



Kaiser and Reichstag Get Foch's Terms; Republic in Bavaria as Revolt Spreads; Wilhelm Refuses to Quit His Throne

Wittelsbach Dynasty Deposed By Decree of Diet in Munich

Bremen Capitulates to the Revolutionists and Red Flag Is Hoisted

Prince Henry Flees From Kiel Quarters

Marines Fire On Brother of Emperor as He Makes Escape

BASEL, Nov. 8.—During the sitting at the Diet Palace to-day a decree was passed deposing the Wittelsbach dynasty, according to a dispatch received here to-night from Munich, Bavaria.

Ludwig III, King of Bavaria, is head of the house of Wittelsbach. He became Regent in succession to his father, Prince Luitpold, in 1912. Ludwig was proclaimed King in 1913 in succession to his cousin, King Otto, known as the "Mad King of Bavaria." Otto was declared incapable of ruling owing to his mental infirmity.

Ludwig III was born in 1845 and married Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este. Of this union were born nine children, three sons and six daughters. Prince Rupprecht, the Crown Prince, has been one of the leading Teutonic allied generals in the Western front during the war.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A republic has been proclaimed in Bavaria at the conclusion of a great popular meeting yesterday, says a telegram from Munich by way of Basel, under to-day's date.

At the meeting when the republic was proclaimed several thousand persons were present, having come by invitation of the Socialist party. After fiery speeches by numerous orators the crowd adopted a resolution demanding the abdication of the Kaiser, renunciation of right to succession by the Crown Prince, the introduction of a democratic régime in Germany, acceptance of an armistice, no future wars, except for national defence, social reforms and an eight-hour day for workmen.

The speakers were received with great enthusiasm. They all affirmed that the Socialist party urged neither a strike nor revolution, but desired only complete reform.

Procession Mile Long
In a procession which was formed and which was a mile long, were many soldiers of all arms, headed by a band. The procession marched by the Royal Palace and the Ministries, where the government hurriedly posted appeals for the population to remain calm.

The cities of Bremen, Schwerin and Tilsit have joined in the German revolution, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Dr. Karl Liebknecht is said to have arranged for the formation of a soldiers' council at Bremen.

The Cologne "Volkszeitung" says the revolution at Bremen was effected in two hours. The marines engaged the soldiers to join them, after which a meeting was held. This assembly demanded the creation of a Social Democratic republic. Women joined the marines in opening the prisons. Order is being maintained by the marines.

Rebels Hold Hamburg
The great German maritime port of Hamburg is completely in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports from Hamburg newspapers printed by the Cologne "Ga-

Hun Rebels Asked To Resist British

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The German naval authorities at Wilhelmshaven agreed to hand authority over to the rebels if they would promise to make resistance should the British attack that port.

Prince Max Resigns as Chancellor

German Wireless Dispatch Announces End of His Brief Ministry

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the Imperial German Chancellor, has resigned, according to a German wireless dispatch picked up here to-night.

The wireless says that Prince Max tendered his resignation in view of the altered parliamentary situation, but that acceptance of it is still outstanding.

Prince Maximilian of Baden was appointed Imperial German Chancellor on October 4 last, succeeding Von Hertling. "Germany's Lansdowne," as Prince Max has been called, is a wealthy man who has been a so-called pacifist. He has made many moderate speeches and came from the liberal stronghold of Germany, but his actions since his elevation to the Chancellorship have exhibited some reactionary tendencies.

Max's duplicity in handling national policies came near unseating him several times in the month that he held office. On October 12 and again on October 14 his resignation was called imminent in press dispatches, chiefly because of a conflict between his reputed "democratic" qualities and his actual autocratic actions.

Bosnians Acclaim Serbian Troops

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Serbian troops have crossed the Danube into Hungary, where they have been received with the greatest enthusiasm, says an official statement issued by the Serbian War Office on Thursday.

Emperor Fears Anarchy May Seize Country if Allies Enter Empire

Sees Revolt Danger On Eve of Peace

Socialists Threaten to Bolt Unless Kaiser and Crown Prince Quit

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (By The Associated Press).—Emperor William of Germany has declined to accede to the demands that he abdicate, says a German wireless dispatch picked up here to-night.

To the ultimatum of the Socialists the Emperor replied through Minister of the Interior Drews that he refused to abdicate voluntarily, on the ground that he could not at the moment of peace undertake the terrible responsibility of handing over Germany to the Entente and delivering up the country to anarchy.

BASEL, Nov. 8.—The abdication of Emperor William and the renunciation of the throne by Crown Prince Frederick William before noon to-day have been demanded in an ultimatum sent by the managing committee of the German Socialist party. The demand was dispatched at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, according to the "Correspondence Social-

Ask Nation To Aid Boycott On Hun Goods

National Committee Is Formed to Wage Real Economic Fight

Toy Cargo Is Made First Real Issue

The protest against Germany's attempt to force on this country the consignment of Hun-made toys which arrived here recently on the Nieuw Amsterdam grew yesterday afternoon into a nation-wide movement for an absolute boycott of all German goods.

Patriotic Societies to Join in Campaign Against German Products

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White Flag Bearers, Heralded By Trumpeter, Cross Blindfolded

PARIS, Nov. 8 (4 p. m.).—Describing the arrival of the German envoys at the French lines, the "Intransigent" says the automobiles carried white flags and were preceded by a trumpeter. Some French soldiers under an officer approached them on the road just outside the lines.

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Austrian Tyrol Asks Swiss to Send Food

Request Is Transmitted to Allies, Who Will Assist Starving

BERNE, Nov. 8.—The populations of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the westernmost part of Austria, have appealed to the Swiss Federal Council to send food. The council sent the request to the French Ambassador, who will transmit it to the Allied governments. In the meantime the Federal Council is studying means to extend aid as soon as possible to the two districts.

Mackensen Seeks Escape

Asks Hungary to Let His Army Pass Through

BASEL, Nov. 8.—Field Marshal Mackensen, of the German army, has arrived at Budapest from Bucharest to confer with Premier Michael Karolyi of Hungary on the passage across that country of German divisions now in Rumania, according to a Budapest dispatch received here.

French Reach Mezieres in 8-Mile Drive

November 9, 1:30 a. m.

Germans Begin New Retreat From Scheldt as British Outflank Line

The French yesterday reached the fortress of Mezieres and the line of the Meuse east to Sedan in an eight-mile gain on the right wing of the battleline, Paris announced officially last night.

Americans Advance To Ecuirey Forest And Cut Off Salient

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MEUSE FRONT, Nov. 8 (By The Associated Press) (6 p. m.).—The right wing of General Pershing's forces advanced to-day, pushing into the western edge of Ecuirey wood and in the Woevre forest.

Foch Refuses German Request For Immediate Cessation of Arms

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The journey of the German courier to Spa and return will require far more time than the distances indicate, because of the difficulties of the roads under present conditions. Therefore, the receipt of the German reply is likely to be delayed a number of hours beyond the time possible under normal conditions.

The Delegates Arrive

(11:45 a. m.)—The German delegates who came within the French lines last night to receive from Marshal Foch the Allied terms for an armistice proceeded this morning to the meeting place designated by the marshal.

Foch Gives Germans 72 Hours to Quit; Respite Is Refused

PARIS, Nov. 8 (4:20 p. m.).—Leaders of the various parties in the Reichstag will meet to-night to determine the course to be taken on the conditions of the armistice, says a dispatch from Berlin to Berne printed in the Paris "Temps" this afternoon.

Allied Commander Declines to Halt Hostilities While Ruler and Reichstag Frame Decision

—Time Limit Up at 6 A. M. Monday, New York Time

Courier Takes Entente Demands To Wilhelm at Spa Headquarters

Delegates Ask Further Instructions as Messenger Starts Long Journey Over Difficult Roads —Paris Protests Foe Still Tries to Cloud Issues

LONDON, Nov. 8 (3:57 p. m.).—At Allied general headquarters Friday morning the German plenipotentiaries, according to a French wireless message received here, received the conditions of the armistice as well as a formal demand that they should be accepted or refused within seventy-two hours, expiring on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, French time [6 a. m., New York time].

Courier Gets Safe Conduct

The German proposal for an immediate provisional suspension of hostilities has been rejected by Marshal Foch.

German Official Report

The message of the German delegates reads: "From the German Plenipotentiaries for an Armistice to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Command: Friday morning at Allied general headquarters the plenipotentiaries received the conditions of an armistice as well as a formal demand that they be accepted or refused within seventy-two hours, expiring on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, French time.

Instructions Are Asked

"Please acknowledge receipt and send back courier as soon as possible with your latest instructions. Sending of fresh delegates is not necessary for the moment."

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THE KAISER'S RETIREMENT

