

THE WEATHER

Today—Light rain in morning; fair and colder later. Tomorrow—Partly cloudy; colder. Highest temperature yesterday, 62; lowest, 48.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

IN The Washington Herald each day you will find the Holland Letter, the best financial feature in America for a quarter of a century.

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TWO CENTS

PEACE FLAME EXPECTED MOMENTARILY; GERMAN REVOLT FLARES INTO CIVIL WAR; KAISER'S ABDICATION OFFICIALLY STATED

BERLIN LAST CITY ENVELOPED BY RED HAND OF REBELLION; CROWNPRINCE GETS ULTIMATUM

COURIER HASTENS TO MEETING; DECISION TODAY NOW PROBABLE; YANKS, DRIVING ON, TAKE MOUZAY

Two Hundred Thousand Deserters in Flaming Cauldron of Revolt to Spread Colossal Social Upheaval.

KINGDOMS TURN TO REPUBLICS

Rebellion Believed in Infancy; Worst Feared When Defeated Soldiers Return from the Battle Front.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.—The German revolt, according to all messages that have come through up to this evening is spreading like wildfire across the whole width and breadth of the empire.

There seems no doubt that the mass of the German people is wholeheartedly behind the rebellion and that autocracy already has been shaken off once and for all.

The flames of revolt are sweeping through the empire with the fury that only rebellion can muster. They are licking away at the thrones. Some of the occupants, including Wilhelm II, already have cast away the purple robes of divine right and abdicated to give the form of a magnanimous act, which, in reality, is terror-stricken flight from the wrath of the serfs become masters. Others who hang on with desperate defiance have been or are being toppled.

The whole empire is seething with riot and revolt. The capital itself—Berlin—which held out to the last, is tonight a flaming cauldron of rebellion. Two hundred thousand deserters running riot are only part of the colossal upheaval.

MILITARY DISASTER FANS REVOLT.

The German armies in the west are tonight in almost the identical position of the Austrian army of a week ago. The Fatherland, for which they have fought through four years, is not what it was when they left to "defend" it. The man who sent them out into battle on that fateful August 1, 1914, is crownless and throneless. Kingdoms have turned republics overnight and the whole empire is chaos.

The three men who command the chief army groups in the west were among the first to be caught in the sweep of the crown clean-up. They are the German "crown prince," commanding the center; "Crown Prince" Rupprecht of Bavaria and Duke Albrecht of Wuerttemberg. The Kaiser's eldest son has been forced to renounce his right to the throne. Bavaria is a republic. Wuerttemberg has done away with the dynasty.

In Saxony the royal throne is tottering, if it has not already been torn down in the general crash.

CIVIL WAR BOILING EVERYWHERE.

The situation within Germany can be gauged only by the fragmentary dispatches that poured into Holland and Scandinavian countries all day and night. These indicate that the rebels are in dead earnest and have been everywhere successful. The colossal movement, however, yet in its initial stage and the worst is still to come. After collapse of the armies in the West appears a deadly certainty the allied pursuit continues but a few hours more.

North and south are set against one another and a civil war of the worst kind appears boiling up. Communications between northern and southern Germany already are cut.

On the horizon of the chaos looms the prospect of 4,000,000 bitterly disappointed soldiers pouring back into the homeland for the "day" of which they think they have fought through four years and which they now find in the throes of anarchy.

Political Chaos in All States.

A republic, according to dispatches from various socialist newspapermen is the provisional president. The Hohenzollern dynasty has been deposed by edict of the Bavarian Diet. Prussia is stirring on every other kingdom, grand duchy and principality in the empire to do likewise. Saxony, the third largest kingdom within Germany, already is in revolt. Dresden, its capital, is reported in rebel hands. The Saxon king about to abdicate or be overthrown. Wuerttemberg the cabinet has resigned, unable to cope with the situation.

The empire's railways are tied up by a general strike. The great movement is still in its infancy. At any moment it may flare forth into a terrific civil war.

Hear Five-Day Truce Is Signed in Ukraine

Zurich, via Paris, Nov. 9.—A five-day armistice has been signed between the Poles and the Ukrainians, according to a Berlin dispatch late tonight. Gen. von Boehn, the German "representative," is in command of the Ukrainian troops, the dispatch adds.

SAFE CRUISE UNCONVOYED.

Flying the Union Jack and steaming as boldly as a pre-war excursion boat, the first ocean liner to cross from Europe without convoy since the armed escort system began, reached an Atlantic port today. The captain said that he zig-zagged a little from force of habit, but he saw nothing German and received no wireless warnings. The trip was made in ten days.

ALLIES REGAIN MANY MILES

Enemy Driven More Than 100 Miles from Paris, Says Gen. March.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The combined attacks of the allies and the Americans since July 18 have recovered 7,500 square miles of territory out of the 10,000 square miles held then by the Germans in France, and have driven back the enemy from a position of thirty-six miles from Paris to a distance of more than a hundred miles. These were the important features of Gen. March's conference with the press today.

Battle Hero Present.

While Gen. March was giving his interview there was at the department of the Marne, the hero of the splendid fighting at and around Chateau Thierry, in which the Marne participated. Summarizing the results since July 18, Gen. March said: "The advance of our First American army to Sedan covered more than 100 miles in eight days. Since July 18 the retreat of the enemy has increased the distance between his line and Paris from thirty-six miles to more than 100 miles. On July 18 the move from Paris to the west was 10,000 square miles of French territory. He now holds less than 2,500 square miles."

Enemy Movements Impossible.

Describing the actual position of the German armies north and west of Sedan to the north, where contact is made with the British, Gen. March showed that the British army has forced the enemy back to the highlands of Ardennes at Maubeuge. In the south the American army, with Gen. Gouraud's French Fourth army, has driven him northward to Sedan and Mazery. The result of this is that the Germans have lost the line of railways from Sedan to Maubeuge and have now no line parallel with their front. The Germans can, therefore, only feed their army from the south. Their predicament therefore hopeless from the strategic point of view.

False Report Hurts Program.

Gen. March took occasion today to comment adversely on the publication of a report of a statement that the armistice had been signed. He said: "In connection with the question of armistice, generally, the erroneous announcement of an armistice which has been interesting the American public and the newspaper world is a very bad thing for the military program. For instance, in New York stevedores who were working on ships, sending supplies abroad to our troops, stopped work to join the general celebration and many did not return the next day. Our army must have supplies no matter what happens. The army will be in France, even if peace is declared, for some time and cannot be brought back except with the use of a great amount of shipping. It will require time in any event and of course supplies have to be sent them just the same. Any public announcement like the one mentioned, unconfirmed, makes the military program essentially more difficult."

Gen. March declined to state in the event of the signing of the armistice what would be done with the soldiers now in camps or cantonments or whether any more men would be sent overseas. Gen. March said: "All this will be announced in War Department orders at the proper time."

Gen. March Announced that the Thirty-seventh Division, under Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, and the Ninety-first Division, under W. H. Johnston, are fighting with the British in Belgium.

Socialistic Republic in Berlin If Huns Reject

London, Nov. 9.—The Evening News says: "The crash has come in Germany. There is little chance of the armistice, however severe, being resisted, for disaster would follow such a course." "If the Kaiser and his military advisers at Spa reject the armistice, then one may expect the German government to accept the terms independently and establish a Socialistic republic in Berlin."

Paris Odds Five to One On Germany's Surrender

Paris, Nov. 9.—Betting here tonight is five to one that Germany will capitulate.

French Chamber of Deputies Announces Ousting of Germany's Ruler.

CONFIRMS NEWS HERE

Abdication Will Not Affect Armistice Terms Is Reported Belief.

MAX REMAINS CHANCELLOR

Constitutional National Assembly Will Decide Upon New Emperor or Creation of Republic.

Paris, Nov. 9 (5:30 p. m.).—It was officially announced in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon that the Kaiser abdicated today.

There is reason to believe that the abdication will not affect the armistice terms, which are purely military.

CONFIRMED HERE.

The State Department announced last night that an American naval radio station had picked up the message flashed from the German radio station at Nauen announcing the abdication of Emperor William.

Officials stated that the message picked up was signed by the German chancellor and was similar to that relayed to this country by British wireless stations. However, the content of message was not made public.

Crown Prince Must Go.

London, Nov. 9.—The Kaiser has abdicated.

The event so long and often rumored has come to pass at last. It is announced in a German wireless message quoting from a proclamation of Prince Max of Baden, the chancellor.

The crown prince, too, must go. A constitutional German national assembly is then to vote upon the form of government for the new Germany. It will decide whether there shall be a new emperor, or a German 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.

The Kaiser was forced out. He resisted his inevitable fate to the very last moment. The revolution and Prince Max's resignation, which was an ultimatum, brought the climax.

Prince Max's Proclamation.

Prince Max's proclamation as given out by the British wireless service late today, follows: "The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne. The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, renouncing by the crown prince of the throne 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 the imperial chancellor, and he proposes that a bill shall 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 future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the empire." (Signed) "THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR, 'Prince Max of Baden.'"

Glassmaking was first introduced in England about the year 571 A. D. The first use to which glass was put was for the adornment of church windows.

First American Army Clears Whole of Remonville Forest.

HOLDS UNBROKEN LINE

Solid Front Extends Across Meuse in Verdun District.

MAUBEUGE FALLS TO BRITISH

Haig's Men Now Well East of Maubeuge-Avesnes Road; Austria Violates Armistice.

With the American First Army, Nov. 9.—Pershing's First Army took a powerful leap forward today on the east bank of the Meuse. The important town of Mouzay and the whole of Remonville Forest were captured by the Yankees, who broke the German resistance everywhere. The Americans now hold a solid line across the Meuse in the Mouzay region. The town lies twenty-one miles northwest of Verdun.

MAUBEUGE FALLS.

London, Nov. 9.—"The fortress of Maubeuge was captured by guards and the Sixty-second division," says Field Marshal Haig's day report. "Our troops made good progress south of the town, and are well east of the Maubeuge-Avesnes road. "Between the Scheldt and the Antoin Canal we are pushing forward toward Tournai. "North of Tournai we established ourselves on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinoux and Bergehem."

Decision Held Back By Courier's Mishap?

London, Nov. 9.—An official Italian wireless message this evening says: "Austria is not complying with the naval clauses of the armistice." "The message, presumably signed by the Italian naval commander-in-chief reads as follows: "To the authorities in possession of the Austro-Hungarian fleet: "The ninety-six hours laid down having elapsed at 3 p. m. November 7, 1 the clauses stipulated by the plenipotentiaries of the allied powers and the United States of America, and accepted by the plenipotentiaries of Austria-Hungary, have not been complied with. "Information has not been supplied concerning the location and the movements of the Austro-Hungarian ships. Maps of the mine fields and other obstacles have not been communicated. The merchant ships of the allied powers have not been handed over, the part of the Austro-Hungarian navy which it had been agreed upon should surrender has not been surrendered. "The above facts constitute a complete breach of the agreement solemnly stipulated by the armistice convention. (Signed) "Thaon Di Reval, "Commander-in-Chief, Italian Navy."

Deputies and Senators Await Momentous News

Paris, Nov. 9 (4 p. m.).—The chamber of deputies and the senate met late this afternoon. There was a full attendance in both houses. The members evidently believed it was possible they might hear decisive news regarding the armistice. It is generally predicted in quarters best posted on developments that there will be no answer before tomorrow. The view is general that Germany is prepared to accept.

Shell Torn Roads Hold Up Truce, Says Berlin

Berlin, via London, Nov. 9.—It was officially explained here late today that the armistice has been delayed because the German courier had to pass through country dotted with shell holes and heavily fortified.

Paris Cheers Wildly For First Time in War

Paris, Nov. 9.—For the first time in four years spontaneous cheers were heard on the Paris boulevards tonight, as crowds of young men paraded through the capital shouting the news of the Kaiser's abdication.

YANK STRENGTH FULLY PROVED

Since Our Soldiers Joined Them Allies Have Won Almost Consistently.

Since the American army joined the allies on the Western front 7,500 square miles of territory have been retaken from the German invaders, the German line has been pushed back approximately sixty-four miles and a preponderance of man power, massed under a single command, placed before every enemy battle front.

Great as has been the assistance given by American infantry, artillerymen, airmen and engineers, the true power of the great army, ferried 3,000 miles to the shell-wrecked fields of France, was not fully demonstrated until within the past two weeks when Gen. Pershing sent his men by the thousands through the rough country on the Meuse and Moselle. No reminders are needed of the glorious record of the American fighters at Cantigny, at Chateau Thierry, in the St. Mihiel salient or in the great drive upon the historic Sedan.

The American army consisted of 300,000 regular troops and about 60,000 State militia at the outbreak of the war. In a slight way they had been prepared for service by duty on the Mexican border. They were only a handful, however, in comparison with the 2,500,000 and more today in France, the 1,500,000 in training in this country and the 18,000,000 others registered under the selective service laws and even now preparing for future calls to duty.

In addition to the troops sent to France, the United States, in spite of the public opinion, had sent an army in Siberia and in northern Russia, as well as sending units to the Italian front. There have been hours when the public feared that the war program was faulty, that it was being administered with no regard for speed. Happily, America's army and its leaders have carried through the nation's war program without halt. America's record in the war is one of efficiency, courage and supreme idealism.

Decision Held Back By Courier's Mishap?

London, Nov. 9.—An official statement issued here late this evening says it is unlikely any decision will be reached today. "The statement says: "Owing to the heavy German barrage and machine gun fire on the battle front, the passage of the German courier from Marshal Foch's headquarters to Spa (German headquarters in Belgium) was so delayed that he is not expected to reach German headquarters till this afternoon. "Consequently it is unlikely that any decision with regard to the armistice will be reached today."

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Captain von Helldorf, German Courier, Is Hurrying from Spa to Foch's Headquarters.

MAY NOW BE READY TO SIGN

German Emissaries, Awaiting Word from Chiefs, Likely to Make Decision When Message Comes.

New York, Nov. 9.—The world awaits breathlessly a flash from "Somewhere in France" which will convey Germany's decision.

At this hour, 8:30 p. m., all dispatches from the various capitals may be boiled down to the unanimous belief that Germany's signature or rejection of the armistice terms will not be known before some time tomorrow.

There is one chance, however, though a slight one. Capt. von Helldorf, the German courier, is, on the face of London and Paris dispatches, now speeding back from Spa to Foch's little village where the German armistice delegates are quartered.

It is now about 1:30 in France—an unusual hour for calling upon the enemy's generalissimo. Such a course would, however, be chosen if the courier has Hindenburg's or Prince Max's order.

MAY PROVE DESPERATE RACE.

"Tell them to sign immediately." "Immediately" for Germany now means without the loss of a single second. Capt. von Helldorf's journey to Foch may well prove the fastest and most desperate race with fate ever recorded. Revolt engulfed the empire and it seems but a matter of hours before it spreads to the front, cracking as Germany's armies are cracking under the allied blows. Von Helldorf would naturally first report to the armistice delegates. If his instructions contain the word "immediately" then nothing would be left to Erzberger and his conferees but to set heaven and earth in motion to get to Foch and "sign up."

The only remaining question then would be whether Marshal Foch chooses to be disturbed at such an hour. Time for him and the allies is not of the essence in the armistice matter.

RADIO ABOUT ITINERARY.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The German armistice delegates late today sent the following wireless message to Spa, presumably in reply to an answer to their previous message about the delay in the courier's journey. "From the German plenipotentiaries to the German high command: "We have received the radio message concerning trial (tentative?) itinerary proposal. The destruction of the roads concerned only the roads intended for communication—that is, as far as possible, the same roads as heretofore. (Signed) "VON WINTERFELD."

It is entirely likely—and the quibbling over the courier's routes lend strength to the theory—that the German high command is deliberately working to delay the armistice, perhaps in the hope of effecting some eleventh-hour desperate coup.

HELD UP BY BROKEN BRIDGE.

London, Nov. 9.—The following message was sent today by the German armistice delegates behind the French front to German headquarters at Spa: "From the German plenipotentiaries to the German high command: "Capt. von Helldorf has been held up by the destruction of bridges. It is requested if possible not to cause any destruction on the road, which is to be left open until further orders. "It is also requested, in order to avoid any mistake, to inform us by wireless of the whole course and the exact course of this route. "Cessations of firing for a short duration may be asked for on this route, if there be occasion, with a very brief period of forewarning. (Signed) "VON WINTERFELD."

Scene of Meeting Described.

Paris, Nov. 9.—"Who are you, gentlemen," thus Ferdinand Foch, marshal of France, rising from his man-coveted desk in a railroad car which is his headquarters, greeted the five men whom Germany had sent to ask for the armistice terms. There was no sneer, no sarcasm in the Generalissimo's voice; nor were the words ironical, as they may sound meant in irony. But that from time immemorial, in all the wars of the ages, has been the formal question with which parliamentaires are received. Out of the group of callers stepped a middle-sized, black-moustached man in civilian clothes, of suave manner and immaculate dress. He was Mathias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, the first man in German history to defy the militarists through a Reichstag bloc. He bowed courteously and replied in perfect French.