

EVERY U-BOAT MUST BE SURRENDERED IN PERIOD OF 14 DAYS

Germany Loses Entire Undersea Fleet Under Amended Armistice Terms.

GIVES UP 150,000 CARS

25,000 Machine Guns Will Be Delivered to America and the Allies.

EVACUATE EAST AFRICA

Amended Terms Made Public By State Department.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Germany loses her entire fleet of submarines under the armistice terms as amended by Marshal Foch before he signed them with the German envoys Monday morning. Instead of 160 vessels every one of the undersea pirate craft must be surrendered to the allies and the United States within 14 days.

Eighteen of the articles as originally prepared by the supreme war council and as read by President Wilson to congress were changed under the limited authority for alterations given the supreme commander in chief in which reference to reparations. The state department today received and made public the amended articles with the explanation that no information had come to how the changes were brought about.

Instead of 30,000 railroad cars to be surrendered in evacuated territory the number is made 150,000. On the other hand, the number of machine guns to be delivered by the Germans is reduced from 30,000 to 25,000. German troops in East Africa are permitted to evacuate instead of being required to surrender; provision is made for food needs in Germany in the taking of means of transportation of German prisoners of war at the conclusion of peace is added.

Another added clause provides for an armistice commission to which Germany will be admitted to study out details under direction of the victorious military authorities and in accordance with appended notes which were drafted between Foch and the German envoys. The additions and changes have been as follows:

This armistice has been signed the evening of November, nineteen eighteen, at 5 o'clock French time. F. Foch, R. E. Weymans, Erberger, A. Oberdorfer, Winckler, Yanizlov, and President Wilson had the terms as drafted by the supreme war council approved by the allied premiers and Colonel House in his hands since he signed yesterday when they were made public. He prepared the address, including the terms, and read it to congress before Marshal Foch reported the document as acted upon by the supreme war council.

Article three, fifteen days instead of fifteen are allowed for repatriation of civilians at once, of all the inhabitants removed from invaded countries, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Article four, providing for surrender of munitions and equipment, reduces the number of machine guns to be surrendered from 30,000 to 25,000; the number of airplanes from 2,000 to 1,700.

Article five, providing for the evacuation of the Germans of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, stipulates that these countries shall be administered by the local troops of occupation instead of by local authorities under the control of the allied and United States forces, and the occupation is to be carried out by means of "deterrent" and "strategic points and the principal cities of the Rhine.

Thirty-two days instead of 25 are allowed for completion of the evacuation.

Article six, providing that no damage claim shall be done to persons and property in territory evacuated by the Germans has a sentence added specifically stipulating that no person shall be prosecuted for offense of participation in war measures prior to the signature of the armistice.

Article seven, providing for the abandonment of delivery in good order to the powers of communication and transportation in evacuated territory, calls for 10,000 wagons (railroad cars) instead of 20,000; five thousand motor lorries and 10,000, and requires that all present military and personnel at the time of evacuation, and means of communication and transportation, shall remain. Thirty days instead of 25 days are allowed for the removal of the material. Thirty days are allowed for the handing over of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, together with the pre-war personnel.

Article eight, forty-eight hours is given to the German command to reveal all hidden mines, wells and to reveal and destroy and destroy action fuses on evacuated territory. No time limit was fixed for the removal of the material.

Article nine, providing for the right of the allied and United States and the addition "subject to regulation of the powers with whom it may concern."

Article ten, providing for the repatriation without reciprocity of all allied (Continued on Page Two.)

GERMANS THOUGHT AMERICANS HADN'T STOPPED FIGHTING

Blasting by Engineers Repairing a Road Caused Huns to Send Message.

PERSHING HOLDS STENAY

Town Included in American Front When Hostilities Were Suspended.

With the American Forces on the Meuse, Nov. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—6:30 p. m.—Blasting by American engineers in a road repairing detachment caused the German high command to send a message to the allied high command Monday afternoon contending that the Americans had not ceased hostilities on Nov. 11. The message sent by wireless to the allied command was timed 2 p. m. and read: "On the front of Stenay-Beaumont, along the Meuse, Americans continue despite conclusion of armistice. Please order the stopping of hostilities."

The American answer to the German message read: "Received your radio. Orders have been given for the American activities signaled on the Stenay-Beaumont front to cease immediately. The engineers did not blast during the remainder of Monday afternoon. Early this morning, however, they resumed their blasting. The engineers are repairing a road-way in the region of Stenay. They rushed a quarry immediately after the armistice conditions became effective, not thinking their blasting would attract attention. The explosions today were a little wood at the corner of the Meuse and the engineers blasted with much energy, endeavoring to make up for the lost time."

STENAY INCLUDED IN THE FRONT HELD BY AMERICANS

With the American Forces on the Sedan front, Monday, Nov. 11, 7 p. m.—(By the Associated Press.)—Stenay, on the right bank of the Meuse, was included in the territory held by the American troops in the last hours of the offensive. Knowing that a hundred civilians were in the place no serious effort had been made to take the town earlier as that would have required a bombardment. When the operations began early in the day the American line skirted a little wood at a corner of the town and was within 600 yards of it at another. In those places advanced patrols had been stationed.

It was not a solid line, and while shells of all calibre skirted their way from the American batteries over the town into the German lines and flanks and on the positions in the rear, it was not known whether the district had been evacuated. The correspondents of The Associated Press rode beyond the fixed positions on the front line along an excellent road passed the patrol and reached the city. The Germans had gone. The streets were yet in hiding. The civilians were wholly deserted. The two correspondents were the first Americans to enter the place since it had been occupied by the Germans. A few minutes later patrols moved up from other positions and shortly before 11 o'clock American sentries were posted at the entrances to the town on the opposite side.

PERSHING ANNOUNCES THE SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

Washington, Nov. 12.—Gen Pershing's communication for yesterday received today at the war department announces suspension of hostilities on the front of the American armies at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The statement follows: "Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Nov. 11.—Morning.—In accordance with the terms of the armistice, hostilities on the front of the American armies were suspended at 11 o'clock this morning."

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED AT BERLIN SATURDAY

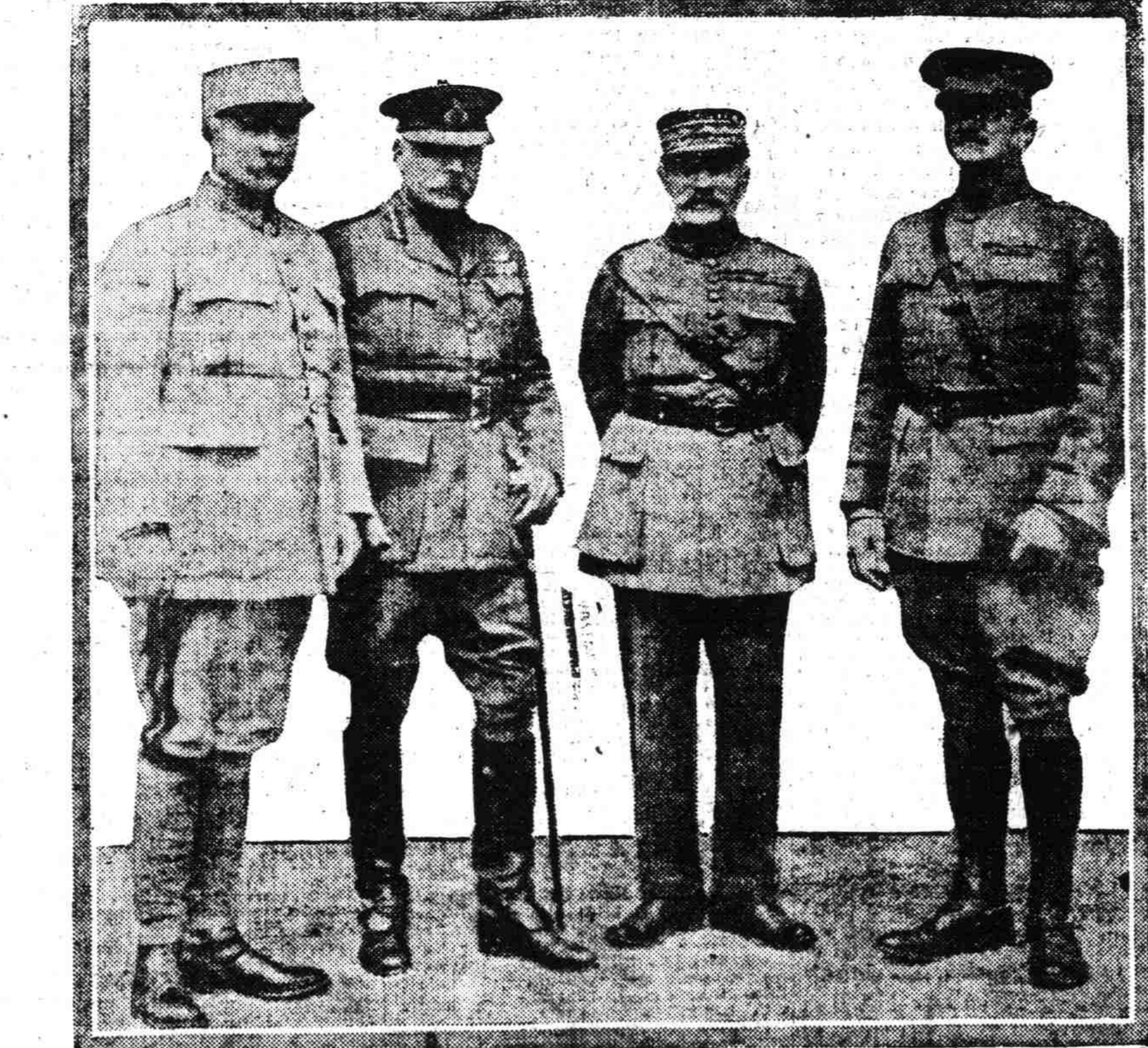
Provisional Government at Karlsruhe Announces Baden Will Remain Part of German Empire.

Zurich, Nov. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—A republic was proclaimed at Berlin on Saturday, according to advices received from Munich. Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—The provisional government composed of all parties formed at Karlsruhe has issued a proclamation announcing that Baden will remain part of the German empire, according to advices from Berlin.

GERMAN REAR-GUARD TROOPS HASTEN TO BORDER LINE

With the British Army in France and Belgium, Nov. 11, 8 p. m.—(By the Associated Press.)—All day long the rear guard troops of the shattered and defeated German armies opposite the British front have been racing for their own border as though their lives depended on reaching their own land by nightfall.

LEADERS OF VICTORIOUS ARMIES ON WESTERN FRONT.



The latest photograph of the greatest heroes of the twentieth century, namely (from left to right):—General Petain, commander of the French armies; Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies; Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied armies, and last but not least our own General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary force.

GERMANY BEGS NOT ONLY FOR PEACE BUT FOR BREAD AS WELL

GOVERNMENT WILL
REQUIRE 4 BILLION
DOLLARS A YEAR

This Will Be Necessary For Many Years in Order to Pay War Debts.

MOSTLY FROM TAXATION

However, There Will Be Additional Government Loans, McAdoo Says.

This the Allies Will See That She Gets in Sufficient Quantities.

NEW GOVERNMENT HOLDS

Internal Strife Seemingly Has Ended Except For Mutiny By Sailors.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR OUT

Charles Reported to Have Gone The Way of Wilhelm.

(By the Associated Press).

Washington, Nov. 12.—Government financial needs for many years are almost certain to run above \$4,000,000,000 annually, treasury experts estimate, and most of the money raised by taxation. Consequently students of government finances think the taxes imposed last year and paid in June probably will not be lightened materially by the advent of peace.

Secretary McAdoo today warned that taxes necessarily would be high for many years to pay off war debts, and that additional government loans would be required. He did not attempt to forecast how big the volume of taxes would be.

Roughly, treasury officials and congressional leaders in charge of revenue legislation figure this way: Ordinarily government expenses which ran around a billion dollars a year before the war, now will amount to at least \$2,000,000,000 annually for many years and for two or three years after the war may be double that figure. If the \$16,850,000,000 of Liberty bonds already issued are paid in full, the interest on this sum would amount to about \$1,000,000,000 a year. In addition it probably will be the government's policy to establish a sinking fund out of the bonds at maturity and this would require about \$1,250,000,000 a year. These three items would make an aggregate of nearly \$4,250,000,000.

Other than this there would be nearly a half billion dollars coming in annually from the allies as interests on their loans which now amount to seven billions and are likely to run much higher; but later loans to \$5,000,000,000, the interest on this sum would amount to about \$500,000,000.

With allowances for wide variations in these calculations there would still remain about three and a half billion dollars to be raised from internal revenue collections.

Last year \$3,643,000,000 came from internal revenue. Factors which make this system of estimates highly tentative, officials point out is that the war is not yet definitely over so far as expense is concerned. Restitution policies, yet to be formulated, will have much to do with determining how many existing government war time agencies shall be continued.

The methods of applying taxes after the war are receiving attention. If the schedule of income taxes now being framed in the new revenue bill works out well, it is considered probable that the bulk of after-the-war revenue will come from countries now levying which next year will yield probably \$2,300,000,000. Excess profits taxes probably would automatically be abandoned after the war and liquor revenue will stop if the contention prohibition amendment is ratified. It is almost certain that the multitude of minor taxes now levied on transportation insurance, admissions, club dues, the excise taxes, stamp taxes and special taxes on certain businesses now yielding comparatively little revenue and very difficult of administration will be abandoned. Tobacco and estate taxes probably will remain, it is said.

"VICTORY" BREAD SOON TO BE THING OF PAST

In Its Stead Bread Made From Whole Wheat Flour Will Smile at American's Millions.

Washington, Nov. 12.—"Victory" bread soon will disappear from the American table. Its place will be taken by bread made from whole wheat flour. Victory for American and allied arms, however, is responsible only in part for the change. It is chiefly due, according to the food administration, to the tremendous wheat crop raised by the American farmer this year, the vast stores in Australia and other wheat growing countries now laid up in dairy needs. Milling of more wheat will tend to alleviate the shortage in dairy feeds through production of bran.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN NEW YORK TO CELEBRATE VICTORY

New York, Nov. 12.—Organized labor will celebrate the victory over the central empires at a mass meeting here Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, returned from a trip of allied countries. Charles Edward Russell and a member of the cabinet will be the principal speakers. Announcement by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy tonight said the selection of a member of the president's official family would be made later.

(By the Associated Press).

The guns everywhere are mute. Hostilities have given way to preparations by the defeated enemy to evacuate all invaded territory in accordance with the terms of the armistice and by the entente forces to take up the strategic positions assigned to them in order that the foe may be unable to resume fighting.

Although the British, Belgian, French and American armies have stacked arms they nevertheless are on the alert for any eventuality. And thus it is supposed they still remain until peace which will make the world safe for democracy has arrived.

As the German armies in the west went their way backward across the Rhine, defeated, comes the cry from Germany for an early peace. Starvation faces the war-torn empire. Germany which once boasted that it would throw a circle of iron about the British Isles and starve the people into submission, today is begging not alone for peace but for bread. Magnanimity lies in the outstretched hands of the allies. The German people are not to be permitted to perish for lack of food. Sustenance in abundance is to be given them but in doing so undue privations are not to be visited upon the peoples of the devastated countries over which the Germans have swept.

In Germany proper the new governmental regime apparently is holding sway. Internal strife seemingly has ended except for a mutiny by sailors. It is asserted that the northern fleet and Heligoland, the island bastion defending the coast of northern Germany, are in the hands of the mutineers who have called on the sailors to defend the country against the "unheard presumption" contained in the allied armistice terms.

Amendments of the allied armistice terms to Germany show that the allies are more exacting than was at first reported. The Russian are to be stripped entirely of their submarines, those wolves of the sea which have caused so much destruction, instead of 160 of the total number, as first stipulated. The treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk must be renounced and evacuation of the Rhine lands on both sides of the river shall be completed within 31 days. The countries on the left bank of the Rhine are to be administered by local troops of occupation instead of local authorities under control of the armies of occupation.

A decrease of military material to be delivered up is demanded, but instead of 50,000 railroad cars 150,000 must be surrendered.

It is again reported that Charles, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, has followed the example of his kinsmen in the war, William Hohenzollern, and laid aside his scepter.

MANY MEN WANTED FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE

Agents of Shipping Board Ordered to Rush Recruiting of Men to Man the New Ships.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Orders to rush recruiting of men for the crews of merchant ships were sent today to agents of the shipping board in all parts of the country.

"We shall want thousands of men for our fleet," Charles Hurley said. "Our recruiting service and training ships will keep right on preparing men for jobs on merchant ships. The service is training at present 4,000 apprentices a month and we are planning to increase its output and the shipping board will continue until further notice to accept men between 18 and 35 inclusive for training."

Shipyards also will continue their work with unaltered energy except for curtailment of overtime and Sunday work, the chairman said. There now are under construction in the United States for the board 720 ships aggregating 3,500,000 deadweight tons. Four hundred of these are steel or concrete and the others wood.

Opportunity for private construction of wooden ships will now be given, Mr. Hurley said, wherever there is an idle wharf in a wooden ship yard, private interests will be permitted to contract for construction of wooden craft.

RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

Paris, Nov. 12.—(Havas)—A dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette from Budapest says the new Rumanian government has declared war on Germany. 15,000 Armenians Massacred. Bagdad, Mesopotamia, Nov. 17.—Reports have been received at the American consulate here that 15,000 Armenians have been massacred at Tsau (Egnatu), fifty miles southwest of Hiv. In Asia, Turkey.

Calls on South to Defeat the Campaign To Beat Down Cotton

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, Nov. 12.—The North Carolina division of markets today issued the following statement: "It is clear that the attack on cotton has been made by interests who have been promoting a propaganda during the last year. Peace finds a tremendous short interest in cotton and cotton goods and in the future will make a situation for which these promoters will be liable."

This short interest can only be liquidated by the actual cotton in the south. If the south stands firm, peace can be expected to bring such an advance as the market has never seen. The issue is put squarely up to the producers and business men of the south whether they will retain control of the liquidation of their chief crop or surrender it to aliens.

As a matter of self-protection these promoters can be expected to make a determined attack to break the confidence of holders immediately and the south should be prepared for such a development a firm stand will unquestionably win out."

AMERICAN SECOND ARMY IN FACE OF DEVASTATING GERMAN GUN FIRE FOUGHT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE

Paris, Monday, Nov. 11.—When dawn came this morning there was no hint of the cessation of hostilities. East of the Meuse regardless of the situation the American second army attacked in force at 8 o'clock. The onslaught was preceded by a tremendous barrage which was returned in kind by the enemy. For three hours the Americans swept forward, hurling themselves against the wire entanglements. The German gun fire was devastating. Then at exactly one minute of eleven, like a final thunder crash at the clearing of a storm, the guns on both sides abruptly ceased.

The silence was more startling than the deafening roar of the barrage. For a brief minute intermittent rifle fire followed; then came a pause punctuated by ripping cheers from the trenches on both sides of the line.

What followed on one sector was perhaps one of the most singular events of the war. Against the skyline figures were suddenly silhouetted. They appeared cautiously at first but soon growing bolder, all along the line they stood upright. These were Germans.

The Americans were not so cautious. As the barrage died, ending in a final husky rumble in the distance from the big guns, runners went springing along the fire line. Instantly comprehending, the whole line of doughboys leaped from trenches, fox holes and shell craters, splitting the unaccounted silence with a shrill cheer. The roar of voices was very like an outburst at some great college contest in America when a contestant scores a classic play.

Strange to relate, the defeated enemy joined vociferously in the cheering. The world war was finished. At one minute before 11 it would have meant death to show oneself above shelter. Not more than a minute after the hour the rolling plain was alive with cheering, shouting men.

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DEMOBILIZATION IS NOW BEING STUDIED

Plan Being Worked Out For Supplying Men With Jobs As They Return.

EMPLOYERS ARE QUERIED

Thousands of Skilled Laborers Needed As Many Private Industrial Plants, Which Have Been Closed, Re-open.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Demobilization of men in the military and naval service of the United States after their return from France will be carried out largely on a basis of the ability of trades and occupations to absorb them under a plan being worked out by the labor, war and navy departments and the war industries board. It was said today that the plan will be submitted to President Wilson in a few days.

The war industries board has sent questionnaires to employers in all industries asking the needs of each for men and the answers will show where, when and how rapidly jobs will be ready for discharged soldiers and sailors and what trades are most in need of them. Supplementing this information will be that received from draft boards and community labor boards.

The war labor policies board and the United States employment service will be combined to handle the labor department's end. General Crowder was suggested by some officials as the man best qualified to deal with the task of preserving the balance of power of the labor supply without delaying demobilization operations.

Officials pointed out today that with the ending of hostilities there will be a great resumption of private construction.

EXPRESS EMPLOYES GO OUT ON STRIKE

Company's Business in Richmond Crippled.

Union Men Say the Tie-Up Is Spreading to All Points Along the Southeast Territory—Both Sides Make Charges.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 12.—Express business in this vicinity is crippled as a result of the walkout of all the employees early today. The union men claim the tie-up is spreading to all points along the southeast territory. Each side is charging the other with acting unfairly and tonight there is no indication of the difficulties being adjusted.

General Agent Cole charges the men have acted arbitrarily in refusing to await the adjudication which is to come up at a meeting in Washington Monday. The men charge they have been treated harshly. General Chairman H. A. Berry of the union, contends officials are "labor-haters."

THREE-FOURTHS OF FORCE AT LYNCHBURG WALK OUT

Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 12.—Three-fourths of the employees of the express companies here walked out this afternoon at 7:30 o'clock. Company officials say the strike is in sympathy and the men here have no grievances of their own.

NEARLY 100 EMPLOYEES AT SAVANNAH QUIT WORK

Savannah, Nov. 12.—Nearly 100 employees of the local office of the American Railway Express company walked out at noon today alleging unfair treatment and discrimination by the local manager as the reason. Both men and women, drivers and clerks were included in the walk out.

LANDOWNERS TAKE SETTLEMENT PLANS

Southern Land Congress Assures Continuance of Vacant Land Development.

BICKETT PRAISES N. C.

Invites Everybody to North Carolina, "Once Rip Van Winkle of the Union, Now the Land of Dreams Come True."

(Special Star Telegram.) Savannah, Nov. 12.—Gov. Thomas W. Bickett of North Carolina addressed the southern land congress which adjourned here today after a two-day session, and the congress adopted important resolutions assuring the continuance of the development work of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization.

The congress was composed of four large southern land associations organized under the joint auspices of which the southern land congress was called, and

"Whereas, the congress has passed resolutions extending co-operation to the Hon. Franklin K. Lane and his chiefs of the interior department in the plans set forth for the use of unoccupied lands of the country for returning soldiers and sailors, and

Whereas, said resolutions set forth

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