PRAISE GOD FROM WHOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW--IT'S OVER

The Boys Who Licked the Kaiser Merit All We Can Give Them. Back the War Work Fund.

The Evening Herald

NEW MEXICO WEATHER. Denver, Colo., Nov. 11.—Tonight and Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.
Local: Maximum, 70; minimum, 33; range, 41; at 8 o'clock, 29; north wind; clear.

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PRESIDENT READS TO CONGRESS CONDITIONS OF HUN SURRENDER

TODAY IN THE NEWS

THANK GOD!
Our Losses.
The Terms.

UNDERNEATH the boisterous hilarity, the noisy celebrating, the expression of a joy too big for even the most self-contained of men and women to bear in silence, there is flowing strong through the hearts and minds of all of us today a deep and reverent feeling of Thanks to Almighty God for His deliverance, at last accomplished, from this awful period of trial, this fifteen hundred and sixty-seven days of unspeakable horror during much of which we have been at grips with powers which placed the final test upon our faith in righteousness and justice.

Thank God that our faith was sufficient to meet that test, that our nation was strong enough to stand shoulder to shoulder with our allies; that our part has been performed and our duty done.

Thank God that we have come through our trial with honor unscathed, with every responsibility well carried to its conclusion, with our faith in the God of all the people renewed and strengthened.

And Thank God again that the trial and the test are ended and we may return to the ways of peace.

Including the casualty lists reported up to and including Sunday night, the armies of the United States had lost in this war, in killed, wounded, missing, a total of approximately 65,000 men. In the terrific fighting of the past fortnight, in which both the American field armies have come into full action for the first time, our losses probably have been proportionate with those of our allies during the same period. If this is the case our total casualties, when reported will probably approximate 100,000 men, including losses at sea and deaths from disease.

It is a terrible list, yet when we compare it with those of Britain, of France and of Italy, we know that ours has been so much the lightest that we can regard it as the height of good fortune and most skilful handling of armies and navy, the fact that it is no greater.

Then we must inevitably recall the high proportion of service we have performed and of influence our armies have had in bringing this war to its speedy end. That alone is reward enough for the loss of precious lives.

And today, on top of all that has been accomplished, we know that while our sons and brothers, sweethearts and friends may not sail for home tomorrow, or indeed for many months, they are no longer in constant danger of instant death; that the death struggle is over and that their future efforts over there will be in harmony with the splendid outline of high purpose given us today by President Wilson in his comment upon the armistice terms and the promise of peace.

As for the terms the Germans have accepted, they are stiff terms. They leave no doubt as to who is the victor in this struggle. They make it clear that the terms are unconditional surrender nothing less, and that the punishment will be complete reparation for the awful wrongs committed against the world, insofar as human agencies can make that reparation.

Germany is left without a rag or tatter of her dream of world dominion. She has nothing to show for her mighty effort save deep wounds, some of which will not have healed in half a century.

Yet Germany too is the gainer. She has shed her unspeakable burden of Prussianism, militarism, autocracy. She is humbled and broken, but she is free.

Railroad Heads Plan to Continue Under Government

Washington, Nov. 11.—Railroads will continue under government control until 21 months after peace has been declared officially, unless congress, meanwhile enacts new legislation shortening this period or providing for permanent federal direction. The railroad administration is planning for the hauling of a great quantity of "reconstruction freight" in the next year or two and regards continuance of pooling of facilities as essential.

PHONE AND WIRE CONTROL WILL ALSO CONTINUE

Washington, Nov. 11.—Government operation on telephone and telegraph communications by the postoffice department will continue for at least a year whether any step is taken by congress toward public ownership, said David I. Lewis, of the department's control commission today.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE ALIEN ENEMY

Washington, Nov. 11.—Warning was issued today by the department of justice against any relaxation of regulations governing conduct of enemy aliens in the United States or measures to guard against disloyalty.

WILHELM'S FATE IS UNDETERMINED BUT QUITE DARK

Last Report Says Erstwhile Emperor Is Marooned in Railroad Train at Border of Holland, Waiting to Be Let in.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—It is stated on good authority here that William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor will be interned in Holland.

Washington, Nov. 11.—A German radio picked up by the American station, confirming the report that William Hohenzollern is in Holland, where he is stated to be awaiting a decision by the officials of the Netherlands government as to his status, says Field Marshal von Hindenburg is not with the former emperor, but has remained at the headquarters of the German general staff.

Amsterdam, (Sunday) Nov. 10.—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, his eldest son, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it is learned from a reliable source, are in a railway train near the station of Eysten awaiting the decision of the Dutch government. The blinds on the train are down.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—Emperor William, it is reported here, was on his way to the British lines to surrender, when he was headed off by German revolutionists and forced to seek safety in Holland.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Many sensational rumors became current here as a result of the news of the signing of the armistice between the allies and Germany. These reports were to the effect that Prince Eitel Frederick, the second son of William II, was prevented from committing suicide and that the empress was dying.

Three German generals are said to have committed suicide.

ALL OVERTIME WORK ON GOVERNMENT WAR CONTRACTS ENDS

Washington, Nov. 11.—Orders stopping all overtime and Sunday work on government war contracts were authorized today after a conference of Secretaries Baker and Daniels and Chairman Hurley of the shipping board.

The readjustment of labor and industry will be undertaken in conference with the department of labor and the war industries board, so as to effect as little dislocation of labor and the greatest facility possible for the re-establishment of industry.

Secretary Baker said it was clear there was work enough in the United States for all the labor in the country. Many government activities like the ship building industry will continue uninterruptedly for a long time; others will be gradually readjusted.

Allies' Leader, His "Right Hand Man," and German Peace Suppliants.

FOCH'S GRIM TERMS LEAVE GERMAN NATION LITTLE BUT ITS SOIL

Restitution for Damage Done by Armies, Surrender of Whole Navy, Abandonment of All Advantageous Treaties, Huge Stores of Military and Other Supplies, Among Major Conditions of the Stipulations Under Which Fighting Ceases and Way Is Opened for Peace.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at 1:00 o'clock this afternoon.

Assembled in the hall of the house where nineteen months ago senators and representatives heard the president ask for the declaration of war, they today heard him speak the words which heralded the coming of peace.

The president spoke as follows:—Gentlemen of the Congress:

In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

The German authorities have, at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows:

1.—Military clauses on western front:

One—Cessation of operations by land and in the air, six hours after the signature of the armistice.

Two—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

Three—Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Four—Surrender in good condition by the German authorities of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (two thousand one hundred heavy, two thousand one hundred field, thirty thousand machine guns. Three thousand nine hundred fifty two thousand airplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly D-7's and secondly bombing machines.) This equipment to be delivered in situ to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

Five—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne, together with bridgeheads of these points in the thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Wesel and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel up to Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all nineteen days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

Six—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants, no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall in no manner be impaired.

Seven—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, fifty thousand wagons and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

Eight—The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction.

The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penality of reprisals.

Nine—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

Ten—An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied prisoners and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

Eleven—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

2.—Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany:

Twelve—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

Thirteen—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners, civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

Fourteen—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

Fifteen—Abrogation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

Sixteen—The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans of their eastern frontier either through Dunzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

3.—Clause concerning East Africa.

Seventeen—Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

4.—General clauses:

Eighteen—Repatriation without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen. With the reservation that any further claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

Nineteen—The following financial conditions are required:

Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general, immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

5.—Naval conditions:

Twenty—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Twenty-one—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

(Continued on page two.)

DRAFT CALLS CANCELLED BY PRESIDENT'S ORDER

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—By order of President Wilson, Provost Marshal General Crowder today directed the cancellation of all of the standing draft calls, stopping the movement during the next five days of 252,000 men and setting aside all November calls for over 300,000 men.

Calls for the navy and marine corps are not affected by the cancellation and entrainments of men for these services will continue as ordered.

Draft boards will continue classification of registered men.

A small number of men in eastern states commenced training at 6 a. m., today for cantonments under the calls and the cancellation comes too late to affect their status. They will be considered as in the army until demobilized. Men not yet entrained whether specially inducted or assembled by general call, for whom the day and hour of service has been set by draft boards, will be considered as honorably discharged and so paid.

Secretary Baker later announced that so far as practical all men who have been called and who have not yet completed their training will be immediately turned back to civilian life.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Secretary Daniels today announced no immediate step would be taken toward demobilizing any part of the naval forces of the United States.

It was hinted at the navy department that the United States, the world's richest nation and the least sufferer from the war of all the great powers, might be called upon to do the greatest share of navy police work for enforcement of armistice terms.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC IS GOAL SOUGHT BY THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Fourteen of Twenty-six States and All Four Kingdoms Now in Hands of New Government, to Which Additions Are Coming Hourly From Officials and Armies; Fighting Still on in Streets of Berlin; Hindenburg Offers His Valuable Services to People's Government.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—The revolution in Germany is today, to all intent purposes an accomplished fact.

The revolt has not yet spread throughout the whole empire but fourteen of the twenty-six states, including all the four kingdoms and all other important states are reported securely on the hand of the revolutionists.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—German garrisons along the Dutch frontier are reported in revolt. Officers are being disarmed and being treated roughly in some instances.

Many of the guardsmen threw down their arms and have gone home.

Thousands of Dutch workmen are streaming homeward from Krupps, at Essen. Work in the Rhenish Westphalian industrial regions is at a standstill in many places.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC IS THEIR GOAL

London, Nov. 11 (11 p. m.)—The soldiers' and workmen's council, according to a German wireless message picked up here, has decided that publicities employes, physicians and domestic servants are exempted from the general strike.

The leader of the social democrats announces that both groups of socialists 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.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The situation in Germany as far as it can be ascertained from news arriving through Switzerland, may be summed up as follows:

In Prussia the emperor is gone and a socialist government in an undetermined form is in power.

In Bavaria and Wurttemburg republics have been proclaimed.

The royal family of Oldenburg has fled and a revolution is reported.

A republic has been formed in Schleswig-Holstein.

Frankfort, Hamburg, Cologne, Essen, Muelheim, Aix La-Chapelle and Emerich, as well as many other cities, are in the hands of the revolutionaries.

Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other ports are in the power of revolutionist naval units.

London, Nov. 11. (1:27 p. m.)—The revolution is steadily progressing throughout the empire, says a German wireless dispatch from Berlin. Soldiers' and workers' councils are being established everywhere.

In general the change of government, the message adds, has occurred without appreciable disturbance of economic order or of bloodshed.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—Armed workers and soldiers stormed the prison in the Alt-Moabit street in Berlin, but at the request of Deputy Baschner they released only those incarcerated as war victims, including Former Captain von Herfeld, who was concerned in the distribution of the memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky who charged Germany of starting the war.

Paris, Nov. 11.—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.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—News has been received in Berlin and forwarded here that the garrisons at Doeberitz and Pottsdam are in the hands of the soldiers' and workers' council.

HINDENBURG OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO PEOPLE

London, Nov. 11, 2:35 p. m.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new peoples government at Berlin, says a dispatch from the German capital by way of Copenhagen.

FIGHTING STILL ON IN STREETS OF BERLIN

Basel, Nov. 11.—Fighting between revolutionary forces and imperial troops was still going on in Berlin Sunday morning. The struggle which began Saturday evening broke out afresh at 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

The heaviest fighting Sunday morning was in front of the Victoria and Bauer cafes and the library of the arsenal, near the Lustgaten, where officers, military cadets and boy scouts were fortified.

FEW MORE KNIGHTS HIT THE TRAIL

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to dispatches, according to dispatches from Hamburg.

The Hamburg Nachrichten, which reports the abdication of the grand duke, says that a government for Mecklenberg has been formed by a workers and soldiers' council.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Public authority in the Prussian North sea port of Danzig is in the hands of a soldiers and workers' council formed by both socialist parties. There were no disturbances Sunday, but a general strike has been declared for today.

PLANS FOR PEACE MEET NEXT STEP TO RESTORE ORDER THROUGHOUT WORLD

Washington, Nov. 11.—With the granting of the armistice to the beaten German armies by Marshal Foch, the next step will be the arrangement for the meeting of the peace conference which will endeavor to reach a permanent settlement of the vast issues arising from the great world war.

Beginning in August, 1914, as the direct result of the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, the Archduke Francis and his consort at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian student, more than four and a half years of incredibly bloody strife have developed problems that may not be permanently adjusted for a generation.

The armistices which have terminated actual hostilities with the central powers, beyond general references to peace settlements and guarantees for the performance of any condition that may be dictated by the victors, did not contain any provision for the assemblage of peace delegates. Consequently it is believed that the diplomatic agencies will proceed to that task at once, leaving the military agencies to deal with such questions as demobilization of the enemy forces, extension of immediate relief to the distressed civilian inhabitants, not only of evacuated territory but even of the central powers and disposition of the vast stores of war material, of warships and naval stores and finally of the closure of munition plants in the enemy countries.

There is every reason for holding the gathering as soon as stable governments can be set up in the central powers to succeed ousted autocracies. Vast business interests are held in suspense until it is determined what is to be the future. Aside from other and urgent reasons, great industrial plants used for war purposes must again be converted to the manufacture of staple commodities, and arrangements made for the return to civil life and employment of the millions of soldiers lately engaged in war.

In order to insure a continuation of the harmony which has characterized all of the diplomatic and military relations of the entente powers and America, it is expected that the delegates of these countries will get together first in private conferences, in order to frame their own programs before any effort is made to assemble a formal peace conference. Delegates from the central powers will join the gathering, under severe restrictions. Their governments already have solemnly engaged to be bound by the fourteen peace terms and other conditions laid down by President Wilson and their activities probably must be limited to efforts to induce the other delegates to accept Germanic construction of the exact meaning of these terms. Couched as they were in general language there is opportunity for genuine differences of opinion as to some of the details.

But one fact must be borne in mind.