

Armistice Anniversary and a Year of Peace Negotiations

Whole Nation Celebrating Day of Germany's Defeat

Armistice Day in City To Be Observed by Great Outburst of Patriotism and Honor to Veterans

Victory Fetes Are Staged Parades, Dances and Dinners Scheduled, With a Song Service in the Morning

One year ago to-day, at 11 o'clock in the morning, there fell upon the Western front a stillness as utter as the deafening, death-dealing din that for more than four years had marked the alternating progress and retrogression of civilization's struggle to survive.

Organizations in New York and elsewhere have taken up the idea of the National Council of Women, whose representatives will attend the convention in St. Louis at 11 a. m. with an hour devoted to singing the national anthem and other patriotic songs.

Three big dances to-night are expected to be attended by thousands of veterans of the world war. One is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the Missouri Committee of the Hall of States.

Parade in Kansas City Missouri—Half holiday at Kansas City, Mo., to-day.

Harlem Post To Hold Rally Harlem Post of the American Legion will conduct a rally this evening in the great hall of the college of the City of New York.

In Hotel Commodore to-night 1,000 American aviators who flew and fought in France will be the guests of the American Flying Club at a dinner.

The Right Rev. Charles Sumner Birch, Episcopal Bishop of New York, and the Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long Island, will address the church in the Episcopal Church at its annual dinner this evening in the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn.

A special service will be conducted in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at 8:15. Alton B. Parker, James W. Gerard and George W. Wickesham will address the congregation.

Washington Heights Methodist Church will likewise observe the anniversary with an evening service, at which Health Commissioner Royce S. Copeland will be the speaker.

In the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, a memorial mass for soldiers and sailors who were killed in the war will be celebrated at 10 a. m.

Greenwich Village Post No. 18, American Legion, will march from Washington Square, through the lower West Side, to Public School 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue, where a flag presentation and dance will be given.

City, with parade led by wounded ex-service men and other veterans. California—Pageant and ball to raise funds for the work of the American Legion in Los Angeles.

Alabama—State-wide celebration at Montgomery, including street parade, with civic and patriotic organizations cooperating.

Texas—At Houston, memorial services in honor of the war's dead, including a cessation of all kinds of activities for five minutes, at 11 o'clock.

Washington—Celebration at Aberdeen, including a parade and a dance in the evening; also local celebrations at Tacoma.

Illinois—Program of parades, sports, dances, etc., at Peoria, Springfield, Elgin and Chicago.

Massachusetts—Local celebrations in practically every community. Minnesota—Activities will center around American Legion convention at Minneapolis.

New Hampshire—Formal celebrations at Manchester and Concord. Pennsylvania—Local celebrations at Portland and Lewistown.

Ohio—Celebrations at Youngstown, Zanesville, Cleveland and Toledo.

King George Asks Silent Memorial Decrees Empire Halt Its Business 2 Minutes to Mark Armistice Date

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—The Governor General of Canada has received a message from Lord Milner, which embodies the proclamation of King George calling for a complete suspension of all normal activities for a period of two minutes to-morrow.

The King's proclamation follows: "To All My People, Tuesday next, November 11, is the first anniversary of the armistice which stayed the worldwide carnage of the four preceding years, and marked the victory of right and freedom.

To afford an opportunity for the universal expression of this feeling, it is my desire and hope that at the hour when the armistice came into force, the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, there may be for the brief space of two minutes a complete suspension of all our normal activities.

"No elaborate organization appears to be necessary. At a given signal, which can easily be arranged to suit the circumstances of each locality, I believe we shall all gladly interrupt our business and pleasure, whatever it may be, and unite in this simple service of silence and remembrance."

Great Britain, first with women veterans participating. December 28.—Result of British elections made public, coalition government assured overwhelming majority in Commons.

January 10.—Lloyd George government reorganized in London. January 19.—Italian Cabinet reorganized as anti-Nationalist members resign.

February 4.—Opening of British Parliament. April 17.—French Chamber passes eight-hour day bill.

April 29.—French Senate approves eight-hour day bill, which thus becomes law. June 19.—Orlando Cabinet suffers defeat in Italian Chamber and resigns.

June 21.—Nitti appointed Premier in Italy. June 22.—Sankey coal report, advocating national ownership of mines, submitted in Britain.

July 3.—Revolutionary outbreaks in Italy owing to high cost of living begin to continue for over two weeks. July 31.—Italian strike begins, but fails after few days.

A Year Ago To-day

New York Tribune EXTRA 7 A.M.

GERMANY HAS SURRENDERED; WORLD WAR ENDED AT 6 A. M.

Armistice Was Signed by Hun Envoys at Midnight

Official Announcement From Washington Declares End of Great Struggle—Hostilities Cease on West Front As Germans Yield to Allied Terms

Germans Must Withdraw Soldiers Immediately From Alsace-Lorraine—Occupied Territory in France and Belgium Must Be Evacuated and Enemy's Army Demobilized—Allies to Get Part of High Seas Fleet and U-Boats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The armistice has been signed. The State Department announced the signing at 2:45 o'clock this morning. The world war will end this morning at 11 o'clock, Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representative at 12:50 o'clock this morning.

The armistice was made verbally by an official of the State Department in this form: "The armistice has been signed. It will be signed at 11 o'clock a. m., Paris time, and will come into effect at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time."

The terms of the armistice, it was announced, will not be made public until later. Immediate evacuation of the German military forces from France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine.

Occupation by the Allied and American forces of such strategic points in Germany as will make impossible a renewal of hostilities. Delivery of part of the German High Seas Fleet and a certain number of submarines to the Allied and American naval forces.

Disarmament of all other German warships under supervision of the Allied and American navies, which will guard them. Occupation of the principal German naval bases by sea forces of the victorious nations.

Release of Allied and American prisoners, and civilians held prisoners in Germany without such reciprocal action by the surrendered German forces.

There was no information as to the circumstances under which the armistice was signed, but since the German courier did not reach Germany until late in the afternoon, it is generally assumed that the German envoys were in the hands of the Allies.

Forty-seven hours had been required for the courier to reach Germany, and it was generally assumed that the armistice was signed at 11 o'clock this morning.

From Secretary Baker A YEAR ago the terse message came from General Pershing: "In accordance with the terms of the armistice, hostilities on the front of the American armies have suspended at 11 o'clock this morning."

From Secretary Daniels NO ONE in close touch with the fighting men of the Republic or with their parents can ever forget the exaltation of joy which swept over the world one year ago when the guns ceased firing on the far-flung battle line in Europe.

From General Pershing ON THIS first anniversary of the armistice that brought fighting to an end on the Western front we recall with gratification the services of the army and the country in the war. The great army of young manhood known as the American Expeditionary Force was hurriedly raised.

From Secretary Lansing THE celebration of the anniversary of Armistice Day is a fitting commemoration of the admission of defeat by the malignant power which for over four years had devastated Europe and compelled the sacrifice of millions of lives and caused untold misery to mankind.

The eyes of the world are upon the people of the United States. The easy way is to withdraw from the responsibility which we voluntarily assumed the day the first American fighting man crossed the sea.

Mrs. Wiggan Discourses On Books for Children

Is Satisfied Young Folk Would Make Suitable Selection for Selves From Adults' Library; Deplores Efforts to Write "Down" to Youth

By Kate Douglas Wiggin The Newbery of London began publishing books for children in 1745. The "Melodies of Mother Goose," first collected by Oliver Goldsmith, and "Goody Two Shoes," written by him in collaboration with Mr. Newbery himself—these two books have outlived all the other volumes issued by the Newbery press, and they have been kept alive and hoisted into fame and favor year after year by the children themselves.

But you may say you have no library of your own, or a library that is not yours. You must at least help your child to choose. This is, in point of fact, so great a delight that it resembles a temptation. It is also a great responsibility, and you are meant to be the earth, because the burden of it. When things come to this pass, and we are obliged to do for children what many of them can do for themselves, it is a knowledge of child-nature and a knowledge of what really is literature—these two things are extremely handy to have in the family.

Charles Lamb's belief in turning the child to browse where he pleases is the one, on the whole, that commends itself most to me. But it implies, of course, the possession of a good and rich library. It is a knowledge of child-nature and a knowledge of what really is literature—these two things are extremely handy to have in the family. You cannot so much as draw a book from a shelf, therefore you must know two points: the one you start from and the one you wish to reach. The child is your first point, and you know him? What you wish to learn, what you wish to know, what you wish to be, you are quite sure of your knowledge in that field? But, you say, seems to presuppose a kind of psychological wisdom, extremely rare. To be sure, but it is not so rare as you make a fairly good substitute, and when you crush me by asking how the parent not gifted with common sense can acquire it, I reply from the point of view of the child, that you are not so much as you seem to be. Your logic has driven me to the point of suggesting the germ to be extended, reflection, fasting and prayer, commonly assist its growth to a point where it is no longer a mere logic, but the naked eye of your neighbors, who by the way, generally use opera glasses.

It makes a deal of difference not only what a child reads, but how and when he reads it. Fortunately, books are not the only means of grace. I have seen children as well as grown people, who seemed to absorb and assimilate the mysteries of earth, air, fire and sea; from sympathetic conversation with fellow human creatures, and from their own souls that put into words the things that were in their hearts. I have seen children as well as grown people, who seemed to absorb and assimilate the mysteries of earth, air, fire and sea; from sympathetic conversation with fellow human creatures, and from their own souls that put into words the things that were in their hearts.

On Armistice Day Messages to the Nation From President Wilson To My Fellow Countrymen: A year ago to-day our enemies laid down their arms in accord with an armistice which rendered them impotent to renew hostilities and gave to the world an assured opportunity to reconstruct its shattered order and to work out in peace a new and juster set of international relations.

Our armies have been demobilized, and our citizen-soldiers have returned again to civil pursuits with assurance of their ability to achieve therein the success they attained as soldiers, thus bringing to a close the nation. With broadened vision they return not only with pride in the high standards of American manhood, but with a new conception of its relation to the duties of citizenship.

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