



GERMANY HAS SURRENDERED; WORLD WAR ENDED AT 6 A. M.

Troops in Berlin Desert to Workers; General Strike On

Only Three Killed as Reds Take Over Public Buildings and Barracks After All Factories Are Closed by Walkout—Rebels Parade Town

Ebert, Proclaiming New Regime, Promises Peace, Urges Restraint

Northern Frontiers Closed to Prevent Escape of Aristocrats; Krupp Heads Arrested; Bavarian Republic Seeks to "Save Germany From Worst"

BERLIN, Nov. 9 (German Wireless to London) (By The Associated Press) (Nov. 10, 12:56 P. M.).—The German people's government has been instituted in the greater part of Berlin. The garrison has gone over to the government.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has declared a general strike.

Troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the council.

The Social-Democratic party is interceding (?) with the people's government. The guards which had been stationed at the public offices and other buildings have been withdrawn.

Friedrich Ebert (vice-president of the Social-Democratic party) is carrying on the Chancellorship.

Revolt Started at 9 A. M.

With regard to the incidents of November 9 in Berlin the semi-official Telegraph Bureau, working under the control of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, issues the following report:

"This morning at 9 o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial undertakings commenced a general strike.

"Processions hastened from all the suburbs to the centre of the city. Red flags were carried at the head of the processions, in which marched armed soldiers and all classes.

"The first procession arrived from the Ackerstrasse and Brunnenstrasse. As a preliminary the soldiers and officers were urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes. In the majority of cases this took place voluntarily.

Soldiers Enthusiastically Receive Workmen

"There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workmen penetrated the barracks, where they received an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers.

"The military occupants of factories mingled in common with the workers, left the works and treated with them in common.

"So far as known, the only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occupation of the so-called 'Cockshafers' barracks. In that was a guard of fusiliers, but only two officers fired.

"Three persons were killed and one was injured. This is to be regretted.

"The taking of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty once it was clear that the military had gone over to the people."

Text of People's Government Statement

The text of the statement issued by the people's government reads:

"In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new German people's government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily went over to the new government.

"The leaders of the deputations of the Social-Democratic party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accord with the people's government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon in the offices and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn.

"The business of the Imperial Chancellor is being

Ex-Emperor, Heir and Staff All Fugitives

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—William Hohenzollern has arrived in Holland and is proceeding to the town of DeSteege, near Utrecht, according to a dispatch received by the American General Staff to-day from The Hague.

LONDON, Nov. 11 (12:31 a. m.).—The former German Emperor's party, which is believed to include Field Marshal von Hindenburg, arrived at Eysden, on the Dutch frontier, at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to "Daily Mail" advices.

Virtually the whole German General Staff accompanied the former Emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. The automobiles were bristling with rifles. All the fugitives were armed.

The ex-Kaiser was in uniform. He alighted at the Eysden station and paced the platform, smoking a cigarette.

Chatting with the members of the staff, the former Emperor, the correspondent says, did not look in the least distressed. A few minutes later an imperial train, including restaurant and sleeping cars, ran into the station. Only servants were aboard.

carried on by the Social-Democratic Deputy, Herr Ebert. "It is presumed that, apart from the representatives of the recent majority group, three Independent Social Democrats will enter the future government."

General Strike Is Called

In an extra edition of the "Vorwaerts," the central organ of the Social-Democratic party in Germany, the following call for a general strike was published:

"The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Berlin has decided upon a general strike. All the factories are at a standstill.

"The necessary administration of the people will be maintained. A large part of the garrison has been closed and bodies of troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

"The movement will be guided in common by the Social-Democratic party of Germany and the Independent Social-Democratic party of Germany. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council will take charge of the maintenance of quiet and order. Long live the Social Republic!

"WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL."
From all parts of the German Empire news is being received regarding similar revolutions, which almost everywhere remain within the bounds of economic order.

All to Share in Rule

(1:23 P. M.).—Deputy Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, in a speech said:

"The Kaiser and the Crown Prince have abdicated. The dynasty has been overthrown. It is a splendid victory for the German people.

"Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a new government, in which all shades of the Social-Democratic party are to participate.

"Only decrees from the government bearing the signature of Herr Ebert have validity. Only orders from the Minister for War bearing the counter signature of the Social Democrat acting as assistant, are official."

Deputy Scheidemann exhorted the crowd to keep calm and to avoid excesses.

Deputy von Tharr and some soldiers spoke from a motor lorry. A delegate from the corps of officers of the Guard Battalion announced that the officers were on the side of the people. Stormy applause and jubilation accompanied the speeches.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—The new Berlin government, according to the Wolff Bureau, has issued the following proclamation:

"Fellow citizens, this day the people's deliverance has been fulfilled. The Social-Democratic party has undertaken to form a government. It has invited the Independent Socialist party to enter the government with equal rights."

Reds Seize Berlin After Cannon Battle in Streets

LONDON, Nov. 10 (8:57 a. m.).—Severe fighting took place in Berlin between 6 and 8 o'clock last night and a violent cannonade was heard from the heart of the city. The revolution is in full swing in Berlin and the Red forces occupy the greater part of the German capital, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quoting Berlin advices sent from there at 3 o'clock this morning.

Many persons were killed and wounded before the officers

The engine returned to Vise, Belgium, and brought back a second train, in which were a large number of staff officers and others, and also stores of food. The German Consul from Maastricht arrived soon after 8 o'clock. Dutch railway officials soon made their appearance and many of the inhabitants came to the station attracted by curiosity.

Many photographs were taken by the people of the imperial party. On the whole, the people were very quiet, but Belgians among them cried out: "En voyage à Paris?" (Are you on your way to Paris?)

The "Daily Mail" remarks that if the party arrived in Holland armed all of them must intern.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen quotes the "Politiken" as saying the former ruler was accompanied by the former Empress.

De Steeg is on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine about forty miles east of Utrecht and twelve miles from the German border. The Chateau Middachten, to which the former Emperor is reported to be proceeding, belongs to Count William Frederick Charles Henry von Bentinck.

surrendered. The Red forces are in control and have restored order. Strong guards are marching through the streets.

Singing the "Marseillaise"

The Crown Prince's palace has been seized by the revolutionists. The people are shouting: "Long live the republic!" and are singing the "Marseillaise."

When revolutionary soldiers attempted to enter a building in which they supposed a number of officers were concealed, shots were fired from the windows. The Reds then began shelling the building.

When the cannonade began the people thought the Reichsbank was being bombarded, and thousands rushed to the square in front of the Crown Prince's palace. It was later determined that other buildings were under fire.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10 (8:15 a. m.).—Berlin was occupied by forces of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council Saturday afternoon, according to a Wolff Bureau report received here.

Ebert Promises Liberty; Seeks to Prevent Famine

BERNE, Nov. 10 (By The Associated Press).—In his address to the people the new German Chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, says:

"Citizens: The ex-Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, in agreement with all the secretaries of state, has handed over to me the task of liquidating his affairs as Chancellor. I am on the point of forming a new government in accord with the various parties, and will keep public opinion freely informed of the course of events.

"The new government will be a government of the people. It must make every effort to secure in the quickest possible time peace for the German people and consolidate the liberty which they have won.

"The new government has taken charge of the administration to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and to accomplish their legitimate claim to autonomy. The government can solve this problem only if all the officials in town and country will help.

"I know it will be difficult for some to work with the new men who have taken charge of the empire, but I appeal to their love of the people. Lack of organization would, in this heavy time, mean anarchy in Germany and the surrender of the country to tremendous misery. Therefore, help your native country with fearless, indefatigable work for the future. Every one at his post.

"I demand every one's support in the hard task awaiting us. You know how seriously the war has menaced the provisioning of the people, which is the first condition of the people's existence. The political transformation should not trouble the people. The food supply is the first duty of all, whether in town or country, and they should not be embarrassed, but rather aid, the production of food supplies and their transport to the towns.

"Food shortage signifies pillage and robbery, with great misery. The poorest will suffer the most and the industrial worker will be affected hardest. All who illicitly lay hands on food supplies or other supplies of prime necessity or the means of transport necessary for their distribution will be guilty to the highest degree toward the community.

"I ask you immediately to leave the streets and remain orderly, and calm."

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—It is officially announced from Berlin that the War Ministry has placed itself at the disposal of Ebert. This

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Wearing of Iron Cross Prohibited

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Nov. 9 (By The Associated Press).—The Danish frontier is being strictly guarded by the German Soldiers' Council. This is being done, it is stated, to prevent the escape of rich people, generals and other high officers.

All national cockades and the eagle on the helmets of soldiers have been removed, being replaced by a red band.

The wearing of the iron cross has been strictly prohibited.

Armistice Signed By Hun Envoys At Midnight

Official Announcement From Washington Declares End of Great Struggle—Hostilities Cease on West Front as Germans Yield to Allied Terms

Germans Must Withdraw Soldiers Immediately From Alsace-Lorraine

Occupied Territory in France and Belgium Must Be Evacuated and Enemy's Army Demobilized—Allies to Get Part of High Seas Fleet and U-Boats

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The armistice has been signed

The State Department announced the signing at 2:45 o'clock this morning. There was no announcement as to whether hostilities had ceased or the hour at which they would cease.

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.

The announcement was made verbally by an official of the State Department in this form:

"The armistice has been signed. It was signed at 5 o'clock a. m., Paris time, and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time."

The terms of the armistice, it was announced, will not be made public until later. Military men here, however, regard it as certain that they include:

Immediate retirement of the German military forces from France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine.

Disarming and demobilization of the German armies.

Occupation by the Allied and American forces of such strategic points in Germany as will make impossible a renewal of hostilities.

Delivery of part of the German High Seas Fleet and a certain number of submarines to the Allied and American naval forces.

Disarmament of all other German warships under supervision of the Allied and American navies, which will guard them.

Occupation of the principal German naval bases by sea forces of the victorious nations.

Release of Allied and American soldiers, sailors and civilians held prisoners in Germany without such reciprocal action by the associated governments.

There was no information as to the circumstances under which the armistice was signed, but since the German courier did not reach German Military Headquarters until 10 o'clock yea-