

Full Text of the Terms

(Continued From Page One)

- IV-General clauses:
18.—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in Clause 3, Paragraph 19, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.
19. The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or repatriation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit, in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.
V.—Naval conditions:
20. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.
21. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.
22. Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines, including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines, with their complete equipment and armament in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.
23. The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports or for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and placed under surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, 10 battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.
24.—The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters and the positions of these are to be indicated.
25.—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this, the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Categat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.
26.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allies and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.
27.—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.
28.—In evacuating the Begian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.
29.—All Black sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America, all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all war-like and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in Clause 28 are to be abandoned.
30.—All merchant vessels in German hands belong to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.
31.—No destruction of ships or materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.
32.—The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German government or by private German interests and whether in return for specific concessions such as export of shipbuilding materials, or not, are immediately cancelled.
33.—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.
VI.—Duration of armistice:
34.—The duration of the armistice is to be 30 days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by any of the contracting parties on 48 hours previous notice.
VII.—Time limit for reply:
35.—This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

Mayor's Proclamation

To The People of Tulsa:
In his great goodness God has brought peace with victory to the arms of America and our allies. In less than two years time and before our great nation had seriously felt the ravages of war, our enemies have laid the stain of crushing defeat.
In Thanksgiving for all these great blessings it is deemed fitting and proper that every citizen of this city should give expression of gratitude for the greatest victory the world has ever known.
Now, therefore, I Charles C. Hubbard, Mayor of the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma, do hereby proclaim this 11th day of November a legal holiday and I ask that every man, woman and child within the city of Tulsa show their appreciation of this victory by joining in a city wide celebration of peace at Convention hall at 8 o'clock tonight.
Signed
C. H. HUBBARD, Mayor.

Revolution Sweeps All Germany as William Hohenzollern Flees

LONDON, Nov. 10.—(5:10 p. m.)—Essen, where the great Krupp steel works are situated, is reported to be in the hands of the revolutionaries, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph company.
Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife, have been arrested. This news was brought from Essen by Dutch workmen arriving by special train at Zevenaar on Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—(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 Dutch Mailer advices.
Practically the whole German general staff accompanied the former emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. The automobiles were filled with rifles and all the fugitives were armed.
The ex-kaiser was in uniform and paced the platform, smoking a cigarette and looking toward the east.
He alighted at the Eysden station and crossed the mid-way between Liege and Maastricht, on the Dutch border.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—(8:30 a. m.)—News of Emperor William's abdication was relayed on Saturday afternoon at Berlin with general rejoicing which was tempered by the fear that it had come too late.
The first procession arrived from the Volkshaus and toward the Red flag were carried at the head of the processions in which marched armed soldiers and all classes.
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ZURICH, Switzerland, Nov. 10.—Because of the troubles in the interior of Germany, Prince Maximilian of Baden and all the bourgeois ministers have resigned, says a dispatch from Berlin.
Prince Maximilian, the socialist leader, has been appointed imperial chancellor. He has issued a proclamation saying that he plans to form a people's government, while endeavoring to bring about speedy peace.
Chancellor Ebert said he would endeavor to fortify the freedom which the people had won. He begged support in the hard work ahead and appealed for co-operation in the country and cities in the problem of provisioning.
Herr Ebert declared that Prince Maximilian had transferred the chancellorship to him, all the secretaries of state having given their consent. The new government, he added, would be in agreement with the various parties.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—In the new German government there will be only three representatives for the majority parties, namely, Erberberger, Eberlein and Bismarck, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company.
The other posts will be occupied by socialists and independents.

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

William Hohenzollern, the abdicated German emperor and his eldest son, Frederick William, who hoped some day to rule the German people, are reported to have fled to Holland.
The revolution which has been in progress throughout Germany, although it seemingly is a peaceful one, probably threw fear into the hearts of the former kaiser and the crown prince and caused them to take asylum in a neutral state.
Wilhelm II, reigning king of the monarchy of Wurttemberg, is declared to have abdicated. In his night reports he has said that the grand duke of Hesse, ruler of the grand duchy of Hesse, has decreed the formation of a council of state to take over the government there.
Every subject in Germany is to be suppressed and all the princes expelled, according to Swiss advices.
Peoples' governments have been established in the greater part of Berlin and in other cities of the kingdom and empire. Leipzig, Stuttgart, Cologne, Essen and Frankfurt have joined the revolution.
In Leipzig, the socialist leader, has been appointed imperial chancellor and has issued a proclamation saying that it is his purpose to form a people's government which will endeavor to bring about a speedy peace.

These are the title of the cases, and the sum sued for.
State vs. Mrs. O. H. Bradley et al., \$500; state vs. M. Harris et al., \$1,000; state vs. L. Cooper et al., \$1,000; state vs. W. H. Huntehson et al., \$1,000; state vs. L. Simmons et al., \$1,000; state vs. C. Markham et al., \$500; state vs. C. Kidd et al., \$500; state vs. A. Weyman et al., \$1,000; state vs. J. R. Smith et al., \$500; state vs. E. H. McLaughlin et al., \$500; state vs. S. L. Fuller, \$500; state vs. A. Hubbard et al., \$500; state vs. D. Agner, \$1,000; state vs. B. Rogers, \$1,000; state vs. Mrs. O. H. Bradley et al., \$500; state vs. Mrs. O. A. Bradley et al., \$500; state vs. Mrs. O. H. Bradley et al., \$500; state vs. G. Lewis et al., \$500; state vs. J. C. Savage et al., \$1,000; state vs. E. J. Ardinger et al., \$1,000; state vs. Mrs. O. H. Bradley et al., \$500.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—The Rheinisch Westfaelen Zeitung of Essen announces that Eutin, the capital of the principality of Schaumburg, is in the hands of the revolutionaries. Many persons, both civilians and military, have been shot.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—(8:30 a. m.)—The coroner's jury, presided by Princess Liekeholst, wife of the grandson of Ludwig III of Bavaria, was wounded in the arm when fired upon as she was fleeing from Munich. She and her husband, Prince Adolf, were with her in the city when she fled.
The hardest thing is wrapping up a quarter's worth of door knobs. Rubber heels sound sloppy, whatever else kin be said of them.

LAST AUTOGRACY IS SWEEP AWAY

Revolution is spreading rapidly and from the fact that a socialist is now chancellor, it may be gathered that the object of the revolution is not merely the quick ending of the war, but the complete severance of the political ties which still bind the nation with its past.
For the allies the problem has changed. The countries which fought Germany and her vassals for more than four years have emerged from it complete victors.
The borders of the countries which menaced the peace of the whole world stalks revolt, famine and anarchy. The world's next task may be to restore order in the devastated central empires. It may be the job of the forces who have successfully contested Germany's greed for power, to save her from the fate she imposed on Russia. Likewise, help will have to be given to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, whose ruin Germany wrought.
The German empire, with the last of the great autocracies whose fall marks the real significance of the war, in Russia, Austria-Hungary and finally in Germany, irremediably powerless save by the irresistible forces of democracy, Germany, holding on to the last kept up the hopeless struggle until Field Marshal von Hindenburg's pathetic words early in the war came true. The side with the strongest nerve, said he, would win. It was the crumbling of the house front which made it impossible for Germany, notwithstanding her great armies in the field, to carry on any longer.

German Idea is Gone.
The collapse of Germany brings the collapse of the German idea of the state as an order of things of individual rights to which the nation clung with hardly a dissenting voice until recently. Under this regime there grew a tradition of individualism, which murdered and plundered, was heedless of the rights of the individual and made terrorism a matter of course. The terrorism was directed against not only individuals, but against nations, against not only hostile nations, but those with which Germany were at officially at peace. Its system of espionage, corruption and violence extended over the world. It was exemplified by the plots carried out in this country under direction of the Kaiser's agents, the destruction of munition plants and ships before the United States entered the war and by the effort of the German government to embargo this country, neutral in war with Japan and Mexico. No capital of Europe was free from German secret agents in the years preceding the war, and the nations lived in a state of dread of the huge military machine which Germany was building up, to the accompaniment of the emperor's boasting of the "shining sword" and German toasts der Tag in voices which echoed around the world.

Swift Dramatic.
The virtual ending of this greatest of conflicts has come with dramatic swiftness at 11 o'clock today. The German military power apparently was at its height. The unchecked forces of the enemy had battered their way through the French and British lines until Paris was in danger and the British were fighting with their backs to the wall to prevent themselves from being forced to the sea. Late in July the world was thrilled with the news of an allied counter-attack between the Aisne and the Marne. The Germans were hurled back along the whole sector and since that day the victorious progress of the allies has been maintained.
Various causes have contributed to this reversal. The entrance of America into the struggle, with her vast resources of men and materials is conceded by the allies to have turned the scale. One of the most important effects of this country's aid was the bringing to an early and more extensive of the allied nations and a corresponding deterioration of German morale. Exhaustion of German raw material and years of semistarvation assisted in the process of beating down the

The Excuse for Starting World War

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, were assassinated by a half-crazed, 19-year-old Serbian student, one Gavrilo Princip, while he held to the Austrian throne was on an official visit to the town of Sarajevo, Bosnia. Whether Princip was acting on his own initiative, or whether his crime was the result of a plot has never been fully established. It is declared by the central powers that the double murder was plotted in Serbia, (in the other hand, there is a widespread belief in allied countries that the plot was hatched in Germany, in order to give the kaiser an excuse for commencing his war of conquest against the world.
In any event the murder of the archduke and his wife was made the excuse for an ultimatum from Austria to Serbia on July 1, which because of its unreasoned harshness amazed the world.

Austria's Harsh Demands.
The note submitted ten specific demands and required an answer from Serbia within 48 hours.
These demands required that Serbia should suppress every Serbian publication hostile to the dual monarchy; that teachers guilty of inciting hatred of Austria be dismissed and that matter in the textbooks objectionable to Austria be eliminated; that Serbia remove from its army and government all officers and officials found taking part in the propaganda; that Serbia accept the collaboration of agents of the Austro-Hungarian government against Austria; that Austro-Hungarian representatives be allowed to take part in the investigation

of a submarine frame of mind. It is also significant that the establishment of unquestioned allied supremacy in the field almost simultaneously with the unification of military control and the appointment of general now Marshal Foch, to the post of supreme command. Military commentators without exception have recognized the importance of single leadership and the genius of Foch in stemming and among the individual leaders, finally turning the tide.
aside from Foch, whose name stand out most prominently are Marshal Joffre, who saved France in her darkest days of the summer of 1914; Field Marshal Haig, the British commander; General Petain, at the head of the French forces; General Diaz, who on the Italian front beat back last summer's great Austrian offensive, and later turned the Austrian armies to pieces in a few weeks, and General Pershing."

On the German side are Field Marshal von Hindenburg, a comparatively obscure officer who leaped into the world wide fame by his defeat in the great battle of Tannenberg, and subsequently became the idol of Germany, and General Ludendorff, who, although frequently credited with being the ablest of the two, never touched popular imagination as did his colleague. When von Hindenburg was at the height of his fame a great wooden image of the German hero was set up, a monument to the power which now is broken. It stands today in Berlin, unless the new masters of Germany have torn it down.
It was late in June, 1914, that the world was stirred by the murder in Sarajevo, Bosnia, of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir apparent, and his wife, Austria, backed by Germany, accused Serbia of instigating the crime and made demands which Serbia accepted in part. Austria would not agree to arbitrate the demands not accepted by Serbia and the foreign offices in London, Paris and Petrograd failed to avert Austria from her course.
Austria-Hungary began hostilities on July 27, 1914, by attacking Serbia and within a week Germany had joined her, while France, Great Britain and Russia had thrown their

School Re-Opens Monday
Since the output of stenographers has been stopped for five weeks, it naturally puts us about five weeks behind on our calls for office help.
The War Department has just written us an urgent letter, asking us to send them all the stenographers that we can, and the business firms of Tulsa and surrounding cities are almost begging for help.
Do You Really Want a Better Position?
NOW, next MONDAY, is the time to make the start that will make your desires come true. Don't be satisfied until your qualifications will enable you to command a GOOD position.
Why wait until next month, or next year to begin preparing for a better position? You have already waited too long. Just think of the "fat pay" envelope that you could be receiving if you were better qualified!
What will you be doing five years from now?
Avoid the wash tub by attending the Tulsa Business College.
BEGINS MONDAY
TULSA BUSINESS COLLEGE
(Only Accredited Business College in Tulsa)
Smith & Guise, Mgrs. Telephone 1429 109-111 E. Third St.

NATIONS WHICH SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
Austria against Japan, Aug. 26, 1914.
Austria against Portugal, March 16, 1916.
Austria against Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria against United States, April 13, 1917.
Bolivia against Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil against Germany, April 11, 1917.
China against Germany, March 14, 1917.
Cuba against Germany, Sept. 21, 1917.
Ecuador against Germany, Dec. 7, 1917.
Egypt against Germany, Aug. 13, 1914.
France against Austria, Aug. 10, 1914.
Greece against Turkey, July 2, 1917.
Greece against Austria, July 2, 1917.
Guatemala against Germany, April 27, 1917.
Haiti against Germany, June 17, 1917.
Honduras against Germany, May 27, 1917.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 18, 1917.
Peru against Germany, Oct. 6, 1917.
Turkey against United States, April 1, 1917.
United States against Germany, Feb. 20, 1917.
Uruguay against Germany, Oct. 7, 1917.