



Crown Prince Slain; Soviets Now Rule; Foch Amends Terms, Takes All U-Boats; Solf Urges Peace Parley Be Rushed

Soldiers Tear Red Flags to Bits in Parade

Thousands Make Serious Trouble Outside of Carnegie Hall

Men in Service Lead the Attack

Meeting Dismissed, Banners Hidden, as Police Sing Songs

New York narrowly escaped a serious riot as the result of the flaunting of the red flag last night. Only the good judgment of Police Captain McKinney, of the West Forty-seventh Street station, averted serious trouble. As it was, Fifth Avenue above Forty-second Street saw the start of a riotous demonstration in which soldiers, sailors and civilians joined, in a determined effort to down red flags being carried by marchers, and Carnegie Hall, where a big mass meeting, under the auspices of the Socialist Party was held, became the centre of a threatening stormcloud for several hours. An arrest grew out of the disturbance. The prisoner in Night Court gave his name as Harry Blair. He said he was 18 years old and that he lived at 255 West Nineteenth Street. He was charged with having struck a woman parader at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street and with having torn from her hand a red flag she carried. He was discharged. The meeting at Carnegie Hall attracted a crowd of more than 3,000. Algonquin Lee presided, and the speakers were announced as Municipal Judge Joseph Panken, Abraham Kahn and Charles Erwin. The meeting was announced as a protest against the money conviction. The speakers' rostrum was decorated with American flags and huge red banners. Another big red banner hung from the balcony, and practically every person in the hall wore a red ribbon and carried a small red flag.

Red Flags in Parade

At about the hour the meeting was to start a crowd estimated at 5,000 formed in line at The People's House, 1 East Fifteenth Street, and started to march to Carnegie Hall. One or two American flags were carried near the head of the parade, but the prevailing color scheme was red. When the leaders turned into Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street and north on that thoroughfare trouble began. Passersby resented the flaunting of the red flag. They booed and hissed. A few blocks further on some soldiers and sailors joined the crowds on the sidewalks, and almost immediately took a hand in downing the red flags. From then on the parade ceased to be much more than a struggling, fighting mass of men and women.

Carnegie Doors Closed

At Carnegie Hall close to 200 police were on hand. The doors of the hall had been ordered closed, and Captain McKinney had sent word to a United War Work campaign meeting over on Broadway, where the Police Glee Club was singing, to have the singers come over to the hall at once.

As soon as the Glee Club arrived, the captain ordered them to sing in an effort to quiet the crowd. Shouting drowned their efforts. Captain McKinney got in communication with army authorities at Governor's Island and with the Brooklyn Navy Yard and asked that officers be sent to take command of the soldiers and sailors in the crowd.

Red Flags Hidden

Then the captain went into the hall and, taking Lee to one side, told him he would not be responsible for what happened if those in the building went out on the sidewalk waving their red flags.

After conferring with the other Socialist leaders, decided that the action of the captain was worth following, and, going to the rostrum, made a short speech in which he repeated the warning. The various rostrums were thrown open and the crowd in the hall slowly filed out. The flags were hidden by those who carried them. The prompt arrival of several army and navy officers curbed the riotous spirit of the men in the service.

Germans Are Racing Toward Own Border

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Monday, Nov. 11 (By The Associated Press) (8 p. m.)—All day long the rearward troops of the shattered and defeated German armies opposite the British front have been racing for their own border as though their lives depended on reaching their own land by nightfall.

As the Germans disappeared from the scene, thousands of civilians in scores of towns and hamlets tasted freedom after four years of bondage. From places near the British line thousands of these people took the westward road and marched, cheering, back to greet their deliverers.

Mme. Breshkovskaya, Once Reported Shot, On Way to America

Mme. Catharin Breshkovskaya, known as the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," who was reported to have been executed by the Bolsheviks October 27, is alive and on her way to the United States, according to a statement by A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau in this country. Mr. Sack stated that this information was contained in a cable message received by the Russian Embassy in Washington from the All-Russian Provisional Government, sitting in Omsk. It is said that she is making the trip on the invitation of American friends, many of whom live in Boston. Mme. Breshkovskaya, who is seventy-four years old, has spent forty-four years in Russian and Siberian prisons as a political offender. Freed at Irkutsk by the great revolution of March, 1917, her journey westward was like a triumphal progress from city to city, reaching its climax in Petrograd, where she was welcomed by an immense crowd. Virtually her first words were an appeal to the people to remain loyal to the Allies. This appeal she repeated again and again as the Bolsheviks rose to power.

U. S. Lightens War Check on 42 Industries

Automobiles Chief Beneficiary in Peace Ruling on Priorities

All May Increase Output at Once

Many Building Restrictions Removed; Styles and Types Untouched

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—As the first step in national industrial readjustment from a war to a peace basis the War Industries Board announced modifications to-day in the restrictions against non-war construction and manufacturing. All industries whose peace time output has been curtailed in the interest of the nation's war programme may now increase their output 50 per cent of the amount of restriction imposed by the board. All restrictions are removed against the erection of farm or ranch buildings, structures, roads, parks, playgrounds and public utilities, including water, sewerage, light, power and street railways. Forty-two specific industries, chief among them the passenger automobile industry, are affected by the modifications of curtailments imposed on manufacturing.

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Reds Seize Helgoland and Grand Fleet

Troops at Front Form Committees; Hindenburg Loyal

Prince Rupprecht Stays With Troops

Grand Duke of Hesse Is Placed Under Preventive Arrest

PARIS, Nov. 12 (Havas).—The death of the Crown Prince is confirmed by The Hague correspondent of the German news agency at Munich, according to advices to "The Matin." The Crown Prince had previously been reported shot by an assassin while on his way to Holland. LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says the demands of the independent Socialists in Germany, which have been accepted by the majority Socialists, include the provision that political power shall be in the hands of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, which will be summoned in plenary assembly to

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Bolshevik Party Is Recognized in Berlin

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12 (By The Associated Press).—The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, in a dispatch telling of the confiscation of the "Lokal Anzeiger" and the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" by the Socialists, says: "All the Socialist factions in Berlin now have a daily newspaper." This remark carries deep significance, as it is the first recognition of the "Spartacus group," or Bolsheviks, as a distinct Socialist faction. The Spartacus adherents heretofore represented a small branch of the Independent Socialists. That they are now reckoned as a party for themselves appears to indicate a growth in the Bolshevik strength of such proportions that it must be reckoned with.

Charles Quits, Vienna Says Officially

Ruler in Manifesto Asserts He Has Forsaken Public Affairs in Austria

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Nov. 13 (5:50 A. M.).—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna. PARIS, Nov. 12.—Emperor Charles of Austria has issued a manifesto declaring that he is forsaking participation in the public affairs of German Austria. LONDON, Nov. 12.—Emperor Charles of Austria has abdicated, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quoting private advices from Vienna. It is reported that a general strike will be declared in Vienna to-morrow. Victor Adler, leader of the Austrian Socialists and Foreign Secretary in the German-Austrian Cabinet formed at Vienna on October 31, is dead, it is reported.

Mr. Hohenzollern In Civilian Garb Is at Dutch Chateau

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—William Hohenzollern, former Kaiser, arrived Sunday at Count Bentinck's chateau of Middachten at Velp, Holland, near Velp. The dispatch from Velp says that an automobile containing two members of the German court arrived first, and notified Count Bentinck of the approach of the former Emperor. The second car brought baggage, while the third, with its blinds down, arrived in the evening. From it the former Emperor and two eunuchs, all in civilian clothes, alighted. No one in the village of Velp, which adjoins the chateau, was aware of his arrival. The former German ruler occupies the left wing of the chateau. The dispatch adds that his wife probably will be permitted to join him there. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Berlin, says an Amsterdam dispatch, announces that the former Emperor, the former Empress and their oldest son, Frederick William, have arrived in Holland. Velp is east of Arnhem and about fifty miles southeast of Amsterdam. It is thirty miles northeast of Eysden, where the former Emperor crossed the frontier Sunday morning. Velp is about ten miles north of the Dutch-German border north of the German town of Wesel.

Ex-Kaiser Hooted by Belgian Refugees as He Flees to Safety

MAASTRICHT, Nov. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Amid execrations from 2,000 Belgian refugees, the former German Emperor's special train left

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150,000 Railway Cars Must Be Surrendered

Foreign Minister's Appeal for Clemency on Way to Washington

Urges Preliminary Treaty Be Framed

Reminds President of Statement America Was Not Warring On People

LONDON, Nov. 12 (By The Associated Press) (4 p. m.).—Germany has requested the President of the United States, according to a German wireless message from Berlin, to arrange immediately for the opening of peace negotiations, there being a pressing danger of famine. The message was sent by Foreign Secretary Solf to Secretary of State Lansing. It said: "The armistice being concluded, the German government requests the President of the United States to arrange for the opening of peace negotiations. "For the purpose of their acceleration the German government proposes, first of all, to take in view the conclusion of a preliminary peace, and asks for a communication as to what place and at what time the negotiations might begin. "As there is a pressing danger of famine, the German government is particularly anxious for the negotiations to begin immediately." The full text of the message received yesterday addressed by Solf to Secretary Lansing, requesting President Wilson to mitigate the "fearful conditions" imposed on Germany, follows: "Convinced of the common aims and ideals of democracy, the German government has addressed itself to the President of the United States, with the request to re-establish peace. This peace was meant to correspond with the principles the President always has maintained. The aim was to be a just solution of all questions in dispute, followed by a permanent reconciliation of all nations. "Furthermore, the President declared he did not wish to make war on the German people, and did not wish to impede its peaceful development. The German government has received the conditions of the armistice. "After the blockade those conditions, especially the surrender of means of transport and the sustenance of the troops of occupation, would make it impossible to provide Germany with food and would cause the starvation of millions of men, women and children, all the more as the blockade is to continue. "We had to accept the conditions, but feel it is our duty to draw the President's attention most solemnly and in all earnestness to the fact that enforcement of the conditions must produce among the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of the community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace. "The German people, therefore, in this fateful hour, address themselves again to the President with the request that he use his influ-

Senator Asks Separate Pact Be Forbidden

Poindexter Wants All Negotiations To Be Conducted Jointly With Allies

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Poindexter resolution proposing that the United States enter into full alliance with the Entente and decline to open separate peace negotiations with the German government was introduced in the Senate to-day. This resolution, prepared by the Senator from Washington ten days ago, has been awaiting formal introduction since the Senate began its election recess. In addition to prohibiting any separate peace discussions by this country with the Central Powers, the Poindexter proposal would have the United States become a party to the agreement known as the Pact of London. The resolution originally was drafted to prevent any move on the part of the United States which would tend to detach her from her allies in the consummation of peace with Germany. Senator Poindexter still feels, however, that the Congress should guard against this possibility, and points to the attempt of the German Foreign Secretary, Solf, to secure an amelioration of the armistice terms in the German appeal to President Wilson published here yesterday. The Poindexter resolution reads: "Whereas, the cause of the United States in the present war against the German and Austro-Hungarian empires is identical with that of our allies, all having as a common object complete and permanent victory over the enemy and a peace on such terms as will prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe; and "Whereas, the United States and her allies have established unity of military command in the prosecution of the war, and it is desirable that there should likewise and for the same reason be unity of diplomatic action between the United States and her allies with reference to their common enemy; and "Whereas, the German government addressed peace proposals to the United States government, separate and apart from the allies of the United States, and has attempted to bring about a separate agreement with the government of the United States upon the terms of peace, and has requested the government of the United States to act as an inter-

Millions Face Starvation

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Solf's Plea Termed Hun 'Mischief Making'

LONDON, Nov. 12.—"The Times" describes the appeal of Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, to President Wilson regarding the armistice conditions affecting the food supply of the German people as "a contemptible attempt at mischief making." The newspaper says that Dr. Solf has but to look at the armistice in order to see that the Allies and the United States contemplate such provisioning of Germany during the armistice as shall be found necessary. "The Daily Chronicle" says "Germany, which never showed mercy, now has to implore it." It adds that the Allies no doubt will take such steps as humanity dictates, so far as they can consistently do so and feed their own populations. "But that is no trivial proviso," "The Chronicle" concludes, "and the food cargoes that Germany has criminally sent to the bottom of the sea cannot be fished up, even to feed Germany."

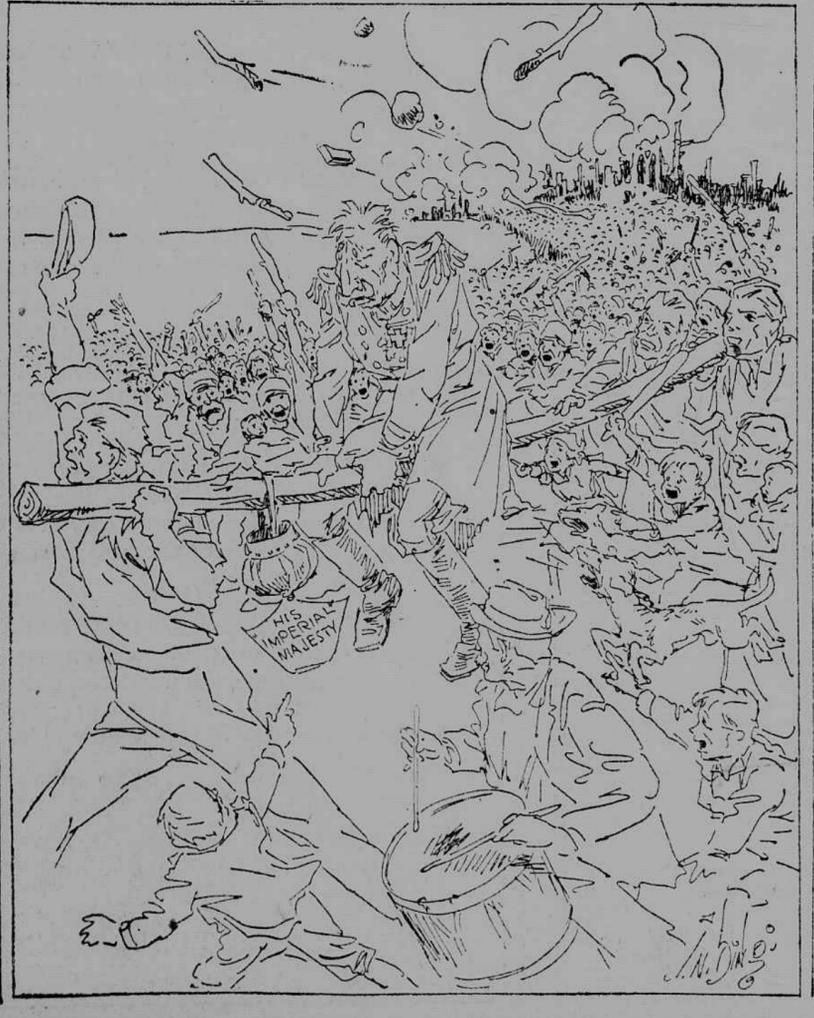
Entente Troops Will Rule Rhine Lands Under Revised Conditions

Will Intern Ships Within Seven Days

Withdrawal From Russia To Be Effected at Will of the Allies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Germany loses her entire fleet of submarines under the armistice terms as amended by Marshal Foch before he signed them with the German envoys Monday morning. Instead of 160 vessels, every one of the undersea craft must be surrendered to the allies and the United States within fourteen days. Eighteen of the articles as originally prepared by the Supreme War Council, and as read by President Wilson to Congress, were changed under the limited authority for alteration given the supreme commander in dealing with the enemy envoys. Amendments Received The State Department to-day received and made public the amended articles, with the explanation that no information had come as to how the changes were brought about. Apparently most of them were conceded in response to appeals of the German spokesmen, though several besides that touching submarines make the terms more drastic than before. Instead of 50,000 railroad cars to be surrendered in evacuated territory the number is made 150,000. On the other hand, the number of machine guns to be delivered by the Germans is reduced from 30,000 to 25,000 and 1,700 airplanes instead of 2,000. The German troops in East Africa are permitted to evacuate instead of being required to surrender. Food Problem Considered Provision is made for satisfying food needs in Germany in the taking of means of transportation, and a specific reference to the regulation of repatriation of German prisoners of war at the conclusion of peace is added. In response to the German fear of anarchy in occupied Russian provinces after evacuation, the time of evacuation is changed from immediately to "as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come." Territories which belonged to Austria-Hungary before the war are added to those which must be evacuated. Commission Recognized Another added clause provides for an armistice commission, to which Germans will be admitted, to carry out details under the direction of the victorious military authorities, and in accord with appended notes, which were drafted during the conference between Marshal Foch and the German delegates. The additions and changes close with this: "This armistice has been signed the eleventh of November, 1918, at 5 o'clock, French time. F. Foch, R. E. Wemyss, Erzberger, Oberdorff, Winterfeld, von Selow." Terms Cabled Wilson President Wilson has had the terms, as drafted by the Supreme War Council, and approved by the Allied Premiers and Colonel House, in his hands since a week ago yesterday, when they were cabled upon their completion. He prepared his address, including the

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