

Today—Fair; slightly warmer. Tomorrow—Partly cloudy; light south to west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 28.

IN The Washington Herald each day you will find the Holland Letter, the best financial feature in America for a quarter of a century.

SOLE ASKS QUICK PEACE TO STOP FAMINE; BAVARIA WANTS TERMS TO PUNISH GUILTY

"German Autocracy Deserves No Mercy," Republic of Bavaria Writes to Wilson.

SPA RIOT MADE KAISER FLEE?

Latest Report Says Military Revolution Caused Flight of Emperor to Holland—Nine Sovereigns Overthrown.

Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 12.—The new Bavarian government has sent a message to President Wilson through Switzerland, in which it says:

"The government fears that the terms of the armistice will bring chaos and disorder in the young republic. It requests the entente powers to state conditions which will punish the guilty.

"The German autocracy and militarists deserve no mercy."

MILITARY REVOLUTION AT SPA.

London, November 12.—A military revolution at Spa, in which the Kaiser's villa was blown up, caused his flight to Holland, the Daily Express learns tonight from its Amsterdam correspondent.

The revolt among German soldiers in Belgium is reported to be spreading. Many officers have been killed, it is said.

The report persists that former Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm has been shot.

From the Holland-German border comes a story that Albert Ballin, the head of the Hamburg-American Line, committed suicide when he got the news of the armistice having been signed. Previous dispatches had indicated his death was natural.

BELIEVE CROWN PRINCE SHOT.

The report that the Crown Prince has been shot finds more credence here tonight than it did last night.

As to the German situation, the Daily Chronicle learns from Amsterdam that the Socialist revolution has been a complete success. The actual upheaval lasted only seven hours. Berlin is reported under absolute control of the revolutionaries and only four persons are said to have been killed in the capital. Only two were wounded, the correspondent adds. This, however, conflicts with previous, strongly circumstantial stories that the Berlin hospitals were filled with wounded.

Three thousand sailors from Kiel assisted the rebels in Berlin in occupying the public buildings and the Kaiser's palace.

GRAND DUKE GIVES HIMSELF UP.

In addition to the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, nine German sovereigns have been overthrown thus far.

The Grand Duke of Baden, Friedrich II, placed himself in the hands of his people.

Helgoland, Germany's Gibraltar, is under control of a soldier's council, as is also the entire German North Sea fleet.

With the news of the Kaiser's abdication, German soldiers and sailors deserted by scores.

FALKENHAYN WITH WILHELM.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—Gen. von Falkenhayn, Mackensen's partner in the conquest of Russia, and Admiral von Hintze, who held the office of foreign minister for the shortest period in the history of Germany, are included in the suite of former Emperor William.

The former Kaiser and his entourage are scheduled to leave Eysden for Arnhem today. Last night's dispatch telling of the official Dutch order of internment was confirmed today.

T. A. EDISON CAUTIOUS ON WITNESS STAND

Noted Inventor Tells Court Signature Looks Like His.

New York, Nov. 12.—Thomas A. Edison, the noted inventor, who is being sued for about \$7,000 by Archibald M. Ostrom of Brooklyn, proved a cautious witness in the Supreme court here today. Ostrom, to whom was assigned an alleged claim by Herbert Lewis, who made a contract for the delivery of explosives to the British government, asks 5 cents per gallon on 138,000 gallons of toluol. Mr. Edison was shown a letter and asked if it bore his signature. "It looks like my signature," admitted the inventor. "Don't you know your own signature?" he was asked. "Oh, yes," smiled the electrical wizard, "but my signature has been imitated many times. Let's see the letter closer. Yes that's my signature."

He admitted having paid \$1,425 in commissions, but he said the 138,000 gallons had never been delivered.

Roosevelt Trouble a Tooth.

New York, Nov. 12.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt's suffering from rheumatism and sciatica will probably be relieved by the extraction of a tooth, it was announced today in a bulletin issued by the Roosevelt Hospital. Col. Roosevelt went to the hospital yesterday from Sagamore Hill, his home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, seeking relief. His condition was described as not at all serious.

German Rebels Sink Warship.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—The German battleship Schlesien, the officers and crew of which had refused to join the revolution, is reported to have been torpedoed and sunk by rebel warships.

Austrian Council Makes Republic Of Teuton State

Vienna, via Copenhagen, Nov. 12.—The State Council (the recently formed Austrian government) today proclaimed "a republic of German Austria," to be part of the German republic.

THORNE WILL FILED.

Chicago Millionaire Makes Legacies to Hundred Employes.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The will of George R. Thorne, one of the founders of Montgomery Ward & Co., was filed for probate at Waukegan, a suburb of Chicago, today. It bequeaths \$500 cash to every one of the 100 veteran employes of the company, and \$200,000 to each of his six children.

General Strike in Vienna.

Copenhagen, Nov. 12.—A general strike in Vienna has been called by the workmen's council in the Austrian capital.

Russ Bolsheviks In New Trouble With Neutrals

Copenhagen, Nov. 12.—M. Joffe, the Russian Bolshevik ambassador to Germany, has returned to Berlin.

M. Joffe was first arrested, then expelled, on the order of the militarists when they were still in power during the initial stage of the German revolution. It was charged that the mutinies and the then incipient revolt were of Russian origin, and Joffe was named as the "particular cause."

Expelled From Holland. London, Nov. 12.—Representatives of the Bolshevik government are reported to have been expelled from Holland and diplomatic relations broken off, following the discovery that a revolution was brewing.

RUMANIA STARTS WAR?

Ready for Hostilities with Germany, Morning Post Learns.

London, Nov. 12.—The correspondent of the Morning Post in Berne reports that Rumania has declared war against Germany. Thousands of Germans are reported fleeing into Hungary from Rumania.

SHOT WHILE FLEEING.

Crown Prince Victim of Sentries' Fire, Says Report.

London, Nov. 12.—The German Crown Prince was shot and killed by sentries while making a second attempt to cross the Dutch border, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

AMERICANS CEASE FIRING.

Hostilities Halted at 11 o'Clock Yesterday, Says Pershing.

Gen. Pershing has announced the cessation of hostilities in the following official communique: Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Morning, November 11.—In accordance with the terms of the armistice, hostilities on the front of American troops were suspended at 11 o'clock this morning.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO U. S.

Lloyd George Offers Thanks to Wilson Through Col. House.

London, Nov. 12.—"Nothing contributed more to the victory than the prompt response of the President to the appeal made to him for American help in those critical days," was Premier Lloyd George's reply, with thanks, to Col. E. M. House's telegram of congratulation on the successful termination of the war.

HOW BRITISH WILL DISBAND

Empire Total of 8,500,000 Men in Service to Be Demobilized.

London, Nov. 12.—It is now possible to give, in general terms, a few features of the British demobilization plans, on authority of Dr. Addison, the minister of reconstruction.

Long-service men and men with families will be mustered out first. Demobilization will not be undertaken by military units, but largely by home and industrial requirements. The government expects to aid discharged men in finding work on a large scale.

Several branches of the government are co-operating in working out a full demobilization plan.

World Use Hamburg. A naval official who is interested in the demobilization plans expressed this new idea for getting the men home: "I hope to see the allies use the port of Hamburg as a center for sending British and British colonial home."

"We could, and ought, to use German ships, and let Germany supply the coal. This would make the French ports freer to handle the Americans and for supply ships."

There are now enrolled in the British army and navy throughout the world more than 8,500,000 men, including those enlisted before the war—about 700,000.

MILION More in Year. The total strength of all British forces at the start of 1918 was about 1,500,000 men. Thus, during the present year, to date, Great Britain has raised more than 1,000,000 men. These figures are divided as follows:

- January, 1918—United Kingdom, 5,000,000; Ireland, 170,000.
Autumn, 1918—United Kingdom, 6,500,000 (no division given).
January, 1918—Dominions and colonies, 900,000 men.
Autumn, 1918—Dominions and colonies, 1,000,000.
January, 1918—India and dependencies, 1,500,000.
Autumn, 1918—India and dependencies, 1,500,000.

The Regal Casualty List.

MISSING. HOHENZOLLERN, William, Kaiser, Neuer Palast, Potsdam. COBURG, Ferdinand, King, Sofia. COBURG, Boris, King, Sofia. SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG-GLUCKSBURG, Constantin, Athens. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of one William Hohenzollern, mentioned above, William, King of Stuttgart; Ludwig, King of Munich.

DIED OF WOUNDS. HAPSBURG, Francis Ferdinand, archduke, Schoenbrunn Palace, Vienna. ROMANOFF, Nicholas, Czar, Winter Palace, Petrograd. HAPSBURG, Francis Joseph, Vienna and Budapest.

UNACCOUNTED FOR. OSMAN, Mohammed, Sultan, Constantinople; Frederick August, King, Dresden.

NOT KILLED IN ACTION. HAPSBURG, Karl, Emperor, Vienna and Budapest. HOHENZOLLERN, Frederick William, crown prince, Berlin. HOHENZOLLERN, William Eitel-Frederick, Berlin. HOHENZOLLERN, Albert, Berlin. HOHENZOLLERN, August, Berlin. HOHENZOLLERN, Oscar, Berlin. HOHENZOLLERN, Joachim, Berlin.

U.S. NAVY WILL STAND AT TOP

New 3-Year Program Will Give Total of 62 Capital Ships. The United States will have, soon after the war, the greatest navy, fighting-ship for fighting-ship, in the world, if Congress will carry out the great pre-war and present proposed battle construction program of the United States.

Before the war the program, which was to be completed in three years, would have put Germany behind the United States, leaving this country next only to Great Britain for ships. Secretary Daniels, speaking of the future of the navy, said yesterday that he proposed to press Congress for an additional program which would complete the expenditure of \$600,000,000 in three years. That means a second three-year program. There were 156 ships of all types in the original three-year scheme and there will be about the same number in the duplicate program. That means the addition for three years from now of approximately 312 ships of war to the United States navy.

It is certain that the second three-year program will be carried out, which will be equipped with every new device for protection and defense which has been developed by the war just ended. As no great progress has been made on the first three-year program, the construction under that authorization will also be up-to-date.

Heavy First Line. The two main features which will cause the United States navy to spring into great prominence will be the battleships and battle cruisers, the most important of which will be twenty battleships and twelve battle cruisers. These are to be equipped, it is understood, with sixteen-inch guns, the most powerful naval guns in the world.

Taking as a basis the antebellum strength of thirty first-class warships, the plan contemplated will give the United States a first-line aggregation of sixty-two ships. In addition to this the United States has specialized within the past year on torpedo destroyers, submarines and an enormous force of minesweepers. The latter, which the rush orders for destroyers will not be stopped, so that the battleship and battle-cruiser program, which call for all super-dreadnaught types, will be backed up by torpedo destroyers and merchant marine that will make the United States navy the one in the world most to be feared. It was stated today that nothing could be done to delay the program but some action by the peace congress limiting naval armaments.

SOCIALISTS' PARADE NEARLY CAUSES RIOT. Soldiers and Sailors Break Ranks of Red Flag Bearers.

New York, Nov. 12.—A near riot occurred tonight when 600 Socialists carrying red flags attempted to parade up Fifth Avenue to Carnegie Hall after gathering at the Peoples House.

The paraders had only travelled a few blocks on the avenue when they were greeted by hisses and jeers. Soldiers and sailors joined the passersby in the demonstration against the "red flag" display and flags were wrested from the hands of the marchers.

The doors of Carnegie Hall were locked and 200 police reserves were on hand when the paraders, followed by a howling mob, arrived. The demonstration ceased after several arrests had been made.

MAY NOT FACE COURT.

Mrs. William C. Story May Have Charges Against Her Dropped. New York, Nov. 12.—Recommendation was made today for the dismissal of four indictments against Mrs. William C. Story and one indictment against each of her sons, Sterling and Allen. Story, a howling mob, arrived. The demonstration ceased after several arrests had been made.

The following table, giving only the regular yearly civil lists of the four ex-kings and of four of the six grand dukes, illustrates the costliness of the "king business."

Table with 2 columns: Name and Annual Salary. Includes King of Prussia (\$4,250,000), King of Bavaria (1,500,000), King of Saxony (1,025,000), King of Wuertemberg (700,000), Grand Duke of Baden (387,400), Grand Duke of Hesse (316,200), Grand Duke of Saxony (255,000), Grand Duke of Oldenburg (167,750), and Total (\$8,628,500).

TRUCE TERMS WERE ALTERED IN LAST HOURS

18 of 35 Articles Changed from Text as Read by President.

ALL U-BOATS YIELDED. More Time for Leaving Rhine Lands, But Rule There Will Be Military.

Amendments to eighteen of the thirty-five armistice terms for Germany, drawn up by the allies and the United States, were made public last night by the State Department.

They represent changes agreed upon by Marshal Foch, the allied generalissimo, and the German emissaries, in the last hours of the memorable three-days' discussion of the armistice conditions. They include many sweeping changes, some of which make the amended terms more severe than those read to Congress by President Wilson, while others are more lenient. Leniency, however, is extended only in cases where the internal situation in Germany as it exists today makes it imperative.

Demand Every Submarine. The German war machine is further shorn of its powers by the conditions imposed by the armistice negotiations and the American nation. This is shown by the action of the German delegates in according to the demand for all the submarines of the one-time imperial navy, instead of the 100 asked for in the original armistice terms.

In addition, all German submarines which at the time of the signing of the armistice were ready for sea will proceed to ports designated by the allies and the United States within fourteen days of the time the armistice went into effect. They will receive instructions by wireless as to the time they will depart from German ports and also as to their destination. The remainder of the enemy submarines shall be made ready to follow their predecessors to allied or United States ports at the earliest possible moment.

Extend Time 12 Days. Presumably because of the physical features connected with evacuation, the Germans are granted an additional twelve days in which to leave all occupied territories on the west of the Rhine. This new time limit will take them all out of France and Belgium within the next thirty days, or thirty-one days after the signing of the armistice.

Additional precautions have been taken against whatever frightfulness there may be in the minds of the retreating enemy. The Germans are granted only forty-eight hours, under threat of reprisals, wherein to reveal to the allied command the location of all mines, delayed action fuses, poisoned wells or the pollution of springs. Furthermore, they are forbidden to assist in the destruction of all such latent death places.

Coming to the lenient features of the amended terms, there are two outstanding changes. The first is that we will take only 25,000 instead of 30,000 machine guns, and 1,500 instead of 2,000 fighting aircraft. Whether or not it was physically possible for the Germans to measure up to the original demands is not known. It may be true with regard to the airplanes, but it was assumed that the difference in machine guns would be made up by authorities within the former empire could effectually maintain order.

Cut Motor Lorries Half. Another instance of leniency is our action in demanding 5,000 instead of 10,000 motor lorries. The need for these, simply as carriers of food, was set forth in the Solf note, received by the President yesterday.

Incidentally the revised terms make unnecessary any reply to this message by the President, as they indicate plainly the intention of this government and the allied nations to assist the German people.

Another instance, though, of intention to take no chances, is revealed in the article dealing with the government of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine to be evacuated by Germany. The original article said these territories would be governed by local authorities under control of the troops of occupation. The revised article omits the local authorities entirely and states that the local troops of occupation shall be the governing force. Renunciation, it is pointed out, provides for no future intrigues, whereas "abandonment" might.

Accounts for Requisitions. Allied or American requisitions in occupied territories will be subject to the annual salary of the President is \$75,000.

Foreign Minister Appeals to Wilson to Arrange Negotiations for "Preliminary Peace."

ENTENTE MAY GRANT REQUEST. Faithful Execution of Armistice Terms by Germany Might Lead to Conference Before Christmas.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 12.—Immediate negotiations with a view to a "preliminary peace," in order to avert a famine in Germany, are asked for by the new German government in an appeal sent to President Wilson today.

The note is signed by Dr. W. S. Solf as Foreign Minister, and is addressed to Secretary of State Lansing. It reads as follows:

"An armistice having now been concluded, the German government requests the President of the United States to arrange an opening of peace negotiations.

"For the purpose of their acceleration, the German Government proposes that, first of all, the conclusion of a preliminary peace be taken into consideration, and it asks for a communication as to where and at what time the negotiations might begin.

"As there is pressing danger of a famine, the German government is particularly anxious that negotiations be begun immediately. (Signed) 'Solf.'"

DEPENDS ON GOOD FAITH. Germany's request to President Wilson for "an immediate opening of peace negotiations" will be granted if Germany executes faithfully the armistice conditions imposed on her by the allies and the United States.

This was the view expressed in official quarters here yesterday. The German note had not been received by the State Department last night, but is expected today.

The way to an early peace, it was said, rests entirely upon the enemy. The only obstacles in the way of a peace conference, immediately upon the expiration of the time limit of the armistice, provided, of course, that the terms have been carried out, are purely mechanical difficulties, which could easily be straightened out.

TRUCE ENDS DECEMBER 12. December 12 is the expiration date of the armistice, and it is entirely probable that the peace conference will be in session and working before Christmas. The armistice can be extended beyond December 12, but if the German request for peace is sincere the "proof of the pudding," it was declared, will be the manner in which the armistice conditions are carried out.

The revolution in Germany will not develop tendencies which might hinder peace, in the belief of high officials. Bolshevik terrorism, according to all reports which have reached the State Department, is lacking so far, and the mentality of the German people will not permit it, it is believed.

Furthermore the allies and the United States will be in possession of such stupendous stores of munitions and weapons, received from Germany through the armistice terms, that if worst comes to worst intervention on a large scale may be decided upon to save the nation from utter ruin.

Independents And Socialists In Harmony

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—A message sent out by the Berlin government today says the German Socialists and Independents "have harmoniously completed negotiations for the formation of a new government. The Social Democratic candidates for the Cabinet, the message states, are Ebert, Landsberg and Scheidemann, while the Independent candidates are Haase, Dittman and Barth.

What Berlin messages now term "Social Democrats" are members of the Scheidemann majority party, while the "Independents" are radical socialists of the Liebknecht type.

GRADUAL DROP OF WAR WORK PLANNED

Government Will Find Work for Soldiers Released, Officials Say. There is to be no curtailment of war work under the direction of the War Department except after consultation with both the War Industries Board and the Department of Labor. This policy was announced yesterday by Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, after a conference with Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels and Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board. By this plan it is proposed to curtail war contracts with a minimum of dislocation of industry.

There is no occasion whatever for any unemployment or misery in this country," Mr. Frankfurter announced. Community war labor boards are at work, he said, finding out what the local community needs are. In the demobilization of the American forces, the chairman also stated, the War and Navy departments will closely cooperate with the Department of Labor. There will be no sudden release of men with no place for them to go.

Strike in Switzerland. London, Nov. 12.—A general strike is reported to have been called in Switzerland. Troops have been called out and the Bolshevik legation at Berne has been expelled.

George Ade Seriously Ill. Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 12.—George Ade, editor and playwright, is critically ill at his home at Brock, and physicians have despaired of his life.