the left wing of General Debeney's army at 10 o'clock last night. They arrived at the place indicated by the Allied supreme commander within the French lines about 2 o'clock this morning and passed the remainder of the night there.

Line Crossed at Night

(4:30 *a. m.*)—German delegates sent to the French front to receive from Marshal Foch Allied terms for an armistice crossed the Allied line near La Chapelle last night.

This morning they will be conducted to a place in the Department of the Aisne which is a meeting place fixed by Marshal Foch. This trip will take about four hours. Marshal Foch will have with him Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of Great Britain, and Major General Maxime Weygand of the French army, Marshal Foch's assistant.

Kaiser to Receive Foch Terms At Spa, 17 Miles From Liege

PARIS, Nov. 8 (*4:22 p. m.*).—Stress is laid by the "Temps" on the presence of Emperor William at Spa, where the terms of the armistice are being examined by the Germans.

(*6:50 a. m.*).—The powers conferred upon Marshal Foch are strictly confined to the conclusion of an armistice, according to the "Echo de Paris." The amendments to the terms placed in his hands by the Inter-Allied Council are closely limited, the newspaper says.

Would Cloud Issue

(*5:40 a. m.*).—The texts of the wireless exchanges between Marshal Foch and the German high command show signs, the morning newspapers declare, that Germany is still determined to cloud the issue in every possible way, apparently with the object of at least gaining time, if she cannot gain anything else.

The "Matin" says: "Berlin and all Germany are striding rapidly toward a revolution. The substitution of a responsible Secretary of State for Admiral von Hintze was inspired by this grave peril. The commission sent by the German government must have with it a man able to sign immediately, without referring to Berlin. An attempt must be made at any price, in the phrase of Prince Maximilian of Baden, to open negotiations in favor of peace.

A Victim of Illusion

"Needless to say, the German government is the victim of a persistent illusion. Marshal Foch will refuse to come out of his province, which is strictly military, and he also will certainly refuse any suspension of hostilities until the armistice is accepted."

"It is probable that the idea dominating the men at Berlin is much less to convince the rebels at the General Staff of the necessity of giving in," says the "Echo de Paris," "than to deflect the pourparlers toward a 'humane' peace. Germany's representatives soon will be undeceived."

Other commentators write in the same vein, and invariably conclude by asserting that German capitulation is not far away.

Lansing Learns German Envoys Have Full Power to Pass on Armistice

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Lansing announced late to-day that Marshal Foch reported to Paris at 10:25 o'clock this morning (Paris time) that he had rejected a formal request from the German armistice delegates for an immediate suspension of hostilities, and that the seventy-two hours in which the Germans must answer the Allied terms delivered to them began at 11 a. m. (Paris time).

Marshal Foch reported the German plenipotentiaries had arrived at his headquarters with full powers from the Chancellor.

In announcing that the conference which may end the war had begun, the State Department disclosed that the German envoys, after reading the surrender terms, would be allowed a brief time to consider whether they must communicate with Berlin, and then would be given seventy-two hours in which to reply, if they required a decision from Berlin.

Anxiety among officials of the government to-day over the renewal of wild premature peace demonstrations started yesterday by the false report of the signing of an armistice almost equalled interest in the outcome of the conference.

Calmly Await Result

Everywhere it is believed that the Germans are beaten, and that their surrender cannot long be delayed. Word that the drastic conditions under which the American and Allied advance may stop is awaited with calm confidence.

But it is realized that the premature celebrations, in which lives already have been lost and property destroyed, may create a grave situation, resulting in material interruption of industrial and business activities.

President Wilson himself has taken cognizance of the danger, and at his direction Secretary Lansing issued an official statement denying persistent statements that news was being withheld and promising an announcement as soon as the government received information that an armistice had been signed.

Mr. Lansing's statement said:

"I am requested and authorized by the President to state that no information reaching this government concerning the armistice negotiations in France has been withheld; that any statement to the contrary is utterly false, and that as soon as a definite decision in regard to the armistice has been reached it will immediately be made public by the government."

No Suspension of Arms

An official diplomatic dispatch from France to-day emphasized that Marshal Foch is empowered only to deliver armistice terms to the Germans, and receive their acceptance, and that peace negotiations are not the business of the military commander.

Any suspension of hostilities before the armistice is signed, even if asked on philanthropic grounds, is declared to be out of the question.

"The powers conferred on Marshal Foch only concern the conclusion of an armistice," says the dispatch. "The modifications which he is qualified to grant are strictly limited. Any suspension of arms even if it is asked for on philanthropic grounds is out of the question.

"It is stated that there should be no doubt that the armistice and the peace considerations are two distinct questions, and while Marshal Foch is duly qualified to negotiate the armistice, the peace negotiations are concerns of the Allied governments.

"Marshal Foch will do nothing more than communicate to the delegates the already prepared conditions of the armistice."

Paris Unearths Buried Delicacies For Victory Feast

Cellars Are Denuded of Long-Stored Stocks as Good News Nears

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Paris is convinced that the day of victory is near at hand and is preparing to bedeck itself on the arrival of the news of the signing of an armistice. The dealers are displaying bunting and flags of all the Allied nations and numerous decorative devices, including shields of the vari-colored Allied insignia. Large American, British and French banners are on display and are being inspected by anticipatory enthusiasts.

Everywhere eagerness is displayed to hear the latest news. The newspapers are anxiously awaited for the most recent word from Marshal Foch's headquarters.

As a further preparation for the prospective festivities, stocks of delicacies are being brought out from the city's cellars in readiness for feasting.

One hundred days ago the Germans were thirty-five miles from Paris. To-day they are begging peace.

After many occasions when hope has been deferred and of bitter disappointment, France knows at last that triumph has come and gives rein to its unreserved joy. The conviction is universal that, whether the German delegation signs articles of capitulation or not, Germany is beaten.

The Allied advance, particularly the exploit of the Americans in capturing Sedan, a name which thrills every French heart, shows clearly that continuation of hostilities by Germany can lead only to a military débâcle in the near future. This feeling is confirmed by news received from reliable quarters that Germany's internal affairs are drifting toward chaos.

Last night the people crowded around the newspaper bulletin boards until a late hour, undiscouraged by the rain. When the news of Sedan was flashed there was an outburst of cheers. Joy and enthusiasm increased as yesterday waned. Groups sang the "Marseillaise," the "Sambre et Meuse" and other patriotic songs. Cafés were thronged. Champagne, which every Frenchman promised himself long ago, sparkled in glasses. The people drank to eternal France, the regained provinces, to the Allies, to Premier Clemenceau, and to Marshal Foch.

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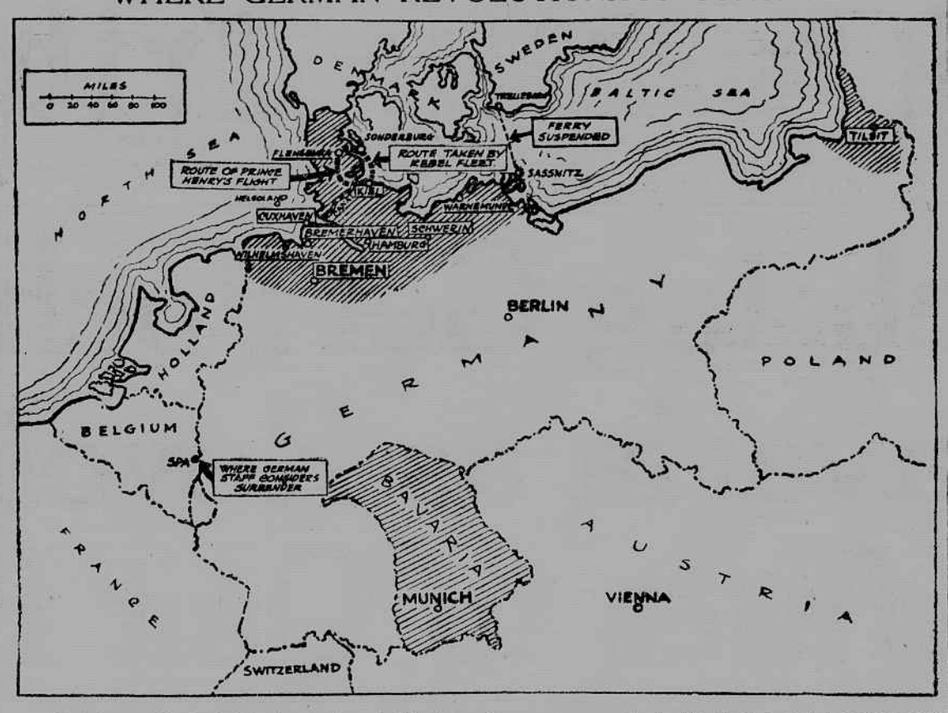
WHERE GERMAN REVOLUTIONISTS CONTROL



Rebels, mostly Socialists, have risen in Northern Germany, generally in the shaded coastal regions, and have seized the cities which are inclosed in boxes. In underlined cities the Reds have been active, but are not known to have yet gained full control.

A republic has been proclaimed in Bavaria (shaded).

Republic Formed in Bavaria As German Revolt Spreads

Continued from page 1

zette." The red flag is flying on all the ships in the harbor.

The headquarters of the commander of the port have been occupied by the Soldiers' Council after exciting occurrences, in which machine guns were used.

All kinds of excesses took place in the neighboring city of Altona. The port commander there agreed to all the demands submitted by the Soldiers' Council.

Revolutionists have cut the North German Railway line south of Flensburg, in Schleswig-Holstein, according to Copenhagen dispatches. This breaks communication from the north with Hamburg.

Telegraphic communication between Amsterdam and Berlin, Luebeck, Bremen and Hamburg has been stopped at the request of the Berlin postal authorities, says an Amsterdam dispatch, and a report is current that there have been disturbances at Essen.

Telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin, which was shut off for a time, has been reopened, a telegram from the former city states.

The German ports of Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven are in the hands of soldiers' councils, the Schleswig "Volkszeitung" says:

The ferry between Trelleborg, Sweden, and Sassnitz, Germany, has been suspended, because the crews of the German torpedo boats at Sassnitz are refusing to obey the orders of their commanding officers, a Stockholm dispatch states.

Sonderburg, a Prussian town in Schleswig, thirteen miles northeast of Flensburg, is in the hands of the revolutionaries, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The red flag has been hoisted on the ships there.

The "Vorwaerts" of Berlin publishes a new proclamation to German workmen by the Social Democratic party, in which is emphasized the party's firm intention to secure full democratic liberty for the German people. The proclamation says, in part:

"All those who, through unwise policies, caused this calamity to come upon our people must resign their posts. All necessary measures are being taken to this end. No exception will be made of any person, however highly placed."

The greater part of the German navy, with red flags hoisted, has left the harbor of Kiel in possession of mutinous sailors, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Copenhagen also reports that the revolutionary flag has been hoisted at Warnemunende, with which place railroad communication has been interrupted.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, left Kiel on Wednesday in an automobile flying a red flag, the Schleswig "Volkszeitung" states. He was pursued by marines, who fired a dozen shots at him, the newspaper adds.

Prince Henry has arrived at Flensburg, in Schleswig, after his escape from Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch. His chauffeur was wounded by the marines who fired at the prince.

A Berlin wireless dispatch received here to-day, says:

"The Third Squadron remains faithful to the government."

This dispatch indicates a claim by the German authorities that a part of the German navy has declined to join the revolutionaries.

The movement which resulted in the seizing of virtually the entire German navy by revolutionary forces was carried out in a fairly peaceful manner, according to the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The red flag was hoisted quite generally, he adds.

All the large wharves connected with the naval service were also taken over by the revolutionists.

Frontier Is Unguarded

The 3d Infantry Regiment, according to these advices, has taken possession of the airdrome at Oldenburg, in Holstein.

Blankenstein, a commune in Westphalia, 24 miles northeast of Duesseldorf, has joined the revolution.

There are no guards on the German-Danish frontier, it is reported, and many prisoners crossed into Denmark last night. Dispatches say that no trains have arrived at Copenhagen from Hamburg to-day.

Emperor Rejects Abdication Demand Of Socialist Party

Continued from page 1

iste," the official organ of the Socialist party of Germany.

The committee considered the entire political situation and its decisions were embodied in the ultimatum, which Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist member of the German cabinet without portfolio, sent to the Chancellor. These decisions were:

Demands of Committee

First—The right of public assembly.

Second—The military and police must be ordered to exercise great reserve.

Third—The immediate transformation of the Prussian government in conformity with the views of the majority in the Reichstag.

Fourth—Greater Socialist influence in the Reichstag.

Fifth—The abdication of Emperor William and the renunciation of the throne by the Crown Prince.

The Imperial Chancellor was asked to reply before noon to-day, accepting the conditions. Otherwise the Socialists declared they would withdraw from the government.

No Interparty Action

The Berlin "Gazette" announces that the Interparty Committee of the Reichstag has taken no decision respecting the question of the abdication of the German Emperor, but that the majority recognizes the imperious necessity of an early solution of the problem.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The German majority parties have held a final discussion on the question of Emperor William's abdication and will without doubt unanimously demand that he abdicate, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Copenhagen "Politiken," forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent.

The abdication, it is added, will probably occur to-morrow.

Lone Honest Hun Found

Professor Kept Every War Law Ordered by Kaiser

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—A German church journal tells the story of a professor, a conscientious man, who from the beginning of the war made up his mind to give strict obedience to any laws that might be laid down by those placed above him. Most scrupulously did he observe all the food regulations. Never once did he give way to "hamstering" and the clandestine food trafficker knew him not. He and his family were poorly clad, and often went to bed hungry, but his conscience remained clear and his honor bright.

"Good Lord, is this man still alive?" incredulously exclaims the "Vorwaerts," of Berlin, the Socialist organ.

Bars Small Nations At Start of League

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise Says They Would Claim Rights Beyond Their Dues

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 8.—One of the most immediate and serious problems in organizing a league of nations, Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, said here tonight at a meeting of the Wisconsin League to Enforce Peace, would arise from jealousy of position, which would impel second rate powers to "claim as their right the same position as the first-class powers."

"It appears to me," he said, "that to form a league of nations which shall at the outset include all the free nations that wish to enter is inadvisable. The League of Nations should at first consist of the free nations which have borne to the end the larger part of the burden of this war against autocracy, viz: The United States, England, France, Italy and Japan. The organization of such a league under the principles above given, even if it included no other nation, would go far toward sustaining the future security of the world. Even covenants to the extent above outlined of the English-speaking peoples would be a mighty influence in that direction."

The United States, Dr. Van Hise declared already had abandoned its "isolation" in entering the world conflict, a policy which improved means of communication and transportation had rendered inevitable in any event. Now, he continued, the nation must not balk at entering a league of peoples.

A recuperative diet in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk. Very digestible. —Advt.

"Savior of France!" Cry Senators to Clemenceau

Premier Weeps at Impromptu Demonstration Following Formal Honor—Gives All Credit to Country and the Great Soldier, Foch, in Affecting Scene

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Premier Clemenceau appeared for a moment last night in the lobby of the Senate after a sitting of that body which had declared him, in traditional phrase, to have "deserved well of his country." The Premier's approach to the group of Senators lingering after the adjournment was the signal for an ovation to him. He was speedily surrounded by numbers of the Senators who pressed forward to shake his hand.

"You are the savior of France!" cried one.

"No, no," replied the Premier. "It is the country which has done everything itself."

"Thanks to you," the Senators rejoined.

"No, I assure you," returned the Premier. "I have done but my simple duty. Any one of you who loves France would have done as much. There are moments when the spirit of itself rises within one."

Tears Interrupt Him

Here the Premier's voice failed him. Overcome with emotion the tears coursed down the rugged countenance which so many violent storms had left impassive. Recovering himself, he said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you. I did not deserve so much honor as you have done me. Let me tell you that I am proudest that you have associated my name with that of Marshal Foch, that great soldier who in the darkest hours never doubted the destiny of his country. He has inspired every one with courage, and we owe him an infinite debt."

Difficult Times Ahead

Fully master of himself now the Premier went on:

"Gentlemen, we are now coming to a difficult time. It is harder to win peace than to win the war. We must so act that France will resume the place in the world of which she is worthy. More than ever must she gather herself up; more than ever must she be disciplined and strong. I have confidence in her."

Then, pushing his way through the circle, the Premier said: "Will you allow me to return to my task?"

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U. S. Admiral Takes Responsibility for Armistice Report

H. B. Wilson, Commander in French Waters, Exonerates United Press

The United Press Association, which sent out the report Thursday that set the United States and many other parts of the world celebrating a peace that did not exist, yesterday explained how the mistake happened.

The United Press stated that the report that Germany had signed the armistice was given out at Brest, France, by Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters. The news association added that Admiral Wilson had assumed responsibility for the report, which at the time he considered authoritative.

Admiral Wilson's Explanation

The United Press gave out the following cable from Admiral Wilson:

"Brest, France, Nov. 8.—Admiral Wilson, U. S. N., commander of the American forces in French waters, today made the following statement for the information of United Press editors:

"'The statement of The United Press relative to the signing of the armistice was made public from my office on the basis of what appeared to be official and authoritative information.

"'I am in a position to know that The United Press and its representative acted in perfect good faith, and that the premature announcement was the result of an error, for which the agency was in no wise responsible.'"

The United Press said that its president, Roy W. Howard, obtained the report from Admiral Wilson and dispatched the short cable that sent New York and the rest of the nation celebrating the biggest day in recent history. Shortly after Mr. Howard filed the cable it was seen that the facts could not be confirmed, and Mr. Howard dispatched another message saying Admiral Wilson had not confirmed the news. The United Press has asked the government to ascertain why the second cable was delayed.

Based on Brest Report

The explanation of The United Press follows:

"Yesterday's announcement of the signing of the armistice between Germany and the Allies was made by Admiral Wilson at Brest and was filed to The United Press with the admiral's approval. This information was received by The United Press in a cablegram from Roy W. Howard shortly before noon.

"Practically at the same time another message from Howard was delivered to The United Press, stating that Admiral Wilson made the announcement in Brest at 4 p. m., French time, but that later he was notified that it was not confirmable. This latter message filed by Howard did not show in the form in which it was delivered whether it was sent Thursday or how long it had been held up.

Acted in Good Faith

"Howard's cablegram clearly showed that Admiral Wilson acted in good faith, stating that he supposed the announcement was official, and therefore gave his approval to the filing of the message to The United Press in New York.

"The United Press has asked the government to ascertain how long Howard's message stating that Admiral Wilson authorized the announcement, and also that he later was notified that it was unconfirmable, were held up by the censors.

"There was reason to believe that the message stating that the news was unconfirmable was badly delayed in view of the fact that it was not received here until almost twenty-four hours after the original cablegram. The later messages received yesterday from Howard were as follows:

Lapse Between Cables

"'Unipress, New York.

"'Paris—Urgent Brest Admiral Wilson who announced Brest newspaper 1600 (4 P. M.) armistice been signed later notified unconfirmable meanwhile Brest riotously celebrating.

"'HOWARD—SIMMS.

"The other message read:

"'Unipress, New York.

"'Brest—Urgent armistice bulletin based local announced (announcement?) by Admiral Wilson Admiral supposing official was filed with Admiral's approval local newspaper bulletined Brest celebrated nightlong.

"'HOWARD.'

"It will be noted that the first message quoted was signed by the names of both Howard and Simms and was filed through the Paris office in the same form as the first message received Thursday. In every way this first quoted message indicates that it was probably filed very quickly after the original bulletin.

"The second quoted message, however, shows clearly by the reference to the fact that Brest celebrated 'nightlong' that it was filed yesterday. It also shows that it was sent direct from Brest and is signed only by Howard, not bearing Simms's name. This message clearly indicates that Howard is in Brest, although these two messages and those received Thursday are the only cables which the home office of The United Press has received from him this week."

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief
BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION

Erzberger, Truce Envoy, Was Plot Head

Deputy Attorney General Becker Exposes Kaiser's Aid as Bolo's Paymaster

Gave Big Fund to Ex-Khedive of Egypt

Prince Vlora of Albania Tells Here of Part Played by "Reformer"

While Mathias Erzberger, leader of the German armistice delegates posing as a representative of German democracy, was opening his parleys with General Foch yesterday, evidence was revealed here which showed that for the last four years he has been the directing head of the most dangerous system of intrigue that Continental Europe has ever known. This interesting light was thrown on the character of the man the Allies are dealing with by Deputy State's Attorney General Becker, who in his investigation of the Bolo Pacha funds found that Erzberger was not only the brains but also the paymaster for the Kaiser in his mad attempt to prevent unified action by the Allies.

When Mr. Becker took the deposition of Prince Noureddin Vlora, of Albania, recently he learned of the importance of Erzberger's position with the German Junkers. Early in 1915, while the prince was in the entourage of the former Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi, at Luzerne, Switzerland, according to his testimony before Mr. Becker, he learned that Erzberger brought a great corruption fund from Germany, which was turned over to the Khedive. Part of this money was paid to Bolo Pacha for propaganda in France.

Prince Vlora said that in November, 1915, Erzberger, who was then director of the official German press bureau which outlined the Teutonic propaganda campaigns, went to Switzerland to see the Khedive. When they met he charged that Abbas Hilmi had stolen 5,000,000 marks given him several months before for propaganda work, and demanded a full explanation from him. In his accounting Hilmi said that he had given 2,000,000 marks to Bolo Pacha for propaganda in France and 1,000,000 marks to former Deputy Filipo Cavalini, of Italy, and kept 2,000,000 marks for himself as a commission for acting as a go-between.

Prince Vlora said that the Khedive told him later that there was a scene when he accounted for the money, and that he (the Khedive) was in trouble with the Germans. He added that Hilmi, when he gave the accounting, demanded a receipt from Erzberger, which was given in the name of the German Foreign Office.

The money turned over to Cavallini was to be used for "defeatist propaganda" and a general corruption fund to bribe Italian deputies to favor the cause of the Teutonic allies. This was before Italy entered the war and Germany was spending millions to keep the country neutral or enlist it as an ally. The money was paid at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, at Luzerne, Switzerland, which was then the centre of intrigue on the continent, he declared.

Cavallini who was convicted by default in France at the trial of Bolo Pacha, when it was charged that he acted as the go-between for Bolo and the Germans, is now in prison in Italy. Mr. Becker explained that Abbas Hilmi kept in communication with the others in the conspiracy by sending his secretary, Yeghen Pacha, on frequent trips to Italy and France.

Hilmi did not go to Germany at that time himself, according to Prince Vlora, because the Kaiser and most of the junker party looked on him as a political grafter and would have nothing to do with him.

"Germany," said Mr. Becker, "is claiming loudly her democratization, but when an important mission is selected to represent her in the armistice negotiations, they put as their head Dr. Mathias Erzberger, who belongs to the same old 'gang' that tried to put over German propaganda in France and Italy. In fact, Erzberger was the greatest propagandist in Germany and he with Von Jagow arranged for the corruption and propaganda funds in France and Italy."

Mr. Becker also made public part of the deposition of Salih Grogji, a pro-Ally journalist who was in Rome in the interests of the Allies in the early days of 1915 when the political situation was acute. This man, who is at present in New York, swore that it was common knowledge at that time in Rome that Erzberger was in Italy with a large corruption fund. The mission of the German was to bribe the members of the Chamber of Deputies, so that they might sway the people in favor of entering the war on the side of the Teutonic allies, he said.

Grogji said, according to Mr. Becker, that Cavallini was the leader of a group of politicians who were in the pay of Germany. A complete list of the deputies who accepted German money was turned over to the Prussian government by Grogji when he arrived in France.

Prince Noureddin Bey Ferid of the House of Vlora was married to Miss Ralph K. Thomas by City Clerk Scully here in November of 1916. She is a daughter of the late Eugene Kelly, the horseman and millionaire, and former wife of Frank Gould. The ancestral estate of the prince's family is at Valona, Albania, and his title dates back to the fifteenth century. His father was the late Ferid Vlora, Pacha, Grand Vizier of Turkey under Abdul Hamid.

Mr. Becker declared Erzberger had been the original plotter in the scheme to purchase the "Paris Journal" Senator Humbert's paper. The Germans first put 8,000,000 francs into the paper, which will be shown at the trial of Senator Humbert. This money was turned over to Erzberger through Schoeller Brothers, a firm of Swiss manufacturers, who in turn passed it over to Lenoir and Desouches, the actual purchasers of the "Journal." Senator Humbert accused these men of handling German money and they began his operations with them.

"He made the accusation," said Mr. Becker, "so they would be unable to take the control of the paper from him. But Lenoir was a drug fiend and his talking proclivities helped him in cleaning the matter up. The Germans got government paid twice for the "Journal" for in February of 1916 Bolo Pacha came to America and got 10,000,000 francs from Count von Bernstorff to buy the paper. He spent about two-thirds of this to buy the paper and kept the rest to invest in munition works and shipyards."

Allies May Recognize Government at Omsk

Step Intended to Give Russia Chance to Have Delegates at Peace Congress

(*Special Dispatch to The Tribune*)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—It is considered certain in diplomatic circles here that the Allied governments and the United States soon will extend recognition to the All-Russian government at Omsk, Siberia, whose national character and authority already has been recognized by the Provincial Zemstavos and municipal organizations in territories not controlled by the Bolsheviki.

It was intimated, however, that foreign recognition might be deferred until after the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, called for January, which would afford sufficient time for Russia to appoint delegates to the peace congress in which, diplomats assert, Russia must be represented.

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