

# Today

The Education of Mr. Ford.  
Jubilant Republicans—  
What Are You Going to Do?  
A Few Questions.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.  
(Copyright, 1918.)

Today Henry Ford, of Detroit, will smile, and congratulate his fellow-citizens of Michigan on their high intelligence, saying to them: "Thanks for teaching me things." Then he will go on with his work.

Ford has learned that one way to stay out of politics is not to spend money on your election.

The people do not vote for pay—as a rule—but politics works only for pay.

Two minutes' conversation with any well-seasoned plutocrat would have taught Ford that men like himself having an income of thirty or forty millions a year do not personally attend that which they can "hire done."

Sitting in the Senate and making laws is something that man can be hired to do.

Ford became rich so fast that he never had time to learn the ways of the five-hundred-million-dollar class of citizens, among whom he finds himself suddenly included. They would have said to him: "O, we don't black our own boots, and we don't go to the Senate. Others attend to that sort of thing for us. It is much simpler and safer to write an occasional friendly letter, with the 'little enclosure,' and not expose yourself to the whims of the rabble."

This is a very nice mixed-up election. Anybody can find something about which to say "I told you so." It is an election of questions. Here are some:

What is to become of the railroads? The people have been taxed to rebuild and finance them. Will the newly elected Republicans say: "The thing to do now is to band those properties, rebuilt at public expense, back to private ownership?"

And what about ships that the country has built with hundreds of millions taken from the pockets of citizens? Control of the seas will play an important part in the world after the war. We learn officially that the allies do not agree with Mr. Wilson's view about free seas. The Government recently has built ships enough to sustain its own view, carry its own stuff, and carry freight for its friends. The United States is in the shipping business, but the gentlemen of the Republican party who favor protectionism, but do not dread turning the people's property over to private owners, will probably take Uncle Sam out of the shipping business. They will tell him that he is incompetent, does not understand ships. He has had his little moment of excitement. Now it is time for safe and sane financiers to come in and take charge.

On what terms will the people's ships be turned over to private owners? There ought to be some interesting discussion on that question, for at least one vigorous Democrat is still on deck, in the White House, to be heard from.

What is going to be done about the social problem that agitates Europe? Little attention has been paid to it here. What about women who have been praised for doing their bit, holding jobs on street car lines, office building elevators, factories, etc.? Are they to be kicked out with a polite "We don't need you any more?" If so, what will happen when they get the next chance to vote? And if the women are not kicked out, how are you going to employ the men soon to be put on the streets?

What about the sudden change in wages of millions of workmen—from five, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars a day, back to two and a half—and lucky if you get it? It will take intelligence to solve that problem.

What about the official order to put into the army now two hundred and fifty thousand more men? They will be taken from jobs where they are needed, and they will have hard scrambling to do when turned loose to look for work again.

They will not complain if it is necessary to put them in the army. But if it proves to be unnecessary, they will feel bitter.

Is it necessary to add two hundred and fifty thousand men to our army now? We have two million men in Europe at present. And they stand with all the allies against Germany alone. There are no more German allies. With the allies and the United States outnumbering the German fighters 3 to 1, Germans in retreat, riots and danger of revolution in Germany, is it really necessary for us to ship more men across the ocean? If we are NOT going to ship them, should they be taken from useful work, deprived of jobs that they won't get back, and the citizens compelled to clothe, arm, feed, and pay them as soldiers? Somebody ought to think earnestly about that proposition. Of course, we have got the habit of conscripting men, and it is hard to break habits even when they are only one year old. The President will probably be heard from on that subject.

## WEATHER:

Fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer. Temperature at 8 a. m., 34 degrees. Normal temperature for November 7 for last 30 years 45 degrees.

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# WAR IS OVER

## Enemy Stripped of Power By Terms of Agreement

# FIGHTING At 2 P. M. Paris Time STOPPED At 9 A. M. Our Time

### The war is over.

Germany and the allies signed an armistice at 11 o'clock today, hostilities ceasing three hours later.

As Marshal Foch's terms are known to include provisions which will prevent resumption of hostilities the greatest war of all time has come to an end. Germany by the terms of the armistice is stripped of all power to reopen the war.

At the time the document was signed the Allied armies were smashing forward on a 150 mile front, from the Scheldt to the Meuse, tearing the German defenses to pieces and driving the enemy into utter rout. The Americans took Sedan this morning and great gains were made at all points on the battle front.

Before the terms were submitted to Germany, the Kaiser was forced to apply to Marshal Foch and Admiral Wemyss, as military and naval representatives of the allies, under a flag of truce.

While virtual peace was thus being concluded, Germany was in the throes of an incipient revolution at home. A revolt of sailors at Kiel had spread throughout Schleswig-Holstein and several large cities were reported to be in the hands of the revolutionists.

## AIRPLANES DROP PEACE EXTRAS

Distributing extra editions of The Times to the National Capital through the air. Lieut. Col. Bruce Butler, led a squadron of nine air planes in a "victory flight" over the National Capital shortly after the news of Germany's surrender had reached Washington. When The Times extras came out at 12:20 o'clock, a consignment was immediately rushed to Bolling Field, and the aviators donned their leather and woolen garments and climbed into the airplanes with bundles of The Times. As the papers came floating down through the air they were eagerly gathered up by the crowds in the streets and kept as souvenirs. While dropping The Times extras

the airplanes, three of which were scout machines, and the other six do Haviland bombing planes, did every "stunt" in the aviator's repertoire. Loop the loops, Immelman turns, "floating leafs" and other hazardous tricks were accomplished, some successful mainly through the sheer enthusiasm and luck of the flyers who took superhuman chances, while spectators in the streets momentarily forgot the stupendous news and watched the aerial gymnastics.

## NEW YORK GOES WILD

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The unofficial report received here today that Germany had signed the armistice terms of the allies and the United States caused enthusiastic demonstrations in this city. Sirens, replaced to warn the public of enemy air raids, burst forth with screams, and were joined by harbor and factory whistles. The deafening noise began at 1 o'clock and lasted for many minutes. It increased in volume as recruits were rapidly enlisted.

## FIRST WITH THE NEWS!

The news of the end of the war was given to Washington today by The Washington Times extra edition, far in advance of any other paper.

Within eight minutes of the receipt in the United States of the "flash" that Germany had signed the armistice, Washington was reading The Times extras.

It is probable that this was the first extra published in the country.

## HOW ARMISTICE WAS AGREED TO

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Marshal Foch, the allied generalissimo, sent a radiogram to the German high command stating that if plenipotentiaries wish to meet and ask for an armistice they were to advance by way of Chimay along the Guise road to a point four miles from La Cappellette, said a French wireless dispatch today. Orders had been given that the Germans were to be received and conducted to a certain place fixed for the interview. The four German delegates, two representing the army and two the navy, crossed the German frontier early today, passing along the La Cappellette-Guise road to a spot designated by Marshal Foch in wireless

instructions to the Germany army command. No time was lost in preliminaries, evidently. All indications were that the Germans accepted the truce propositions as soon as they were presented. The terms have not yet been made public, but it is known that they are drastic. Germany's war teeth are entirely drawn by the conditions imposed. Presumably the allies followed the same principle as in the case of Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria. According to the best information Germany must evacuate all occupied territory, must surrender the majority of her guns and the greater part of the fleet. The army will be demobilized with only enough soldiers left for police duty. Strategic points on the Franco-German frontier and the coast will be occupied. Allied troops will go into Germany to see that the terms are carried out to the letter. It is probable that the Germans will have to give up Alsace and Lorraine. The armistice deals purely with military and naval matters and has

nothing to do with possible peace terms. It was expected that hostilities would cease at once, perhaps today. The next step is the selection of a place for the peace conference, the interchange of ideas among the allied capitals and the selection of peace representatives. Germany was the last of the four powers in the German alliance to collapse and her downfall was hastened by a serious revolutionary outbreak.

## RED CROSS HEARS OF ARMISTICE

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Officials at the American Red Cross headquarters here announced shortly before noon today that they had received from Washington word that Germany had signed an armistice.