

THE WORLD WAR ENDS

ARMISTICE IS SIGNED; THE GERMAN SURRENDER COMPLETE

THE FIRST NEWS OF END OF WORLD'S GREATEST WAR

Bulletin Carrying the First Authentic Notice of Surrender of Germany.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 11.—The World War will end this morning at 6 o'clock Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time.

The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight. This announcement was made by the State Department at 2:50 o'clock this morning.

HUN COURIER RAN GAUNTLET.

HE ARRIVED AT GERMAN HEAD-QUARTERS AFTER LONG DELAY.

German Fliers on road and French Offered to Take Capt. Heldorf, the German Courier, by Airplane But He Later Decided on Auto.

London, Nov. 10.—(British Wireless Service).—The German courier bearing the text of the armistice conditions arrived at German headquarters at 10 o'clock this morning, according to the official announcement from Paris. The courier, Capt. Heldorf, 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 message 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 were inoperative as regards the land batteries, for on La Capelle road the enemy 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 Capt. Heldorf was at liberty to start by automobile. Almost immediately the fire ceased and the courier set out on the road for Spa at 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon.

German headquarters 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.

ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON.

With Victory and Peace for Allies Comes Anarchy and Bloodshed in Germany.

By Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 11.—The world war ended at 6 o'clock this morning Washington time, with a red revolution raging in Germany, and with William Hohenzollern, former emperor of Germany, a fugitive from his native land.

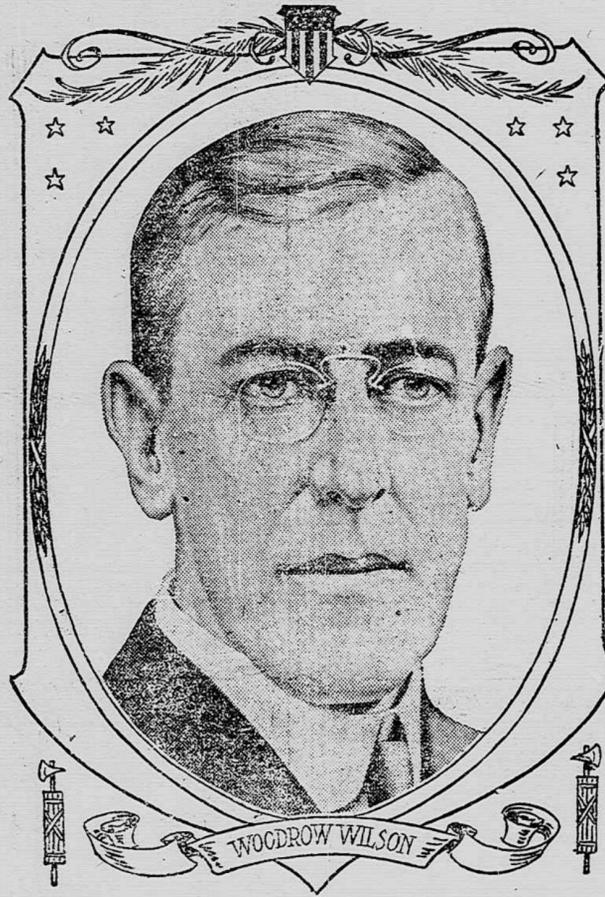
The announcement that the armistice had been signed by Germans at midnight last night (5 o'clock a. m. Paris time) and that hostilities would cease six hours later, was made by the State department at 2:45 this morning. The terms of surrender have not yet been made public.

LONDON HEARS NEWS.

Premier Lloyd George Announces Victory Over Hun to English People.

By Associated Press. London, Nov. 11, 10:21 A. M.—It is officially announced that an armistice between the allies and Germany has been signed. In announcing it Premier Lloyd George said the armistice had been signed at 5 o'clock this morning and that hostilities are to cease on all fronts at 11 o'clock today.

"OUR PRESIDENT" The World's Greatest Statesman



WILSON PROCLAIMS VICTORY

President Issues Proclamation Announcing Signing of Armistice

Washington, Nov. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock this morning announcing that an armistice with Germany had been signed. He will read the armistice terms before a joint session of Congress this morning.

Arrangements have been made for a joint session of Congress at one o'clock this afternoon, despite the fact that many members are still absent on election vacations. Word was received by wireless that Premier Clemenceau will read the terms of the armistice to the French Chamber of Deputies about the same hour.

THE ARMISTICE TERMS

Drastic Terms of Surrender Imposed Upon Germany.

By The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The terms of the armistice granted Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at one o'clock this afternoon. Assembled in the hall of the House, where nineteen months ago the president asked for a declaration of war, the senators and representatives heard the word which heralds the coming of peace.

The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications, and include the evacuation of invaded territories and the withdrawal of all German troops from the left bank of the Rhine, the surrender of all supplies of war.

Terms also provided for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of one hundred and sixty submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battle ships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships and allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered.

Germany is required to notify all neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the allied countries.

The financial terms include restitution for damage done by German armies, restitution of cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium, and gold from Russia and Rumania.

Military terms include the surrender of five thousand guns, two thousand airplanes and the immediate repatriation of prisoners without reciprocity in respect of prisoners held by the Allies.

ONCE MIGHTY GERMAN EMPIRE IN THROES OF REVOLUTION

The Revolution a Fact—Fourteen of the Twenty-Six States Are Securely Held By Revolutionists.

By The Associated Press.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—The revolution in Germany is today, to all intents and purposes, an accomplished fact. The revolt has not yet spread throughout the whole empire, but fourteen to twenty-six states, including all four kingdoms, are reported to be securely in the hands of the revolutionists.

DRAFT CALLS CANCELLED.

NO MORE AMERICAN MEN TO BE CALLED TO COLORS.

President Wilson Takes Prompt Action to Begin Putting the Country on a Peace Basis.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 11.—By order of President Wilson, General Crowder today directed the cancellation of all outstanding 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 will not be affected by the cancellation of the draft call. Secretary Baker announced later that so far as practical all men who have been called and haven't yet completed their training will be immediately turned back to civil life.

NEW YORK CELEBRATES.

Stock and Cotton Exchanges Closed Today.

By Associated Press. New York, Nov. 11.—With Wall Street riotously celebrating the dawn of peace the board of governors of the Stock Exchange decided not to open today. The cotton and consolidated exchanges later announced similar action.

TERMS NOT PUBLISHED.

No Announcement Yet Made of Conditions Imposed upon Defeated Huns.

By Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 11.—There is no advance information of the definite terms of the armistice and no details as yet of the scenes at Gen. Foch's headquarters at the time the armistice was signed.

AMERICANS TAKE STENAY.

Face Heavy Machine Gun and Artillery Fire.

With the American Forces on the Meuse Front, Nov. 10.—6 P. M.—(By the Associated Press).—Gen. Pershing's troops this afternoon captured Stenay, on the east bank of the Meuse, notwithstanding terrific opposition.

Stenay, which was strongly fortified, was taken in an attack from the south. The Americans swept forward against streams of machine gun bullets and artillery fire from the hills southeast of Stenay.

The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans, crossing the river Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push.

The First and Second American armies in their attacks today extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of approximately 115 kilometers (seventy-one and a half miles).

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

Schleswig-Holstein is to Be Proclaimed Such. London, Nov. 10.—Schleswig-Holstein the Prussian province which formerly belonged to Denmark is to be proclaimed an independent republic, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

ON THE AMERICAN FRONT.

Considerable Gains in Ground Reported by Pershing.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Gen. Pershing's communique for this evening says that a series of local operations by the First and Second armies between the Meuse and Moselle resulted in considerable gains of ground today. Six villages were captured and the Bois Dommartin cleared.

FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

Struggle Between Revolutionary Forces and Imperial Troops Broke Out Aftersh Sunday.

By Associated Press.

Basel, Nov. 11.—Fighting between the revolutionary forces and the imperial troops was still in progress in Berlin Sunday morning. The struggle which began Saturday evening started afresh at nine o'clock Sunday morning.

MUST CROSS RHINE.

Huns Given One Day More to Get Out.

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 11, 10:54 A. M.—The period given for the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine by the Germans has been extended by twenty-four hours, according to a French wireless message received here.

KAISER SIGNS ABDICATION.

Details of Historic Scene at German Headquarters.

London, Nov. 10.—2:04 p. m.—Emperor William signed a letter of abdication Saturday morning at the German grand headquarters. In the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Hindenburg, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The German Crown Prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly afterward.

It is believed that King Ludwig of Bavaria and King Frederick August of Saxony also have abdicated.

The ex-kaiser and the former Crown Prince were expected to take leave of their troops on Saturday, but nothing has been settled regarding their future movements.

Before placing his signature to the document an urgent message from Philipp Scheidemann, who was a Socialist member without portfolio in the imperial cabinet, was handed to the emperor. He read it with a shiver. Then he signed the paper, saying:

"It may be for the good of Germany." The emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only when he received news of the latest events in the empire.

Serious food difficulties are expected in Germany owing to the stoppage of trains. The council of the regency will take the most drastic steps to reestablish order.

2D ARMY'S FIRST ATTACK.

Limited Objectives Attained by Americans in Lorraine.

With the American Forces on the Lorraine Front, Nov. 10, 5:40 p. m.—(By the Associated Press).—The Second American army this morning launched its initial attack in Lorraine. Its objectives were limited. The village of St. Hilaire and Marcheville were captured as also were a number of woods.

One of Uncle Joe's.

Uncle Joe Cannon tells of a conversation overheard in his home town in Illinois.

"Was the wedding a success?" "Yes, in most particulars; but some of the guests thought the bride's mother did a lot more crying than was necessary. You see, the young couple are to make their home with her, so she really isn't losing her daughter."

"Maybe that was what she was crying about."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.