ALLIES TO SPEED PEACE MEETING

Will Expedite Arrangements for Conference as Much as Possible

MUCH DEPENDS ON FOE

Establishment of Stable Governments First Requisite to Insure Permanent Treaties

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, Nov. 11.

While it necessarily takes more time to arrange the preliminaries for a peace conference, since America's plenipotentiaries, for instance, could hardly arrive with requisite agenda under a month, and in some quarters a much longer period is expected to elapse before the conference gets to work, there is a profound feeling here that the utmost expedition is desirable.

The expectation here is that the first step will be to summon a more or less informal conference of the Allies to settle the preliminaries. Much, however, will depend on the question as to the enemy Governments in existence to deal with.

The conclusion of hostilities finds England with greatly enhanced prestige in the world and with power such as she never before wielded. The Chronicle says:

"By her alliance with America she is indeed arbiter of war and peace in the universe. Satisfaction is profound in this country that the peace is in every sense a British peace responding exactly to our desires and promises, if such is possible, some compensation for our sacrifices."

However, the lengths to which the revolution will go in Germany will influence to a large extent the character of the peace. Some fears are expressed that no durable Government may at first rise out of the ashes of imperialism. On the other hand, a wide extension of the revolution does not necessarily portend Bolshevism, as it is considered that the natural discipline of the German people will restrain them from excesses, provided the morale of the army is not too hopelessly compromised by the sweeping movements of the Allied troops.

It is clearly within the power of any general who retains the confidence of his troops to restore quiet by suppressing outbreaks. An analogy between Russia and Germany is by no means complete, for the Germans are educated and accustomed to self-control.

The weakness of the position, however, resides in the fact that the middle classes lack initiative and have depended in the past entirely upon the Government. They are, therefore, little likely to contribute materially to the reestablishment of order. Again, there is not the same reason why Germany should follow the example of Austria and break into constituent parts.

There are no racial differences to accentuate the political divisions in the German Empire, yet there are undoubted signs of separatism. The effort to form a republic in Schleswig-Holstein is due largely to racial causes, for the Danish element is notoriously anti-German.

Though Ebert belongs to the majority Socialists, who still recently supported the Government in all its proceedings, there is evidence elsewhere that minority Socialists, such as Haase and Ledebour at Hamburg are themselves co-operating to restore order. The danger is that tomorrow the public, maddened by its sufferings and by deceptions practiced upon it, will proceed to extreme lengths.

U. S. TO RULE WIRES FOR YEAR

Government Operation to Continue Regardless of Ownership Legislation

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 11. — Government operation of telephone and telegraph communication by the Postoffice Department will continue for at least a year, whether or not any step is taken by Congress toward public ownership, said David J. Lewis, of the department's control commission, today.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that though the statutes provide for briefer tenure by the Government of the wire communications than of the railroads and other facilities taken over during the war, the control continues until the President formally proclaims the exchange of ratifications of peace treaties. Completion of all peace treaties and exchange of ratifications by all nations, he said, might not be completed in two years.

DR. W. T. CRAIG KILLED

Former Member of Central High Faculty Victim of War

Dr. William T. Craig, formerly a professor at Central High School, has been killed in action in France, according to a letter from Sergeant David Mordell to his brother, Albert Mordell, 4169 Leidy avenue.

Sergeant Mordell gave no details of the death except to say that Doctor Craig was killed early in the fighting northwest of Verdun during the latter days of September. Doctor Craig was very popular, and his death was greatly regretted by members of the supply company of the 315th Infantry, Seventy-ninth Division, of which he was a member, Sergeant Mordell said.

NEW CANTEEN OPENS TODAY

League for Women's Service to Serve Meals at 1713 Walnut St.

The war workers' canteen of the National League for Women's Service will open today at noon at the league rooms, 1713 Walnut street.

The canteen will be run for the accommodation of hundreds of war workers employed in the vicinity. Attractive menus have been prepared and the meals will be served at moderate cost. The canteen will be open between 12 and 2 p. m. every day but Saturday and Monday. It can accommodate fifty diners at one time.

Members of the league and of the junior league will act as waitresses. The only paid help about the canteen will be two cooks. Mrs. Harry L. Cessard is chairman of the canteen work.

Cologne Wishes Kaiser "A Good Journey"

By the Associated Press

Paris, Nov. 11.—(Havas).—During revolutionary disorders at Cologne a crowd tried to demolish with machine gun fire a statue of William II, but finally contented itself by muffling up the statue and placing upon it a card inscribed "A good journey."

It is reported that Prince Henry of Prussia has fled to Denmark, taking with him his personal fortune.

REVOLUTIONISTS HOLD GERMANY

Continued from Page One

knecht, Hugo Haase and Herr Barth as members of the Government, a German wireless message announces.

Regarding the negotiations between both groups of Socialists, the leader of the Social Democrats announces, the message adds, that both parties are seeking a Socialist republic, but will ask the people and a constituent assembly to decide.

The Social Democrats have rejected the demand of the Independents that the whole executive, legislative and judicial power should be given representatives of the workers and soldiers as "being a dictatorship of a part of one class, contradicting democratic principles." The Socialists declined also to exclude the middle class from the Government in view of the necessity of maintaining the supply of food.

In Berlin great street demonstrations took place Sunday, the marchers carrying banners with the inscription, "Freedom, peace and bread," and singing the workingmen's Marseillaise. The Socialist leaders, Goehre and Sudekum, who are officers in the Landwehr, have issued an appeal to all officers not to provoke useless bloodshed.

Deputy Ebert and other party leaders have formed a committee of twelve men, representing the larger political factions, to facilitate co-operation with the Soldiers' Council.

No German press comment on the situation has reached Copenhagen over the Socialist-controlled wires, except a brief appeal by Germania, the Centrist organ, to the people to remember that the adoption of Bolshevism would mean continued war with the Allies and misery for the people.

The Independent Socialists, according to a special dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende, are demanding further concessions.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, according to a German wireless message, has decreed that public utilities' employes, physicians and domestic servants are exempted from the general strike.

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 11 (German Wireless to London).

The German people's government has been instituted in the greater part of Berlin. The garrison has gone over to the Government.

The workmen and soldiers' council has declared a general strike.

Troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the council.

The text of the statement issued by the German people's government reads:

"In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new German people's government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily went over to the new government.

"Won't Shoot Against People"

"The leaders of the deputations of the Social Democratic party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accordance with the people's government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon, in the offices and public buildings the guards, which had been stationed there, were withdrawn.

"The business of the Imperial Chancellor is being carried on by the Social Democratic deputy, Herr Ebert.

"It is presumed that apart from the representatives of the recent majority group three independent Social Democrats will enter the future government."

Call for General Strike

In an extra edition of the Vorwaerts, the central organ of the Social Democratic party in Germany, the following call for a general strike was published:

"The workmens and soldiers' council of Berlin has decided upon a general strike. All the factories are at a standstill.

"The necessary administration of the people will be maintained. A large part of the garrison has been closed and bodies of troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the workmen's and soldiers' council.

"The movement will be guided in common by the democratic party of Germany and the Independent Social Democratic party of Germany. The workmen's and soldiers' council will take charge of the maintenance of quiet and order. Long live the social republic!

"Workmens and Soldiers' Council."

Says Dynasty Is Overthrown

Deputy Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, in a speech to the crowds in Berlin announced the abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, as follows:

"The Kaiser and the Crown Prince have abdicated. The dynasty has been overthrown. It is a splendid victory for the German people.

"Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a new government, in which all shades of the Social Democratic party are to participate.

"Only decrees from the Government bearing the signature of Herr Ebert have validity. Only orders from the Minister of War bearing the counter-signature of the Social Democrat, acting as assistant, are official."

Deputy Scheidemann exhorted the crowd to keep calm and to avoid incidents.

Deputy von Tharr and some soldiers spoke from a motor lorry. A delegate from the corps of officers of the guard battalion announced that the officers were on the side of the people. Stormy applause and jubilation accompanied the speeches.

Processions With Red Flags

With regard to the incidents of November 9 in Berlin, the semiofficial telegraph bureau, working under the control of the workmen's and soldiers' council, issued the following report:

"This morning at 9 o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial undertakings commenced a general strike.

"Processions hastened from all the suburbs to the center of the city. Red flags were carried at the head of the processions, in which marched armed soldiers and all classes.

"The first procession arrived from the Ackerstrasse and Brunnestrasse. As a preliminary, soldiers and officers were urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes. In the majority of cases this took place voluntarily.

"There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workmen penetrated the barracks, where they received an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers.

Only Few Persons Killed

"The military occupants of the factories mingled in common with workers, left the works and treated with them in common.

"So far as known the only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occupation of the so-called 'cockchafer' barracks. In that was a guard of fusiliers, but only two officers fired.

"Three persons were killed and one was injured. This is to be regretted.

"The taking possession of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty, once it was clear that the military had gone over to the people."

Another official communication issued yesterday says that the Wolff bureau, the semiofficial news agency, has been placed under control of "Comrade William Karle."

From all parts of the German Empire news is being received concerning similar revolutions, which almost everywhere remain within the bounds of economic order.

Several Regiments Join People

Basel, Nov. 11.—An official dispatch received by the Havas Agency from Berlin yesterday says:

"Official. The revolution has resulted in a striking victory almost without the effusion of blood.

"A general strike was declared this morning. It brought a cessation of work in all workshops about 10 o'clock.

"A regiment of Nuremberg Chasseurs passed over to the people. Other troops rapidly followed their action.

"The Alexander regiment, after hearing a declaration by Deputy Wells, went over to the revolution."

The burgomaster of Berlin and the perfect of police have placed themselves and their staffs at the disposal of the new Government.

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 11.

Severe fighting took place in Berlin between 6 and 8 o'clock Saturday night and a violent cannonade was heard from the heart of the city, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quoting Berlin advices sent from there at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

When revolutionary soldiers attempted to enter a building in which they supposed a number of officers were concealed shots were fired from the windows. The reds then began shelling the building.

Many persons were killed and wounded before the officers surrendered. The red forces are in control and have restored order. Strong guards are marching through the streets.

The Crown Prince's palace has been seized by the revolutionists. The people are shouting "Long live the republic!" and are singing the "Marseillaise."

When the cannonade began the people thought the Reichsbank was being bombarded, and thousands rushed to the square in front of the Crown Prince's palace. It was later determined that other buildings were under fire.

REVOLUTION SPREADING THROUGHOUT GERMANY

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 11.—According to dispatches from Amsterdam and Copenhagen, the revolution in Germany is extending rapidly, but in most places the desired effect is being achieved without violence or serious disorders.

A semiofficial telegram received here from Berlin says that the Soldiers' Council has issued a proclamation announcing that it has taken over military administration and that its orders must be obeyed. The proclamation, in part, says:

"Comrades, we have bled and battled together. We will lead Germany toward a happy future. Be absolutely true to our people. We work in unison with the workmen. You will soon regularly receive orders from the Soldiers' Council."

Hesse-Darmstadt has declared itself a free Socialist republic until a German republic is established, according to a Wolff Bureau dispatch from Berlin. It is reported that the garrison at Dresden is in the hands of a provisional Soldiers' and Workmen's Council.

A dispatch to the Wolff Bureau from Munich says order prevails in the Bavarian capital. "Provisioning of the city," the dispatch adds, "is assured. Trains are running into the city. The administration has been recognized. Former ministers have turned over their offices to their successors. The attitude of the middle classes has not yet been clearly defined. Efforts are being made to conciliate the peasants, without the aid of whom the city is destined to famine."

The German eagle has been picked off all Prussian helmets and military decorations. Any soldier who refuses to remove the eagle risks being shot. In all Government offices pictures of the Kaiser and Ludendorff have been removed, whereas those of Hindenburg have been allowed to remain.

Leipsic, the largest city in Saxony, Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg, and Cologne and Frankfort have joined the revolution, according to reports from the Danish frontier, telegraphed here by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The soldiers' council at Stuttgart, Cologne and Frankfort have decided to proclaim a republic. A train filled with soldiers has been sent out from Bremen for the purpose of persuading other towns to join the revolution.

It is stated that Hugo Haase, a Socialist leader in the Reichstag, has the situation at Hamburg in hand.

In some places, notably in Anhalt, Hesse-Darmstadt and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the princely houses are co-operating with the reforming parties in establishing a new order of things.

Up to the present the most serious conflict has taken place in Kiel. The soldiers' and workmen's councils in most of the large cities appear to be devoting their first efforts to organizing the food supplies, foreseeing that any lack of provision in this respect will prove a fruitful source of disorder. Complaints already have been heard in Berlin that the press censorship is being exercised as arbitrarily by the new as by the old regime.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—Among the latest towns to come under the control of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils are Aix-la-Chanelle, Cassel, Nuremberg, Mannheim, Gladbach and Muenster. A general strike has been proclaimed in Nuremberg and Mannheim.

Order has been restored at Hamburg, where the police have been permitted to resume their duties under the direction of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, and places of public amusement have been reopened.

At Cologne the whole garrison sided with the workers' council, whose program included, according to the Cologne Gazette, the abolition of all German dynasties, the annulment of war loans, with special consideration for the subscribers from the poor classes, the liberation of all political prisoners and the abolition of saluting.

The Rhenish Westfaelische Zeitung, of Essen, announces that Eutin, the capital of the principality of Lubeck, is in the hands of the Soldiers' Council. Many persons, both civilians and military, have been shot.

Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation. At Lubeck a lawyer was charged with treason because he acted without authority from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council in liberating prisoners.

KAISER FLEES INTO HOLLAND AS RULE ENDS

Seeks Asylum in Count Bentinck's Chateau in Arnheim, London Mail Says

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 11.

The former German Emperor's party, which is believed to include Field Marshal von Hindenburg, arrived at Eysden, on the Dutch frontier, at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to Daily Mail advices.

Virtually the whole German general staff accompanied the former Emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. **The automobiles were bristling with rifles and all the fugitives were armed.**

The ex-Kaiser was in uniform. He alighted at the Eysden station and paced the platform, smoking a cigarette.

Eysden lies about midway between Liege and Maastricht, on the Dutch border.

Chatting with the members of the staff, the former Emperor, the correspondent says, did not look in the least distressed. A few minutes later an imperial train, including restaurant and sleeping cars, ran into the station. Only servants were aboard.

The engine returned to Vise, Belgium, and brought back a second train, in which were a large number of staff officers and others and also stores of food. The German consul from Maastricht arrived soon after 8 o'clock. Dutch railway officials soon made their appearance and many of the inhabitants came to the station, attracted by curiosity.

The flight of Emperor William to Holland is confirmed from several sources, but there is a divergence in reports relative to the identity and number of his companions. A Copenhagen dispatch to Reuters says it is semiofficially reported in Berlin that the Emperor, accompanied by ten men, has arrived at Arnheim and occupied Count von Bentnick's chateau.

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—Another attempt on the life of Prince Henry of Prussia has been made at Flensburg, where he was in seclusion in a villa. The result of the attempt is not known, but it is believed that he escaped.

[Prince Henry, brother of the former Emperor, was attacked by marines while fleeing from Kiel in an automobile flying a red flag on Wednesday last. A dozen shots were fired at him and his chauffeur was wounded.]

According to a frontier message Princess Heinrich, wife of the grandson of Ludwig III of Bavaria, was wounded in the arm when fired on as she was fleeing from Munich. She and her husband now are hidden in southern Bavaria with Princess Adalbert, wife of Emperor William's third son.

Main Line Towns Express Joy

Women as well as the men in Main Line towns organized early for celebration. Emergency Aid, Red Cross, National League for Woman's Service and other women's organizations, gathered at headquarters without being called and procured banners, made slogans and started on a tour of the towns.

Great War Ends at 6 A. M. Today

Continued from Page One

til 11 o'clock this morning, French time, 6 o'clock Washington time, to accept. So hostilities ended at the hour set by Marshal Foch for decision by Germany for peace or a continuation of the war.

The momentous news that the armistice had been signed was telephoned to the White House for transmission to the President a few minutes before it was given to the newspapers correspondents.

That the Entente Premiers will head their respective delegations is not doubted here, and that conclusion has led to the conjecture that upon Secretary Lansing may fall the honor of leading the American delegation, which, of course, probably will include Col. E. M. House, if he cares to assume that duty, and perhaps one or two of the leading members of the Senate and House. This precedent was established by President McKinley in naming the American delegates to the conference of Paris of 1898, which formally arranged peace between America and Spain.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Besides the five principal German armistice delegates, the others in the German party are Majors Dusterberg, Brinckmann, Kriebel, von Boettcher and Baron von Lersner. The principal German delegates are Mathias Erzberger, General H. K. A. Winterfeld, Count Alfred von Oberndorff, General von Gruennel and Naval Captain von Salow.

London, Nov. 11, 1:54 a. m.—The period given for the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine by the German forces has been extended twenty-four hours, according to a French wireless dispatch received here.

Marshal Foch, according to a French wireless dispatch received here, has notified the German commander-in-chief that hostilities will cease on the whole front as from November 11 at 11 a. m. (6 o'clock Washington time).

TERMS OF TRUCE ARE MOST DRASTIC

London, Nov. 11.—The German armistice terms, the Daily Express says it understands, are even more stringent than those forecast on October 31. Germany will be absolutely deprived, the newspaper adds, from further military power of action on land or sea and in the air.

CANNON HELD UP ARMISTICE COURIER

London, Nov. 11.—The German courier, Captain Helldorf, who arrived at German headquarters Sunday morning bearing the text of the armistice conditions, was long delayed while the German batteries persisted in bombarding the route he had to follow.

On Saturday morning the German delegates suggested that the courier's mission might be attempted by airplane. The French high command saw no objection to this and offered to furnish a machine on condition that the German high command pledge itself that the airplane would not be fired at.

A radio message was sent to German headquarters, which was replied to without delay as follows:

We grant free passage to the French airplane bringing our courier. We are issuing orders that it shall not be attacked by any of our machines. For the purpose of recognition it should carry two white flags very clearly marked.

The orders from the German headquarters staff, however, were inoperative as regarded the land batteries, for on La Capelle road the enemy's fire, despite reiterated requests to desist, went on without intermission.

A French airplane, piloted by an officer of the French air service, was soon available, and the pilot was ordered to hold himself ready to start on his journey. About that time a message came from general headquarters announcing that orders for the cessation of fire had been given to the batteries directed against La Capelle road and that Captain Helldorf was at liberty to start by automobile. Almost immediately the German fire ceased and the courier set out on the road from Spa at 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon.

German hadquarters was notified of his departure, and informed that he might be expected to arrive in the evening, but the road was long and hard and many delays occurred.

Foch Orders Hostilities Ended on Whole Front

London, Nov. 11 (10:51 A. M.).—(By I. N. S.).—Marshal Foch, the Allied generalissimo, issued the following order to all commanders to cease hostilities, said a French wireless dispatch today: "To Commanders-in-chief: Hostilities will cease on the whole front from November 11 at 11 o'clock A. M. (French time). The Allied troops will not, until further orders, go beyond the line reached on that date and at that hour.

"MARSHAL FOCH."

PRESIDENT GOT NEWS BY PHONE

Notified by Secretary Tumulty, Who Was Informed by State Department

NEWSPAPERS HAD CALL

Announcement to Press Preceded Communication to White House

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger
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Washington, Nov. 11.

President Wilson appeared at the capitol at 1 o'clock today to read to Congress the terms of the armistice just signed by Germany. The two houses were in joint session in the chamber of the House of Representatives, but many members were absent, not having yet returned to Washington since the election.

Before going to Congress President Wilson issued his brief message to the American people.

The President wrote his message this morning in pursuance of his announced intention to inform the nation officially that the war was over. At the same time he directed all the executive departments in Washington to give their employes a holiday.

He had been informed by Secretary Tumulty by telephone at 5:30 in the morning that the armistice had been signed. The news was received by the State Department in the early hours, and Philip Patchin, of that department, had telephoned it to Mr. Tumulty after first giving it to the press for publication.

MAYOR URGES THANKSGIVING

Calls Upon Citizens to Assemble in Churches Tonight

Mayor Smith today issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Philadelphia to gather in all the churches and synagogues of the city at 8 o'clock tonight and offer prayers of thanksgiving that peace has come to the world. He also requests all residents of the city to give a moment to silent prayer for the same reason at 8:15 o'clock. (The proclamation reads:

"Recognizing the tremendous importance to the whole world of this victory for the forces fighting to defend liberty and to lift civilization to a higher level, it is most important that in our rejoicing we hold fast to the great purpose of this world war; remember the sacrifice of precious life made to win this war and realize fully our debt of gratitude to Almighty God and for His guidance, His protection, His great gift of victory.

"With this thought in mind I call upon the people of Philadelphia to meet for an hour this evening in their several places of worship, that thanksgiving may be rendered to Almighty God and supplication made to the overruling God and Father of us all for wisdom, guidance and strength to fulfill the difficult part which America must play in the rebuilding of civilization overseas and the leading of mankind into a larger liberty and a happier life.

"I request, therefore, that at 8 o'clock tonight services of thanksgiving be held in every church, cathedral and synagogue, and that at 8:15 o'clock every one bow for a moment in silent prayer."

CITY OFFICIAL WOUNDED

Walter Hooper Accidentally Shot by Celebrator

Careless use of firearms resulted today in the shooting of Walter Hooper, 5438 Woodland avenue, former clerk of the Public Safety Department.

While enroute to work, Hooper received a bullet in his leg when an over-enthusiastic celebrator discharged a revolver. The accident occurred at Eleventh and Vine streets.

Hooper, despite his wound, went to City Hall and reported the matter to the police. While there, Dr. John Egan, police surgeon, treated the wound and sent the injured man to his home.

Hooper served as chief clerk to the Public Safety Department during the regime of Director Clay.

PLAN GREATER JUBILEE

Widener Heads Committee on Peace Celebration

A tremendous local celebration of the war's end will be arranged by the Philadelphia council of national defense at the request of Mayor Smith.

The city's executive today held a hurried conference with representatives of the council. Mr. Smith's request was transmitted to Judge J. Willis Martin, chairman of the Philadelphia council. Judge Martin appointed Joseph E. Widener chairman of a special committee on arrangements.

Mr. Widener this afternoon will confer with other members of the organization and map out plans for the jubilee. Although no procedure has been decided upon, it is probable that an enormous parade will be held, far outrivaling that of the Spanish-American War peace jubilee.

Order Stops Draft Training of 552,000

Continued from Page One

longer near the scene of hostilities than any other force.

The Secretary has called upon the bureau chiefs of the department for a study of pending naval construction contracts both for new ships and for construction ashore. He contemplates a gradual curtailment of these contracts where materials which would not be needed by the regular naval establishments are being produced.

Early orders withdrawing from service the naval coastal patrol service from Canada to Brazil may be expected, Mr. Daniels indicated, although plans in this regard are not yet completed.

It was pointed out that the navy has been charged with the duty of training crews for the great numbers of merchant ships being commissioned by the shipping board. The Secretary anticipates continuing with that work until some new plan is provided. Since it is a vital element both of demobilization and reconstruction work in Europe that great merchant tonnage should be immediately available, it was said it is improbable that any reduction of the naval forces being trained to man such ships could be undertaken in the near future.

The majority of the navy's temporary construction work ashore has been completed, and work on buildings and other shore facilities now in progress is largely concentrated upon the three great naval stations at Newport, R. I.; Great Lakes, Ill., and Hampton Roads, V. The facilities there will always be needed by the navy, Mr. Daniels said, and no curtailment of this construction work is to be expected.

Telegrams to the 4500 odd local draft boards canceling the calls were prepared two days ago at General Crowder's orders and only the word of the general staff was needed to release them. The draft executive has been urgent in recommending the suspension of the calls.

More Than 2,500,000 in Army

Virtually every man in the 500,000 called to enter service in November was a registrant on September 12, when the eighteen-to-forty-five-year age limit became effective. More than 3,000,000 men to date have been ordered into military service under operation of the selective service law, and more than 2,700,000, including nearly every man found physically fit and without dependent or industrial exemption of the original twenty-one to thirty-one group, has joined the service.

400 SELECTMEN LEAVE BEFORE CANCELLATION

More than 400 draftees left this city today for Camp Meade, before the receipt here of Provost Marshal General Crowder's announcement suspending all draft movements.

Twenty-six boards contributed to the last response that Philadelphia had to make for Uncle Sam in the big world war, closed today by the armistice. In the wake of the new soldiers came hundreds of mothers, sweethearts, sisters, brothers and friends to bid them Godspeed.

The final contingent is now enroute for Camp Meade, where they will detrain, unless orders are issued calling them back to civil life. The great crowd that assembled to give the schoolboys a farewell at the Baltimore and Ohio terminal, Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, were dry-eyed and happy for the most part, telling the lads that "you'll be back again in a couple of days for the war is over."

Despite the knowledge that the armistice had been signed the last contingent departed just as resolutely as the first that moved out of West Philadelphia station during a hot September day in 1917 for Camp Meade.

Had the trooptrain been scheduled for an hour or two later the men would have all probably been spared from wearing their civil life relations to date khaki. They departed at 9 o'clock this morning and the Provost Marshal General's order was not received in this city until an hour later through the press wires.

From the first contingent of Philadelphians that filed into Camp Meade, marking the first real operation of the draft Philadelphia has valiantly bolstered Uncle Sam's army.

From abroad came reports of the glory they attained on the field of battle, first halting back the German onslaught this spring, turning the tide and finally recording victory after victory until the Huns were finally subdued and agreed to cease war by signing the armistice.

From this city it is estimated that fully 40,000 young men have joined the fighting branches of the nation and more were scheduled to go this week and next.

The movement this morning was to have marked the beginning of a five-day call to fill the ranks at Camp Meade and Camp Crane. Orders from State draft headquarters summoned 708 men to entrain for the Maryland cantonment today and tomorrow. Camp Crane was to receive 922 men from this city during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

A still larger movement was to have taken place next week, more than 3000 being called to the colors for training at Camp Greenleaf.

News of the suspension of the draft movements brought great joy to homes of hundreds—yes—thousands—of drafted men, particularly those in Class 1.

When the announcement was made on the newspaper bulletin boards the crowds cheered lustily and began spreading the news, even before the many extra editions could be placed in their hands by the newsboys.

There were tinges of regret, however, for the friends and relatives of the boys who departed this morning. As one father commented: "I want my boy to don khaki and fight—but it is just plain hard luck that the order did not arrive sooner."

Nevertheless, the big news of the armistice brought such joy and such promise of early return of the boys in camp, according to the layman's speculation, that much of the regret was gone.

But the really happy ones—those who had call cards in their pockets—flung their hats in the air—cheered almost riotously. They were anxious to fight while the fighting was good, but now that it is over "home looks mighty good."

WANT STAPLE PRICE

Lancaster Growers Trying to Prevent Sacrifice

Lancaster, Nov. 11.—Strenuous efforts are being made to hold the leaf tobacco growers of Lancaster County together on the price question and prevent sacrificing. Lately there have been signs that many of the growers were becoming convinced that the local packers' complaints of depressed conditions of trade were well founded, and not a few have been inquiring of the dealers relative to the prices likely to be offered for the new crop. Parties interested in keeping up prices have been using every argument possible in order to stiffen prices, maintaining that the conclusion of the war would result in an immediate heavy foreign trade in old tobacco, the demand for these goods being followed by increasing demand for new tobacco.

In spite of all these arguments many growers have moderated their demands, and instead of holding out for thirty-five to forty cents a pound, would be satisfied with last year's prices, twenty-five to thirty cents. All of the Havana seed crops have been sold at thirty-five to forty cents a pound, but only about 1000 or 1500 acres were planted in this tobacco, mostly on farms in the townships bordering the Susquehanna River, which is particularly adapted to this kind of tobacco. But none of the Pennsylvania broadleaf has been sold. Indeed, none of it has yet been stripped, the growers being in no hurry to do this as long as the crops are not sold.

Government Furnishes Coupon Cash

President Carl M. Gage of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, states that the company has received from the Government the funds for payment of the semiannual interest on the first mortgage 4 per cent bonds and 5 per cent equipment trusts which fell due October 1. Security holders are requested to deposit coupons promptly for payment in the usual way.

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stops itching instantly

Don't let that itching skin-trouble torment you an hour longer! Just spread a little Resinol Ointment over the sick skin and see if the itching does not disappear as if you simply *wiped it away!*

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Resinol Ointment usually gives even prompter results if the sore places are first bathed thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain nothing that could injure or irritate the tenderest skin. They clear away pimples, redness and roughness, stop dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

"The War Chest at the Front"

MASS MEETING

Metropolitan Opera House
Wednesday, Nov. 13, 8 P.M.

French Army Band of sixty-five pieces. All fighting veterans. Hear them play and sing the "Marsellaise."

SPEAKERS

Governor-elect William C. Sproul, Chairman.
E. H. Sothern, just back from France.
Edward Bok, with a story of the English, Belgian, French and American fronts.

The purpose of the meeting is to let those who are contributing to the War Chest, know what the activities, supported by them, are doing at the Front. NO SOLICITATION OF FUNDS. Tickets may be had upon application at

War Welfare Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity.
408 Chestnut St.

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