

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and slightly colder to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 48.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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KAISER GIVES PROMISE TO ABDICATE; CROWN PRINCE TO WAIVE SUCCESSION; GERMANY BEATEN, SAYS NEW REGENT

TRUCE COURIER IS DELAYED BY BARRAGE FIRE

His Journey to Spa Impeded by Difficult Passage in Fighting Region.

ACTION EXPECTED TO-DAY

Foeh Reads Terms to Enemy Delegates—Admiral Sims Present at Reception.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British Press Bureau issued the following announcement this afternoon: "Owing to the heavy German barrage and machine gun fire on the battle front the passage of the courier from Marshal Foch's headquarters to Spa was so delayed that he is not expected to reach German headquarters until this afternoon. Consequently it is unlikely that any decision in regard to the armistice will be reached to-day."

A despatch from Amsterdam says the German courier had some difficulty in crossing the German lines. He was led to believe through the blowing up of an ammunition dump with a series of explosions that the Germans had not ceased firing, but he was informed of the cause of the explosions by wireless and instructed to pass the German lines without delay.

The route followed by the German courier to Spa is in the heart of the region where the French made their greatest advance yesterday and again to-day, in the district of Hirson. Doubtless this had something to do with the slowness of his progress. All the roads are terribly congested by fleeing German troops and transport.

Reception of Delegates.
Paris, Nov. 9.—When the French command received the German Headquarters wireless despatch announcing the start of the armistice negotiations the delegates were directed to present themselves between 8 and 10 o'clock Thursday night at a certain point on La Capelle road. The crossroad was clearly marked by the beams of several searchlights. At the same time the order was given in the French lines that hostilities should be suspended over a distance of several miles in the region of the meeting place.

The three automobiles bearing the German delegates arrived at 9:15 P. M. at the crossroad, preceded by a group of German pioneers charged with making the shell damaged road passable. The German delegates were received by officers whom Marshal Foch had sent to guide them. These officers got into the automobiles, and with the window curtains drawn proceeded to the Chateau Francfort in Compiegne Forest, belonging to the Marquis De L'Isle.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the delegates were conducted to the apartments assigned them, where they took refreshments. The next morning they again entered the automobiles and were taken to the station at Reims, where they found Marshal Foch in a special train in which he has his headquarters.

Erberger Speaks in French.
When the Germans' credentials had been opened and verified, Matthias Erberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had been advised by President Wilson that Marshal Foch was qualified to communicate to them the Allied conditions and had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms and eventually sign an armistice.

Continued on second page.

REVOLT SEIZES WEST GERMANY, OFFICERS SHOT

Rebellions in Cologne, Brunswick, Hanover and Magdeburg.

RUNS SHUT BERLIN BANKS

Six German Warships Train Guns on Mutineers at Flensburg.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.
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LONDON, Nov. 9.—With revolution rapidly spreading in Germany, its army approaching rout and delegates within the French lines seeking an armistice it looks as if the war is nearing an end. But Germany is not to be trusted. The report of revolutions are vague. There have been mutinies at Kiel before, but there are no hasty rejoicings here yet, only the instantaneous disappearance of the evening newspapers as soon as they appear on the streets.

According to an Amsterdam despatch the discontent at Kiel was caused by the arrest of sailors and marines for refusal to obey orders. It came to a head on the battleship Kaiser when the sailors tried to hoist a red flag, the officers revering the imperial flag with their revolvers, but two of them were killed.

Four companies of infantry arrived at Kiel to restore order but three of them joined the mutineers and the fourth was dispersed. Next the cavalry was ordered to Kiel but it was stopped a mile away by the sailors machine guns, and compelled to retreat.

Meanwhile a soldiers' council was formed and Admiral Souchon, the Governor of Kiel, was arrested by order of the council, which established machine guns at all strategic points in the city. The Governor agreed to all new demands, which included recognition of the soldiers' council, abolition of the salute, equality of officers and men in regard to food and release of all prisoners.

By the Associated Press.
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—Latest advices received here confirm reports that the revolutionary movement at Cologne is gradually spreading throughout the entire western part of Germany. Thus far the revolt has been orderly, with no bloodshed.

Rebellions have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg, according to the official announcement at Berlin. These cities, however, are not wholly in the hands of the mutineers, the statement adds. At Magdeburg the garrison resisted.

Continued on second page.

Kaiser Wilhelm and the German Crown Prince When at Height of Their Power



Kaiser Wilhelm, it is announced, will abdicate. The Crown Prince is to renounce his right to the succession.

WRITER LEADS BAVARIA BREAK

Kurt Eisner, Imprisoned Four Years by Germany, Reported President of Republic.

REVEALED ARMY PLANS

Committee of Workers and Soldiers, Similar to Russian Soviet, Will Take Control.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Kurt Eisner, a Munich newspaper man and prominent in Socialist circles, is the leader of the revolution which has broken out in the Bavarian capital, it appears from information received here. Some reports designate him as President of the Bavarian Republic which has been proclaimed.

Eisner, the advices add, has organized a committee, consisting of workmen, soldiers and peasants, in many respects similar to a Russian Soviet.

Eisner is a newspaper man on the Munich Post. He first came to public attention in 1905 as a gifted speaker at Socialist meetings. He is now about 45 years old. He has not held public office. He was arrested some time ago for having published the news that Germany on July 28, 1914, was mobilizing her army. He was released after serving a sentence lasting until fifteen days ago.

ITALY ACCUSES AUSTRIA OF NAVAL ARMISTICE BREACH

All Conditions Are Not Complied With Within Specified Time, Says Wireless Message—Ships Still to Be Surrendered.

ROME, Nov. 9.—A wireless message signed by the Commander in Chief of the Italian Navy says that the naval clauses in the Austro-Hungarian armistice treaty, the time of which elapsed Friday, have not all been complied with. This announcement is made in an official statement issued to-day, which declares: "Information has not been supplied as to the location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships."

Under the armistice terms 15 Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between 1916 and 1918, and all German submarines in, or which "may enter" Austro-Hungarian territorial waters; 3 battleships, 3 light cruisers, 9 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 1 mine layer, 6 flotilla monitors were to be surrendered to the Allies and the United States. All other submarines were to be disarmed and to remain under allied supervision, and all other "surface war-craft, including river craft," were to be concentrated at designated Austrian naval bases, paid off and disarmed under allied supervision.

FRANCE NEARLY FREE OF GERMAN INVADER

Petain's Armies Continue to Drive Hun Toward Border.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 9.—The French forces continued to-day their push toward the Belgian frontier, with the Germans persisting in their delaying tactics of the last few days. The Germans used artillery and machine gun fire at points where they needed more time to break contact with the French.

New Ships to Be Gunless.
QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—Instructions from Ottawa to stop the work of fitting guns on ships and also to stop providing quarters on board some vessels for gun-ner crews have been received by the local representatives of the Imperial Munitions Board.

GERMAN TROOPS INVADE AUSTRIA

Have Crossed Frontier Into Tyrol and Salzburg in Face of Protest.

OLD PLAN IS RECALLED

Diplomat Said Annexation Would Be Tried if Kaiser Met Defeat.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, replying to a request by the Madrid figures for an interview said: "Do you know what I am thinking of in the midst of our happiness? It is of the words of a high German diplomat who said in September, 1914: 'We shall win the war. Should we lose we shall win all the same, for we shall annex nine millions of Austrian Germans.'"

BRITISH CASUALTIES SURPASS COLONIALS'

Figures Are Based on Percentage of Replacements.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In the period between March 21, 1918, and October 24, 1918, the percentages of casualties to strength among infantry for United Kingdom, Canadian and Australian troops were respectively:

THE STORY OF THE KAISER
By J. I. C. CLARKE
Will be found on Page 6 of this section.

Prince Maximilian, Named as Regent, Issues Renunciation Decree, According to Berlin Wireless, and Basel Hears Emperor Already Is Out

PROCLAMATION INDICATES QUICK SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS

Announces That Constitutional German National Assembly Will Settle Future Form of Government of the Nation

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9 (Havas Agency).—Prince Max of Baden has been appointed regent of the German Empire, the Berlin newspapers semi-officially announce.

[A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says it is semi-officially reported in Reichstag circles that Prince Max will be appointed Regent of the Empire, according to Berlin advices.]

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, as formally announced by the German Government, was picked up to-day by the British wireless. Although the announcement comes in peculiar form, there seems to be no good reason to doubt it and it is generally accepted here. The Kaiser does not abdicate at once, but will do so soon.

A Havas despatch from Basel says the abdication has been officially announced in Berlin. The Havas is the semi-official French news agency.

Decree Issued by Chancellor Max.
The German wireless message received in London this afternoon states:

The German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, has issued the following decree:
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, the 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 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.

THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.
Berlin, November 9, 1918.

Prince Max Appeals to Germans Abroad.
Just before Prince Maximilian of Baden offered his resignation as Imperial Chancellor, he issued an appeal "To Germans Abroad," in which he said:

In these difficult days the hearts of many among you, my fellow countrymen, who outside the frontier of the German fatherland are surrounded by manifestations of malicious joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people.

Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has ever done. The homeland has shown unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance.

In the fifth year, abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasingly superior forces.

The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted to us. But the German people has won this still greater victory over itself and its belief in the right of might.

From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard time which faces us and on which you also can build.

Urges Nation to Be Calm Under Defeat.
In an earlier appeal to the German people, in which he urged that all remain calm, Prince Max said:

For more than four years the German nation, united and calm, has endured the most severe sufferings and sacrifices. If at this decisive hour, when only absolute unity can avert from the entire German people great dangers for its future, internal strength gives way, then the consequences are unforeseeable.