system, have faced and have overcome the pick of the German legions. The cost doubtless has been heavy, but the result is amazing.

"In this country we have never doubted as to how the American soldier would prove himself in the field, but it is not too much to say that the most confident expectations have been surpassed. The rapidity and thoroughness with which Gen. Pershing's men have adapted themselves to the highly specialized conditions of modern warfare have been a revelation. Indeed, in their own phrase, they have made good and lost no time about it.

"When the story is written of these last, fateful days of the war it will be recognized that the part played by the men from the United States has been neither the least honorable nor the least onerous."

BRITISH IN MONS CELEBRATE PEACE; DEFEAT WIPED OUT

Happy Over Having Driven Enemy Through Gateway of First Advance.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN BELGIUM, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—Peace descended like a mantle over the battlefront at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The last big gun crashed its challenge and a great overpowering quiet replaced turmoil, death and destruction.

Almost coincident with the signing of the armistice by the desperate enemy the city of Mons capitulated before relentless British pressure. On this hallowed ground the troops are now resting on their arms, happy in the thought of the fitness of their final triumph. They had driven the enemy out by the same gateway which Field Marshal von Buelow and Field Marshal von Kluck hurled their great armies against the valiant little force of "contemptibles" in 1914.

The population of Mons paraded the streets, cheering madly their deliverers. Their glad cries must have reached the ears of the Germans outside the walls of the town.

Punctually at 11 o'clock the firing stopped like clockwork. Fleets of British airplanes dropped showers of signal lights, which descended with the momentous message to those below.

There was joy in plenty among the British troops at the first blush of peace, but there was little in the nature of demonstrations. Tommy Atkins was unable to realize that the announcement was true, although his heart was burning with the hope of going back to his wife and baby in "Blighty."

One of these tattered and mud-caked veterans came to the correspondent's automobile and, as he saluted, asked falteringly:

"Is it all over?"

Being assured, he sped back to his companions to communicate the good news.

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ST. REGIS HOTEL
Fifth Avenue at 55th St.
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CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
THE WAR IS OVER! The joyful tidings of Peace have been heralded to all the world. Silver toned bells have clanged and siren whistles have shrieked the glad news everywhere, but now, more than ever—the immortal words of the brave Lawrence, "Don't Give Up the Ship!" should be heeded. The United War Work Campaign is on. Now is the time to prove yourselves Real Patriots: "GIVE ALL IN ONE HAT" and give as generously as your purse will permit. We must protect our Boys "Over There," provide for their welfare and comfort and their safe return from across the Seas to their homes. What you give in this Campaign will be used for this purpose. Let your hand be guided by your heart in this noble work.
Our Mid-Week Special for Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 12th-13th
CHOCOLATE COVERED ASSORTED BUTTER CREAMS—Here we have a collection of Chocolate Covered Sweets, having centres composed of richest Cream, blended with the finest Creamery Butter and presented in the following pleasing flavors: Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange and Chocolate. Offered two days only at this startlingly low price.
POUND BOX 39c
United War Work Campaign
GIVE all in one Hat
Loft New York
Stores: New York, Brooklyn, Newark. For exact location see telephone directory.
MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED ASSORTED FRESH FRUITS—Fresh Grapes! Fresh Bananas! Fresh Pineapples! Fresh Tangerines! Fresh Apples, Pears and Cherries! These choicest Fresh, Natural Fruit in its fullest perfection, first plunged in rich Fondant Cream and blanketed with our Premium Milk Chocolate.
POUND Box 64c
The specified weight includes the container.