

Kaiser-Made Socialists. What Will the Socialists Do? Kicking the Peasant. It Made Him Think.

(Copyright, 1918.)

William II, last of the Hohenzollerns, has lost his throne. Silly autocracy, like a yearling colt, will hang itself if given enough rope.

The German fleet is sailing somewhere, under red flag, and under that flag Prince Henry flees from the people. He is shot at by marines under his "command," and his chauffeur is wounded.

The whole of north Germany is filled with rage and revolution. And in Bavaria, where foolish royalty was recently claiming the Kaiser's throne, the people announce a republic.

As you see the war machine crumbling in Germany, soldiers joining the people and using their guns against their masters, you realize that the German socialist party, which rose against the Kaiser, is the product of his own military scheme.

It is not Karl Marx, or Bakunin, or any theorist that created the power and numbers of the social Democratic party in Germany—the party that now arises with the red flag to take control.

That party is the direct creation of the Kaiser's great army. And the increase in the membership of the Social Democratic party has just about kept pace with the dismissing of trained soldiers from the German standing army.

The Kaiser said, "Give me my army, my fleet, my partnership with God, my divine right, and I will take care of a rebellious people when the time comes."

So they went on taking the sons of peasants into his army, hundreds of thousands a year, spending the people's money on the gigantic military machine.

When the mild peasant was taken from his land, taken through the city, put in the barracks, and changed into a soldier, this happened:

He left his father's house in his quaint peasant costume, leather breeches, silver buttons for Sunday.

On the way, he scraped with his heel, and pulled his forelock every time he saw a man in a black coat, bowing low before authority.

The polite, humble young German was brought up in awe of anything superior, from the Kaiser on his throne to the mayor of the village with his black coat and scart.

This German "raw material" was dumped into the army, and many things happened to him.

He was drilled, taught to stand straight, and look ahead, taught the goose-step, his muscles developed.

He saw the city, saw the wealth, remembered how poor and miserable the farm was, the young officers cuffed him to make him stand straighter. A slap on the back with the flat of a young lieutenant's saber or a kick from a non-commissioned officer helped along his education.

When the drilling, kicking, and discipline were done for the day, he went to the beer hall, spent his few pennings for his glass of beer, and listened to older men talk Socialism. They played on his hatred of the young officers that despised him, or the corporal or sergeant that called him a dog and a pig to make his mind work more rapidly.

The Kaiser, building up a great army, that he might be able to keep his people where he wanted them, was, in reality, building up a thinking machine, rebellious, social Democratic, party growing bigger and bigger as more and more of the well trained, well kicked young men were dismissed from the army to make room for the new recruits.

While peace lasted the surface was smooth. The Kaiser changed his uniform often, had himself painted frequently. Four million social Democrats amounted actually to only a few votes in the Reichstag, under the imperial system that gave votes to land and to other property, not to men.

Then came the Kaiser's great effort. His machine was ready, his men were trained. The moment had arrived to provide six thrones for six sons, establish the Hohenzollerns in world dominion, and at the same time drown, in the noise and exultation of victory, the growing voice of the social democracy that could talk and threaten though it could not vote its full strength and was not ready to rebel.

Today the Kaiser is wondering what will happen to him and his plans.

The southern part of his empire announces a republic. His fleet is sailing under the red flag, and his brother running away under the red flag. The northern part of his empire is in rebellion. "Burke said, "Whenever the people have a feeling, they commonly are in the right. They sometimes mistake the physician." The world will soon know what kind of a physician Germany has chosen in place of the Kaiser.

WEATHER: Fair and continued cool today; tomorrow fair. Temperature at 8 a. m., 55 degrees; normal temperature for Nov. 10 for last 50 years, 47 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1918.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BERLIN BLAMES U.S. TROOPS FOR DELAY OF ARMISTICE

Three German Autocrats Who Have Quit Their Jobs



THE EX-CROWN PRINCE, son of the former Kaiser, who would have been next in line for the throne, under the old system of succession.



WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN, former Kaiser of Germany, who was forced to yield to the popular demand for his retirement, the result of President Wilson's diplomatic messages to Germany and the military victories of General Foch.



THE EX-DUKE OF BRUNSWICK, son-in-law of the former Kaiser, who took a tip from conditions in Germany, and decided he didn't like his job.

ABDICATION TO MARK BIRTH OF REPUBLIC

Autocracy's last stronghold has fallen.

With the collapse of the Hohenzollern dynasty, signaled by the Kaiser's abdication and the Crown Prince's renunciation of the throne, the German empire will cease to exist and the German democracy will come into existence.

Wilhelm's abdication was hastened by a great wave of revolt which grew by leaps and bounds throughout Germany. His example has already been followed by the reigning house of the Duchy of Braunschweig (Brunswick), where the Kaiser's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick, and his successor have abdicated.

Will Vote Republic. The popular uprisings in every part of the nation make it practically certain that the constitutional German national assembly, which will soon be called upon to vote upon the form of government for the new Germany, will decide for a republic.

In the meantime, Prince Max remains chancellor until a regency is settled. He announces his intention to appoint a socialist, deputy Ebert, imperial chancellor for the duration of the regency. Ebert will thus be temporarily virtual dictator of the nation.

The sudden collapse of the Hohenzollern dynasty means that within a few hours at the most an armistice will have been signed ending hostilities between the forces of democracy and the forces of the last of the four autocratic Teutonic allies. Autocracy has fallen; democracy has triumphed.

U. S. WIRELESS GOT ABDICATION NEWS. There was no official word in Washington last night telling the story of the abdication of the Kaiser. The information in the possession of the United States simply was that which had reached the newspapers through the medium of the British wireless press. It was picked up by (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

Text of Official Decree By Max

LONDON, Nov. 10.—(British Admiralty Wireless).—A German wireless message received in London states: "The German imperial chancellor, Prince Max, of Baden, has issued the following statement: 'The Kaiser and the King (of Prussia) has decided to renounce the throne. The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing of the crown prince of the German empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a regency, have been settled. 'For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as imperial chancellor, and he proposes that a bill be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German national assembly which will settle finally the form of government of the German nation and of those peoples who might be desirous of coming within the empire. Berlin, Nov. 9, 1918. 'The Imperial Chancellor,' 'Prince Max of Baden.'"

Ebert Becomes Chancellor. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Frederick Ebert, Socialist, has taken over the German chancellorship. It was officially announced here today. Ebert issued a proclamation stating that he would form a new cabinet.

The official statement by Prince Maximilian, made public by the British admiralty wireless late yesterday, did not make clear whether he would continue as regent after the appointment of Ebert as chancellor, or whether he would step out entirely.

Mobs Rule in Hamburg. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Crews of German ships deserted on Wednesday and with thousands of workmen and soldiers, together with armed women, marched through the streets of Hamburg, according to the Cologne Gazette. In front of the infantry barracks in the city they were halted by officers, who threw gas bombs from windows at the mob. Members of the mob fired, killing and wounding some of the officers, whereupon the rest of the officers surrendered.

Red Flag Flies on Castle. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—A workmen's and soldiers' council has been formed at Hamburg. Demonstrators entered the military prison in the city, releasing prisoners.

One torpedo boat in the harbor raised a red flag. Many Russian prisoners participated in the demonstration.

LATEST NEWS OF CRUMBLING EMPIRE

Today's Cables of the Situation in Germany and the European Outlook.

Reds Rule Most of Berlin. LONDON, Nov. 10.—(10:28 a. m.)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says that the revolution in Berlin is in full swing. The greater part of the city is occupied by the reds.

There was severe fighting Saturday, which lasted from 6 o'clock in the evening until after 8 o'clock. German officers who were attempting to defend the larger buildings in Berlin surrendered early today.

Red forces disarmed the police. Red flags were hoisted from the Vorwaerts building and from the crown prince's palace. The revolutionists have control of the railroad stations.

There was bitter fighting before the officers surrendered. The buildings which they were defending were bombarded with cannon and machine guns by the reds, who called assistance from nearby places.

A great number of person were killed and wounded in the fighting. The hospitals are filled with the wounded.

Archduke Max's Arrest Ordered. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Orders have been given for the arrest of Archduke Max, brother of Emperor Charles, according to the Vienna newspapers. Archduke Max left the Imperial Hofburg recently with heavily laden trunks.

Ships Fire on Revolutionists. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg (a port in Schleswig) have directed their guns against the revolutionists, and a bombardment is expected. The battleship Koenig, which refused to surrender, was taken after a hard fight.

Soldiers Mutiny at Cologne. THE HAGUE, Nov. 10.—Thirty workmen have been shot this week for ignoring notices to appear for military service, according to a traveler arriving here today from Cologne. He declared that the populace of the city was in a great rage and marched through the streets carrying red flags and shouting "The revolution has arrived."

Two hundred soldiers who were ordered to suppress the demonstration mutinied.

Poles Agree to Armistice. ZURICH (via Paris), Nov. 10.—A five-day armistice has been signed between the Poles and the Ukrainians, according to a Berlin dispatch.

General von Boehn, the German "retreat expert," is in command of the Ukrainian troops, the dispatch adds.

British Troops Reach Mons. LONDON, Nov. 10.—British troops have reached the southern outskirts of the historic town of Mons, Field Marshal Haig announced today.

"We have occupied Baudour, Rebertalment (!) and the southern outskirts of Mons," the statement said. "Farther north, we are approaching Leuze and have taken Renaix."

Wurttemberg's King Reported Out. LONDON, Nov. 10.—The King of Wurttemberg is reported to have abdicated, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Wurttemberg, a kingdom in the southwestern part of Germany, is the third state in size in the German empire and the fourth in population. Its boundaries are Bavaria, Baden, the Province of Hohenzollern, and Lake Constance.

It is a constitutional monarchy, the constitution dating back to 1819. The medieval county of Wurttemberg was erected to a duchy in 1495 and was elevated to the rank of a kingdom of 1806. It became a member of the German empire in 1871. Stuttgart is its principal city.

COURIER IN AIRPLANE FLIES OVER BATTLE LINE

PARIS, Nov. 10 (10:10 a. m.)—The German armistice delegates are humbly waiting at the Francofort chateau, in the forest of Compeigne, for return of the messenger from Spa.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The German courier carrying the Allies' armistice terms to German grand headquarters at Spa flew over the lines in an airplane, according to information here today. This report said he was unable to cross otherwise, on account of the German fire.

A dispatch from Berlin via Amsterdam declared the Americans continued firing after they had agreed to stop, thus delaying the courier. This message said:

"A German ammunition dump exploded, causing the courier to think the Germans had not ceased firing. The courier was informed of the facts and told to proceed."

PRESIDENT APPEALS

for oversubscription in drive to raise \$170,500,000 for United War Work Campaign

President Wilson, in a letter to John R. Mott, director general of the United War Work Campaign, places himself and the Administration squarely behind the nationwide effort which will start Monday for the boys in service, at home and abroad. The letter follows:

"My dear Mr. Mott: I am sure the people throughout the country will understand why it is that I am unable to fulfill the desire of my heart to make a public address at this time in the interest of the approaching campaign.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

PARIS THINKS ANSWER MAY BE DELAYED UNTIL LAST MINUTE

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMONS, United Press Staff Correspondent. PARIS, Nov. 10.—(12:10 P. M.)—There was no word from German headquarters at Spa and no signs of the German courier who carried the allies' armistice terms there, at the hour of cabling.

Authorities would not be surprised if the courier did not return before Monday. (The time limit for Germany's answer expires at 11 a. m. Monday, Paris time.)

THE ZERO HOUR ON THE ARMISTICE IS 6 O'CLOCK TOMORROW

Six o'clock tomorrow morning (Eastern United States time) is the "zero hour" in the world war. If Germany has not accepted the allied armistice terms by that hour the great United States-allied armies will go "over the top" for a final fight.