PRICE FIVE CENTS

the Shattered German Armies Race for Their Troops

Armistice Terms Amended Before Being Signed.

ARTICLES CHANGED

State Department Receives and Makes Public the Amended Articles.

oses her entire fleet of submarines morning. Instead of 160 vessels, every one of the undersea pirate craft must United States within 14 days.

ell and as read by President Wilson to with the enemy envoys. The state department today received and made public the amended articles, with the explanation that no information had come as to how the changes were brought about. Apparently most of them were conceded in response to appeals of the German spokesman, though several besides that touching submarines make the terms more drastic than before. Instead of 50,000 railroad cars to

e 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 20,000 to 25,000; German troops in East Africa are permitted to evacuate instead of being rein Germany in the taking of means

of transportation, and a specific ref-erence to repairintion of German pris-oners of war at the conclusion of peace is added. **Armistice Commission** Another added clause provides for an armistice commission, to which Germans will be admitted, to carry out details under the direction of the victorious military authorities and in accord with appended notes, which

German delegates. The additions and changes close This armistice has been signed the

eleventh of November, nineteen eighteen at five o'clock French time. (F. Foch, R. E. Weymas, Erzberger, A. Oberndorff. Winterfeldt, Vanselow. and approved by the allied premiers and Colonel House in his hands since a week ago yesterday, when they were

cabled upon their completion. prepared his address including the terms and read it to Congress before Marshal Foch reported the document as actually signed at his headquarters. Changes Summarized. summary of the changes follows:

Article 3. Fifteen days instead of 14 are allowed for repatriation, beginning at once of all the inhabitants removed from invaded countries, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Article 4. Providing for the surrender of munitions and equipment reduces the number of machine guns to be delivered from 30,000 to 5,000, the number of airplanes from 2,000 to

Article 5. Providing for the evacuation by 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 the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies, and the ocupation to be "carried out by" instead of "determined by" allied and United States garrisons holding strategic points and the principal 'crossings of the Rhine. Thirty-one days instead of 25 are allowed for comple-

tion of the evacuation. Article 6, Providing that no damage or harm shall be done to persons and property in territory evacuated participation in war measures prior to

the signing of the armistice. Article 7. Providing for the abandonment or delivery in good order to the assocated powers of all roads and means of communication and trans- those requiring the exacting of pledges portation in evacuated territory, calls for 150,000 wagons (railroad cars) in sale.

for 150,000 wagons (railroad cars) in sale.

The priorities division of the war stead of 10,000 and requires that all civil and military personnel at present will assist as far as possible industries employed on such means of community in procuring labor, transportation. waterways, shall remain. Thirty-one get on a normal be instead of 25 days are allowed for conditions warrant. handing over the materials. Thirty, six days are allowed for the handing over of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, together with the pre-war per-

Article 8. Forty-eight hours is given | development of inland waterways. the German command to reveal destructive measures, such as polluted springs and wells, and to reveal and assist in discovering and destroying mines or delayed action fuses on evacuated territory. No time limit

requisition by the United States and allied armies in occupied terrtory, has the clause added, "subject to regulation of accounts with those whom it subject to regulation of accounts with the regulat Article 9. Providing for the right of requisition by the United States and

Article 10. Providing for the re-

Demobilization of Fighting Men to Be Carried Out Largely on Basis of Ability of Industry to Absorb Them, Under Plan Being Worked Out by Labor, War and Navy Departments and War Industries Board—Questionnaires Sent Out.

tion of men in the military and naval and restricted because of war work, service of the United States after their and that thousands of skilled laborers service of the United States after their out largely on a basis of the ability of country for this work. trades and occupations to absorb by the labor, war and navy departments and the war industries board. It was said today that the plan will plans have been finally formulated. be submitted to President Wilson in

Washington, Nov. 12.—Germany men, and the answers will show ing recommendations as to the numwill be ready for discharged soldiers country. The problem in Europe reunder the armistice terms as amended and sailors and what trades are most mains one of joint operations with by Marshal Foch before he signed in need of them. Supplementing this the allied nations in after-the-war information will be that received guarding and other work to be done from draft boards and community labor boards.

one of the undersea pirate craft must

The war labor policies board and made.

the united States employment service Mr.

Washington, Nov. 12 .- Demobiliza- struction and manufacturing, held up return from France will be carried soon will be needed in all parts of the

Secretary Baker said today that them, under a plan being worked out every phase of demobilization of the army is being carefully studied by war department agencies, but as yet no The question of the number American troops to be retained in The war industries board has sent France or elsewhere in Europe is bequestionnaires to employers in all in- ing studied on that side, Mr. Baker dustries, asking the needs of each for said, while the general staff is preparwhere, when and how rapidly jobs ber to be kept under arms in this clusions on this point can yet be world has been talking for the past

Congress were changed under the limited authority for alterations given the supreme commander in dealing the suprementation of the service should be released first, time came to liquidate the present at these camps operating on a monthly but the industrial situation and the struggle.

The November classes will be dis-Officials pointed out today that with ing probably will modify the principle a great resumption of private con- order of muster out.

and Manufacturing.

Some Industries Freed of 50 Per Cent of Curtailment; Others of All Restrictions

Washington, Nov. 12 .- As the first were drafted between Foch and the step in national incustrial readjust. ment from a war to a peace basis, the against non-war construction and manufacturing.

All industries whose peace-time out-President Wilson had the terms as put has been curtailed in the interdrafted by the supreme war council est of the nation's war program may now increase their output 50 per cent of the amount of restriction imposed by the board, while all restrictions are removed against the building of farm or ranch buildings, structures, roadways or plant facilities for railroads. railways and other public utilities and the construction, maintenance, provement or development by federal state or municipal authorities of high-

ways, roads, boulevards, bridges, streets, parks, playgrounds and pub-lic utilities, including street railways. Forty-two specific industries, chief among them the passenger automobile industry, are affected by the modification of curtailments imposed manufacturers since the war began.

They include: Agricultural implements and famou operating esulpment including trac-Heating and cooking appliances and devices using coal, coke, wood, gas,

oil and gasoline and electricity. Bollers and radiators. Metal beds, cots and couches, in. cluding bunks and metal springs. Ice cream freezers, glass bottles

and jars, tin plate, pottery, step ladders. Road machinery, builders' hard-

ware and pneumatic automobile tires. Under the new ruling passenger automobiles may kenceforth be manu-

of the annual output.

Together with the partial lifting of by the Germans has a sentence added abrogated all pledges made by whole-specifically stipulating that no person sale and retail dealers in raw material, shall be prosecuted for offenses of semi-finished and finished products. other than building materials, affecting such commodities, including pledges regarding reselling. Manufacturers, however, will continue to give pledges as heretofore, except

from those buying from them for reindustries board, it was announced cation and transportation, including fuel and materials to enable them to get on a normal basis as rapibly as

> Precedence will be given food and coal production, that of oil, natural gas, textiles and clothing, and minerals; public utility requirements and to permit and stimulate intensive. All limitations on the production of ratified. It is almost certain that the building material including brick, ce- multitude of minor taxes now levied

natriation without resprocity of all leading and United States prisoners of London, Nov. 12.—Lord Northeliffe on November 19. The next regular last resigned from the ministry of meeting of the board will be on Janis quite natural that the girls should want to bring him to the scratch. NORTHCLAFFE RESIGNS.

Soon to Be Lightened.

McAdoo Warns That They Will Be High for Several Years; More Loans Necessary.

financial needs for many years are al- treaty of Paris, executed promptly been fully organized. Transfers of ofmost certain to run above \$4,000,000,-000 annually, treasury experts esti- second treaty of Paris, following the completing organizations have been war industries board today announced mate, and most of the money will be second abdication, was not signed un- curtailed. modifications in the restrictions raised by taxation. Consequently stu- til November 30. dents of government finances think the taxes imposed last year and paid all the period from April 7, 1814, to in June probably will not be lightened November 30, 1815. materially by the advent of peace.

Secretary McAdoo today warned would be required. He did not at-

of taxes would be. Roughly, treasury officials and conenue legislation figure this way:

Ordinary government expenses, 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 double that figure. If the \$16,850,000,000 of Lib- revolution auready, and there is good erty bonds already issued are increased in volume by later loans to \$36,-000,000,000, the interest on this sum would amount to about \$1,000,000, more than provisional until there has 000 a year. In addition, it probably been a German election, a submission will be the government's policy to es- of the new order to the people. With tablish a sinking fund to pay off the any other government the allies must bonds at maturity, and this would re- hesitate to do business, lest it be quire about \$1,350,000,000 a year, repudiated later by the people. gregate near \$4,250,000,000.

their loans, which now amount to some form of order. seven billions and are likely to run much higher, and revenue from cus-

factured to the extent of 75 per cent in these calculations there would still situation of chees, not merely in Gerremain about three and a half billion many, but in Anstria and in Turkey. dollars to be raised from internal revthe ban on curtailments, the board enue taxes. Last year \$3,643,000,000 ments and for the moment there is no

came from internal revenue. Factors which make this system of estimates highly tentative, officials point out, are that the war is not yet definitely over so far as expense is concerned. Reconstruction poli-cies, yet to be formulated, will have much to do with determining how many existing government wartime

agencies shall be continued. The methods of applying taxes after the war also 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-thewar revenue will come from income levies, which next year will yield probably \$2,306,000,000. Excess profits taxes probably would automatically be abandoned after the war, and liquor revenue will stop if the contemplated prohibition amendment by ment, lime, hollow tile and lumber on transportation, insurance, admis-also were removed. Schoolhouses, churches, hospitals stamp taxes and special taxes on cer-and public buildings, costing not to tain businesses, now yielding compar-exceed \$25,000, also may be built atively little revenue and very diffi-without permits. Certain other build, cult of administration, will be aban-

Columbia, Nov. 12.—Governor Manning today called the state board

German Revolution Is Growing, enna. Not Waning, Says Simonds.

BIG PROBLEMS ARE AHEAD

First of All it is Necessary to Find a German Government to Negotiate With.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS. Copyright, 1918, N. Y. Tribune, Inc.) Special by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 12 .- The actual signing of the armistice opens the way by the military forces, and no con- to that peace congress of which the four years

Mr. Baker said several factors will In that period there has been a Eighteen of the articles as originally department's end. General Crowder be released from the army. It is ob- a general settlement, comparable in prepared by the supreme war coun- was suggested by some officials as the vious, he said, that, as a matter of its magnitude to that of Vienna in ofany new classes.

the ending of hostilities there will be of making length of service a guide to jude of the task and the obstacles the signatures are written under the definitive document—the reasons why established. settlement even within the limits of xt year are slight in the extreme.

The Vienna Conference. After the first abdication of Naoleon, the victorious allies met in in November to reconstruct n the following March, and they linany agreement possible at Vienna by decision has yet been reached as to the restering shifty of purpose to his enfuture of various army divisions, now who were beginning to be separated by conflicting ambitions.

eral settlement in Europe, much more ice in Europe he said: than a year divided the actual ending of the hostilities from the signing of the final settlement. In the interim Washington, Nov. 12. Government tween France and her enemies, the those divisions which have not yet after Napoleon's first abdication, but a ficers and other steps necessary to

Thus the settlement hung fire over

Conditions at Present. In the present case we have to face that taxes necessarily would be high certain conditions which recall those for many years to pay off war debts, of 1814-15. First of all, it is necessary and that additional government loans to find a German government with which to negotiate. In 1814 this was tempt to forecast how big the volume supplied by the return of Louis XVIII. Thanks to the aid of his brother sovereigns, Louis was able to take over gressional leaders in charge of rev. French administration with relatively small difficulty, both in 1814 and again in 1815. The fabric of governwhich ran around a billion dollars a ment was not destroyed; there was merely a change in the sovereign, the executive.

But in the case of Germany we have something approaching a genuine reason to believe that the disorder may extend in the following weeks. In any event no government can be These three items would make an ag- an election can hardly come before demobilization, before evacuation of To offset this, there would be nearly, the regions to be occupied by the al-a half-billion dollars coming in an-lies; least of all can it come before nually from the allies as interest on the German chaos has settled into

No Real Peace This Year. We may then conclude that any and miscellaneous sources, real peace conference in the present which last year amounted to about year is out of the question. We may suspect that any gathering early next With allowances for wide variations year is unlikely given the existing Peace can only be made with govern-(Continued on page 2.)

JO-JO SAYS



Fair today and probably Thursday,

Copenhagen, Wednesday, Nov 13, (3:50 a. m.) - The abdica-

tion of Emperor Charles, of Aus-

tria, is officially announced at Vi-

November Classes to Be Discontinued and No More New Classes Are to Be Organized.

discontinuing the accepting of appliwill be combined to handle the loor govern the order in which men will growing appreciation of the fact that cants for the central officers' training camps and stopping the organization There are now man best qualified to deal with the justice, men who had been longest in 1815, was inevitable when at last the approximately 100,000 men in training

> ceived in this country is the magni- continued and a decision is expected soon as to whether present classes which make it almost inevitable that shall be confinued to graduation. None many, many months will elapse before of the additional training camps for officers that had been planned will be

The future of the student officers' training units in universities and other schools also now is being worked out, Secretary Baker said today that the question of the best way to stop this work with the least disruption to Europe. They were still in session the institutions involved in being considered by the college officials assoclated with the government in the gered until June 9 before they signed it may be that the training work will the final treaty. Nor would this set-tlement have come had it not been because of the pressure of events. It was Napoleon who in reality made.

Soon to Re Lightfood.

Taxes imposed Last Year Not

the final treaty. Nor would this set-tlement have come had it not been because of the pressure of events. It was Napoleon who in reality made.

Mr. Baker indicated that no definite nents are being made. Mr. Baker indicated that no definite

> completely organized or being formed at cantonments in this country. Asked Thus, in the case of the last gen- if these organizations might see serv-"I cannot answer that." In this connection, however, it was learned that orders already issued efthere had been signed a treaty be- fectually check the development of

TREMENDOUS CROWD AT STATION TO SEE TRAIN OF THE EX-KAISER PASS

Execrations Heaped Upon Him Train Leaves Maastricht in Holland-

Maastricht, Holland, Monday, Nov. 1. (By the Associated Press.)—Amid execrations from 2,000 Belgian refugees, the former German emperor's special train left here at 10 o'clock this morning northward bound. A tremendous crowd of sightseers had gathered, but the platform was strongly cordoned and William Hohenzollern did not show himself.

His destination is said to be Amerongen, about 20 miles from Utrecht, where Count Bentinck has a country But it is not possible to say where he will finally remain, for in order to avoid the curious he may have to keep to the train for a couple

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.-The worknen's and soldiers' council at Berlin announces that the former emperor. the former empress and their eldest son, Frederick William, have arrived in Holland.

RAILROADS AFTER WAR TO BE SUPERVISED BY GOVERNMENT, HE SAYS

Washington, Nov. 12 .- Winthrop M. Daniels, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, predicted in an address today that railroads after the war will be operated under either entire government management and control or private management with government supervision of financing and elimination of competitive waste. He was speaking before the annual meeting of the National Association of Railway and Utility commissioners, a body of state representatives, Chairman Daniels expressed doubt

that the present government management without ownership could be continued satisfactorily in peace times. With restoration of private management, he said, competitive waste should be eliminated by perpetuating the railroad administration's plan for curtailing unnecessary passenger train schedules on parallel roads, and hauling freight over the shortest routes, regardless of its origin. Terminal equipment facilities should be used in ommon and government and regional tribunals should be authorized to pass on proposed railroad security issues to determine the necessity of new Knes.

WAR WORK DRIVE NETS \$23,100,054 IN A DAY

New York, Nov. 12.—Contributions for the first 24 hours of the united war work campaign thus far report-ed to the national headquarters here total \$22,100,054, it was announced to-night.

SILENCE MORE STARTLING WHEN FIRING CEASED THAN OFFICERS' DEAFENING BARRAGE ROAR

CAMPS STOPPED What Happened on the American New Governmental Regime Ap-Front at Exactly 11 O'Clock Monday Graphically Described

Paris, Monday, Nov. 11.-When dawn came this morning there was no hint of the cessation of hostilities. Washington, Nov. 12 .- Orders were East of the Meuse, regardless of the issued today by the war department situation, the American second arms attacked in force at 8 o'clock. The en slaught was defeated by a tremend u barrage which was returned in kind by the enemy. For three hours the

> The German gunfire was devastating. Then at exactly one minute of 11, like a final thunder crash at the clearing of a storm, the guns on

Americans swept forward, hurling

themselves against the wire entangle-

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 rippling 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 sky line figures were suddenly stilleutted

soon, growing bolder all along the line, they stood apright. 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, foxholes and shell craters, splitting the unaccustomed silence with a shrill cheer. The roar of voices was very like an outburst at some great col-

lege contest in America when a conestant 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 one's self above shelter. Not more than a minute after the hour the rolling plain was alive with cheering, shouting men, friend and enemy alike. Not by 2,000 Belgian Refugees as many minutes later Germans and Americans were coming along the narrow stretch of ground, so fiercely fought over, some shyly and awkwordly, like embarrassed schoolboys. The first advances followed by offers from the Americans of cigarettes, chocolate and chewing gum. The Germas in some places reciprocated

with offers of hot coffee, bread and The orders forbidding fraternizing were strict, but the novelty of the situation at times overcome prudence and doughboys surreptitiously visited nearby enemy dugouts. Along the barbed wire at a road crossing, some doughboys and Germans began a brisk barter for souvenirs The Germans were bewildered by the number of Americans speaking German.

Germany," laughingly remarked one stalwart private. "That's nothing," said another, "my other and father were both born

"Sure, my old man was born in

'A middle-aged landsturmer anounced: "Yes, the war is finished, thank the good God. My only wish is to get back to Germany: A slender pink-cheeked machine gunner said: "Yes, I know the kaiser has abdi-

cated. Instantly a young aristocrat raised his voice:
"There will be no revolution in Germany; a new emperor will suc-

An uproar immediately arose. The speaker was drowned out by protesting voices. Then the Germans began offering the Americans such news and gossip as they knew. The approach of an officer broke up the conversations.

Tonight the Germans are celebrating peace along the lines by firing flares, rockets and signal lights. The night is uproarous with their cheering. The victorious Americans are taking it more calmly. Along the front the majority of them are getting a good night's restful sleep. Along the lines in towns brilliantly lighted for the first time in four years, French and Americans are parading the streets singing the Marsellaise, the Star-Spangled Banner and French and American

NEW YORK PASSES THE MILLION-AND-A-HALF MARK

New York, Nov. 12.—After its enthuslastic celebration of yesterday's genuine peace news, New York has now turned to serious support of the united war work campaign, and a report tonight announced contributions totalling \$1.660.639.

Reports from the national field indicate that Arizons may have stready reached its quots, thus earning the honor of having a hut in France hanned after it. Tennessee with only

Allies Getting Ready to Take Strategic Positions.

GERMAN PEOPLE NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO STARVE

parently is Holding Sway.

ALL U-BOATS GIVEN UP

Emperor Charles of Austria Reported to Have Laid Aside His Scepter.

With the British Armies in France and Belgium, Monday, Nov. 11, 8 a. 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 night-

Zurich, Nov. 12-(By the Associated Press)—A republic was proclaimed at Berlin on Saturday. according to advices received from Munich

The guns overywhere are mute. Rostflitles have given way to preparations by the defeated enemy to evacuate all invaded territory in

cordance with the terms of the armistice and by the entente forces to take up the strategic positions as-signed to them in order that the foc signed 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 purposed that they shall remain until the peace which will make the world safe for democracy make the world safe for democracy

As the German armies in the wer wend their way backward across the Rhine defeated, comes the cry from Germany for an early peace. Star-vation faces the war-torn empire. Germany, which once boasted that it would thro wa circle of iron about the British isles and starve the people into submission, today is begging not alone for peace, but for bread.

Allies Magnanimous.

Magnimity lies in the outstretched hands of th eallies. The German people are not to be permitted to perist for want of food. Sustenance in abundance is to be goven 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 govern

mental regime apparently is holding sway. Internal strife seemingly ha ended, except for a mutiny by the sallors. It is asserted that the northern fleet and Helgoland, the island bastion of ending the coast of northern Germany, are in the hands of the mutineers, who have called upon the sailors to defend the country against the "unheard of presumption" contained in the ailied armistice terms. Surrepder All U-Boats.

Amendments of the armistice terms to Germany show that the ailies are more exacting in their demands than was at first reported. The Teutons are to be stripped entirely of their sub-marines, those wolves of the sea which have caused such devastation, instead of 160, as first was stipulated. A reduction in the quantity of some of the military equipment to be delivered up, is made, but instead of 50,000 railroad cars 150,000 must be surrend-

The treaties of Bucharest and Brest Litovsk, it is stipulated must be re-nounced and the evacuation of the Rhinelands on both sides of the river shall be completed within 31 days. The countries on the left tank of the Rhine are to be administered by the local troops of occupation instead of the local authorities under the control of the armies of occupation.

It is again reported that Charle emperor of Austria and king of Hurgary has followed the example of h gary has followed the example of chief colleague in the war, Willi Hohenzollern, and laid aside

HOUSE AND LLOYD GEORGE EXCHANGE GREETING

London, Nov. 12—(British less Service)—Col. Edward M. the special representative of its ed States government, sent