

## THE WAR ENDS BY GERMAN SURRENDER

### Terms Most Drastic in all History

Washington, Nov. 11.—Signing of the armistice with Germany was proclaimed today by President Wilson, who also announced its terms at a joint session of Congress.

The terms herald the ending of the war because they take from Germany the power to renew it.

Just before he went to the capitol the President, in a proclamation addressed to his fellow countrymen, said:

"The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist, by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid, in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

Stripped of its malicious power the military autocracy, its masters driven to exile stands before the world's court of justice, having subscribed to terms of surrender which probably will be recorded in history as the most drastic and complete ever measured out to a defeated foe.

Reading of the full text of the terms discloses measures the United States and the allied governments have taken to guarantee that Germany's acceptance shall not be a scrap of paper, and to insure the destruction of the military caste.

When President Wilson concluded his exchange of notes with Prince Max, then chancellor, administration officials declared that if his course did not bring what they hoped would be more than an unconditional surrender, it might bring about a revolution in Germany.

#### Yoke of Militarism Lifted.

Pointing today to the Hohenzollern dynasty, dethroned and exiled, the people's revolution sweeping Germany and the terms of the armistice these officials felt their predictions amply fulfilled.

Having lifted the yoke of militarism from the peoples of the central empires, the allies now turn to tasks of humanity and mercy to bind up their wounds and feed the hungry, mean-while seeking to guide them to a place in the family of nations from which they can take a part in assuring that another such 1,500 days of blood and horror need never come again.

Evacuation, reparation and restitution are the keystones of the armistice. Here are the principle things Germany must do, or powerless before the victorious allied armies will have them done for her:

Immediate evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Luxemburg, Russia and Rumania, without further destruction or harm to inhabitants.

Then occupation by American and allied troops of all the countries on the west bank of the Rhine.

Creation of a neutral zone in a strip of territory on the east bank of the Rhine.

Meanwhile, as a guaranty of good faith, the occupation by American and allied troops of Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne, the principal crossings of the Rhine.

#### The Eastern Front.

On the Eastern front all German troops are to be withdrawn from territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey. Then the German war machine must disarm.

American and allied prisoners are to at once be repatriated without reciprocal action by the associated governments and civilians dragged off into slavery from the invaded territories are to be returned.

The provision for compensating the occupied territories for the havoc wrought by the invaders is contained in a sentence—"reparation for damage done."

As a step to restoring the map lines the treaties of Brest-Litovsk, which laid Russia prone, and of Bucharest, which plundered Rumania, must be abandoned. Monday, securities precious metals and other valuables looted from the invaded countries must be returned in trust to the allies until the conclusion of peace.

In the west, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, the valuable stores of iron and coal, all the stores and supplies in Belgium with arms and armaments must be handed over.

In the east, the Black Sea ports

must be evacuated the warships taken by Germany from the Russians must be surrendered in the Baltic, forts and defenses barring the way at the Categat must be delivered and there must be free access to the sea for the allies.

#### Iron Ring is Tightened.

The allied blockade is to remain unchanged. Meanwhile German merchant ships are to be delivered for missions of mercy in carrying food to the starving; Germany is to notify the neutrals they are free to trade with the associated governments without molestation.

In a word the iron ring is tightening and at her borders the civilized world waits while Germany reforms herself from within.

The duration of the armistice is 31 days and various periods are specified within those 30 days for completion with certain specific terms.

One provision of the armistice was inserted after the German revolutionaries took possession of the German fleet. It provides that if the fleet is not delivered as specified in the agreement the associated governments may occupy Helgoland fort-ress as an advanced base to secure possession of it.

And now, having clipped the military autocracy of its fangs, the associated governments will wait for the next 30 days, while the terms of the armistice are being carried out to see what sort if a government in Germany they will have to deal with.

In his address to Congress today, the President sounded a note of warning, that unless the German people are fed, unless their distress is relieved, there is danger of Bolshevism. The question of what sort of government might arise to make peace, he declared, was a matter for no small anxiety and misgiving.

#### President Before Congress:

##### Terms of German Surrender.

The President spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous changes it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

"The German authorities who have at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows:

"One. Military clauses on western front:

1. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

"Two. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allies and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

"Three. Repatriation, beginning at once and to be completed within 14 days, of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

"Four. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns 2,500 heavy, 2,500 field; 30,000 machine guns. Three thousand minewerfer. Two thousand aeroplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly D-73's and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allied and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

"Five. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Cologne, together with bridgeheads, at these points in 30 kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right bank of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy on the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within further period of 11 days in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice. All movement of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

#### Must Pay Cost of Occupation.

"Six. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants; destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraph, telephones shall be in no manner impaired.

"Seven. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops, left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

"Eight. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal destructive measures they may have taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

"Nine. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allied and the United States armies in occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

"Ten. An immediate repatriation, without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

"11. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

"12. Disposition relatives to the eastern frontiers of Germany.

12. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

#### Evacuation Begins at Once.

"13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors prisoners and civilians as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

"14. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

"15. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of supplementary treaties.

"16. The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Dantzig or by the Vis-

tula in order to convey supplies to the population of those territories or for any other purpose.

"17. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

"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 associated states than those mentioned in clause III, 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 reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium and in general immediate return of all documents together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power, this gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

"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 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 submarine (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment 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 the 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 50 destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (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 vehicles, 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 sweep up all the 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 immediately mobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

"28. In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs lighters cranes and all other harbor material all materials for inland navigation, all air-

craft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

"29. All Black sea ports 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 warlike 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 belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America with out reciprocity.

"31. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

"32. The German government shall formally notify the neutral governments of the world and particularly the government 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 the 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.

"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 one of the contracting parties, on 48 hours previous notice.

"35. This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

After reading the terms, President Wilson spoke as follows:

"The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms or armistice, will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

"It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragic war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute in a way of which we are all deeply proud to the great result. We know, too, that the object of the war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts; and attained with sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize.

"Armed imperialism such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. What will now seek to revive it? The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed.

And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely been united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and much more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful states. There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

"The humane temper and intention of the victorious governments has already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the supreme war councils at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the central empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. By the use of the idle tonnage of the central empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the

fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible. For with the fall of the ancient governments which rested like an incubus upon the peoples of the central empires has come political changes not merely but revolution; and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form but to run from one fluid change to another, until thoughtful men are forced to ask themselves, with what governments, and of what sort, are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace? With what authority will they meet us, and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and misgivings. When peace is made upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?

#### Way of Permanent Conquest.

"Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves and admit that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is not that there is little hope of an early answer that will suffice. It is only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful above all of the great hope and confidence that lie at heart of what is taking place. Excesses accomplish nothing. Unhappy Russia has furnished abundant recent proof of that. Disorder immediately defeats itself. If excesses should occur, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we help and do not hinder.

"The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

"The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasure of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose of way of self-control and peaceful accommodation. If they do, we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last."

#### Big Celebration Follows

##### Peace News in Washington

Washington, Nov. 11.—War time Washington celebrated noisily the advent of peace.

The demonstration was getting well under way when President Wilson drove to the capitol to read to Congress the terms imposed upon Germany, and it continued uninterruptedly until far into the night.

The city thousands swirled and eddied through the streets, welcoming the end of the war with confetti, tin horns and tumult, while automobiles and trucks loaded with people and with horns going at full blast praded in endless circles over Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the treasury.

The President this afternoon reviewed a parade inaugurating the united war work campaign. Each of the marchers soldiers sailor and civilian—with the throng of spectators, saluted or cheered the executive.