

# THE THEOCRAT

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## News of The World

(C. B. W.)

### GERMAN EMPIRE TOTTERS TO ITS FALL

*Red Flag Displayed Everywhere—Soldiers' and Workmen's Council in Control—Ex-Kaiser a Fugitive in Holland*

Armistice terms imposed by the allied and American governments were signed by the German envoys at 5 a. m., on November 11, Paris time, and hostilities ceased six hours later.

After four years, three months, and twelve days of the most terrific fighting, beside which all the Napoleonic wars combined pale into insignificance, the roar of giant artillery and the rattle of machine guns was stilled.

At the close of the strife, Germany, torn and inflamed by internal revolution, and with her former emperor, William Hohenzollern, a fugitive from his native land, stood alone, faced by twenty-two nations in arms, five others with which relations had been severed, and two others—Russia and Roumania, which she and her allies had forced to retire from the colossal struggle.

#### No Fraternizing—Armistice, Not Peace

Immediately, upon the signing of the armistice, the following orders were transmitted to the allied and American units in the front ranks:

"1. You are informed that hostilities will cease along the whole front at 11 o'clock a. m., Nov. 11, 1918, Paris time.

"2. No allied troops will pass the line reached by them at that hour in date until further orders.

"3. Division commanders will immediately sketch the location of their front line. This sketch will be returned to headquarters by the courier bearing these orders.

"4. All communications with the enemy, both before and after the termination of hostilities, is absolutely forbidden. In case of violation of this order, severest disciplinary measures will be immediately taken. Any officer offending will be sent to headquarters under guard.

"5. Every emphasis will be laid on the fact that the arrangement is an armistice only and not a peace.

"6. There must not be the slightest relaxation of vigilance. Troops must be prepared at any moment for further operations.

"7. Special steps will be taken by all commanders to insure strictest discipline and that all troops be held in readiness, fully prepared for any eventuality.

"8. Division and brigade commanders will personally communicate these orders to all organizations."

#### Armistice Terms

The chief demands in the armistice terms follow:

The Germans, within fourteen days, must evacuate all of Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg. All German troops remaining after that time will become prisoners of war.

The Germans must surrender 5,000 cannon, half field and half light artillery; 2,500 machine guns, 3,000 flame throwers, and 1,700 airplanes, fighters, bombers—firstly D, seventy-threes—and night bombing machines.

The Germans must surrender in good condition 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 railway cars, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries. They also must turn over all the railways in Alsace-Lorraine and their coal and metal supplies.

All Germans in East Africa must surrender within a period to be fixed by the allies.

The Germans must surrender all their submarines, including all cruiser and mine laying submarines. They also must give up the following naval craft, the individual ships to be designated by the allies: Fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers.

The other submarines and all the other surface vessels are to be disarmed and dis-

manned and concentrated in German ports to be designated by the allies. All auxiliary vessels (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

All ports on the Black Sea occupied by the Germans are to be surrendered, together with all the Russian vessels captured by the Germans.

All merchant vessels belonging to the allies now in the hands of the Germans are to be surrendered without reciprocity.

The allies will occupy all of the country on the left (west) bank of the Rhine and the principal crossings at Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne, together with the bridge-heads (thirty miles in radius) on the right bank, the Germans to evacuate in thirty-one days.

#### Serious Conditions

Among the first problems to be faced by the United States and the allied nations, is to what extent aid should be given the new German government in restoring and preserving order; also as to what course should be followed toward Russia. These problems will depend largely on the course of the new regime.

Scarcely had the armistice terms been signed, when Foreign Secretary Solf sent the following message to Secretary of State Lansing:

"The armistice being concluded, the German government requests the president of the United States to arrange for the opening of peace negotiations.

#### Kaiser Forced to Abdicate

On November 7, Phillip Scheidemann, Socialist member of the German cabinet without portfolio, laid a set of decisions before Emperor William, including a demand for his abdication and the renunciation of the throne by the Crown Prince. The Emperor was quoted as replying that he refused to abdicate voluntarily, as he could not undertake the terrible responsibility of handing over Germany to the entente and delivering up the country to anarchy. However, powerful pressure was brought to bear by the Socialists, and the letter of abdication was signed by Emperor William on Saturday morning, November 9, at the German grand headquarters, in the presence of the Crown Prince and Field Marshal Hindenburg. The Crown Prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly afterward.

The following day the ex-Kaiser, with a large retinue, fled across the frontier into Holland.

Thus, amid the storm of internal upheaval, the life-dream of world conquest flickered out—a dream which had its inception in organizing Germany into a colossus not only as a military power, but as a commercial giant—a dream which had laid waste vast areas of territory, and starved, killed, or maimed millions of men, women and children—a dream which for more than four years had kept the entire world in a turmoil, and which had rocked the strongest nations of the earth to their very foundations.

The question arises, What will Holland do with William Hohenzollern? Will he be handed over to Great Britain, and once there, will he be tried on the charge of murdering the helpless and the innocent, and sentenced to death; or, will he be banished, like Napoleon?

James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany from the United States, in a speech in New York, on the evening of November 11, asked whether a man should be allowed to escape who had "killed so many people that, if they were stretched on the ground, they would form a line almost around the entire world." He said: "There is a treaty between Holland and England by which they can extradite the ex-Kaiser, who has been indicted in England, and try him before an English court."

#### Will Germany Follow Russia's Example?

To those who had hoped to see the German people throw off the imperial dynasty and adopt a sane Republican form of government similar to that of the United States of America, there is but little in the present outlook to reassure them. In the stinging reaction of defeat and disillusionment, it seems that the pendulum is swinging from blind faith in the ruling classes to the other extreme of license, excess, and anarchy.

The Socialists are flying the red flag in nearly every city. Everywhere the momentum of the revolution, which has swept the old regime out of power, seems to be increasing. The great Rhenish Westphalian industrial region is in the hands of the Reds, while Potsdam and Doberitz have surrendered to the forces which have taken over control in Berlin. The foundation of a new German Republic was proclaimed at Berlin on Saturday by Phillip Scheidemann from the steps of the reichstag building.

According to reports, the Bolshevik poison, used by the German war lords to destroy Russia, has reacted. A soldiers' and workmen's council, similar to that which overthrew the Czar, is seated in the reichstag. The rebels are in supreme control of the railroads, which they paralyzed by proclaiming a strike. They are abundantly equipped with arms and have the sympathy of the whole army and navy.

Chancellor Maximilian has resigned and been succeeded by Friedrich Ebert, formerly vice-president of the Social Democratic party.

Latest reports say: "German Socialists and Independent Socialists have reached an agreement to form a joint cabinet from both parties. \* \* \*"

"Germany's new provisional government will be all red; that is to say, the bourgeois parties will not be represented (Continued on page 158)

## ZION CITY

One Leader

One People

### Shiloh Tabernacle

One Faith

One Place of Worship

LORD'S DAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1918

6:30 a. m. Praise, Prayer, and Testimony Meeting

9:30 a. m. Bible School

Lesson: St. John, Chapter 14.

2:30 p. m. Principal Meeting

Processional and Recessional { Junior White-Robed Choir  
Senior White-Robed Choir  
Robed Officers  
Uniformed Guard

ADDRESS BY

Apostle Willis F. Jordan

8:00 p. m. Meeting in Prayer Room.

Divine Healing Meeting, Shiloh Tabernacle, Wednesday 3:00 p. m.

Midweek Meeting, Shiloh Tabernacle, Wednesday 7:45 p. m.

Divine Healing Meeting, Zion Home Assembly Room  
Friday, 10:00 a. m.

ALL WELCOME  
FREE-WILL OFFERINGS ONLY RECEIVED

ALL SEATS FREE  
"CHRIST IS ALL, AND IN ALL"

The Germans must withdraw and create a neutral zone on the right bank, forty kilometers wide, from the Holland border to the Swiss border.

The allies will occupy the German forts on the Cattagat to insure freedom of access to the Baltic.

Besides France, Belgium and Alsace, the Germans must retire from all territory held by Russia, Roumania and Turkey before the war.

German troops must withdraw immediately from Austria-Hungary.

The treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk are renounced.

The allies are to have access to the restored territories in the east either through Dantzic or the River Vistula.

Full restitution for all damage done by the German armies.

Restitution of the cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium.

Return of all the gold taken by the Germans from Russia and Roumania, this gold to be turned over to the allies as trustees.

All American and other allied prisoners in Germany, military, naval or civilian, to be repatriated immediately without reciprocal action by the allies.

The allies and the United States shall give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary.

The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days.

"For the purpose of their acceleration the German government proposes first of all to take into view the conclusion of a preliminary peace and asks for a communication as to what place and at what time the negotiations might begin.

"As there is a pressing danger of famine, the German government is particularly anxious for the negotiations to begin immediately."

Washington officials pointed out that the United States and the allies have no intention of permitting the German people to starve.

The most serious and disconcerting phase of the situation is the presence of a Socialist revolution in Germany, which, within a week, has forced the Kaiser into exile and swept the former empire like a prairie fire.

There is no use blinking at the fact that the greatest danger of Bolshevism is contagion, and in this it constitutes the greatest menace to the civilized world today.

A foreign dispatch, of November 12, states that representatives of the Bolshevik government are reported to have been expelled from Holland, and diplomatic relations broken off, following the discovery that a revolution was brewing. It also states that a general strike is reported to have been called in Switzerland. Troops have been called out and the Bolshevik legation at Berne has been expelled.