

PEACE!

GERMANY SURRENDERS; ARMISTICE TERMS SIGNED WORLD WAR IS OVER

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The great world war, which opened on August 1, 1914, when Germany, following Austria-Hungary's declaration of war on Serbia, declared war on Russia, and a day or two later on France, ended at 5:00 this morning when Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied and United States armies, signed the armistice for which Germany had sued, hostilities between the Central and Entente powers ending at that moment. Marshal Foch signed on behalf of the Entente powers and the United States, while four accredited envoys from Berlin signed on behalf of the German government.

TERMS THAT END FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS SIGNED ON THE BATTLE FIELD AT THE WESTERN FRONT BY FOCH AND THE GERMANS

THE WORLD WAR IS OVER.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The German envoys, on behalf of the German government, signed the armistice terms imposed by the allied governments at a little village in the department of the Aisne early this morning, thereby ending hostilities. The terms virtually amount to a complete surrender on the part of Germany. They will be published shortly.

CONFIRMED BY WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (By the Associated Press.)—Armistice terms have been signed by Germany, the state department announced at 2:40 o'clock this morning. There was no announcement as to whether hostilities had ceased or the hour at which they would cease. The department's announcement simply said: "The armistice has been signed."

ARMISTICE TERMS LATER.

The terms of the armistice, it was announced, will not be made public until later. Military men here, however, regard it as certain that they include:

Immediate retirement of the German military forces from France, Belgium and Alsace Lorraine.

Disarming and demobilization of the German armies.

Occupation by the allied and American forces of such strategic points in Germany as will make impossible a renewal of hostilities.

Delivery of the German high seas fleet and a certain number of submarines to the allied and American naval forces.

Disarmament of all other German warships under

supervision of the allied and American navies which will guard them.

Occupation of the principal German naval bases by sea forces of the victorious nations.

Release of allied and American soldiers, sailors and civilians held prisoner in Germany without such reciprocal action by the associated governments.

WILD SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—News of the signing of the armistice and the ending of the war which has ravaged the world for more than four years, was flashed to Paris by wireless from the scene where new world history was written. The scenes that followed the posting of the fateful bulletins on newspaper windows baffles description. All Paris went delirious with joy; men embraced each other on the streets and boulevards, and women wept with joy. The wildest cheering drowned out the announcement made by a cabinet officer near the Arc de Triomphe. Cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Amerique!" "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vive l'Italie!" rang from every section of the great city which less than nine months ago heard the ominous tramp of the invading Huns. Countless flags of the allied nations appeared as if by magic, and American soldiers, convalescent or on furlough at the French capital, were thrilled by the sight of the Stars and Stripes waving on the highest point of the Eiffel tower. Little boys and girls by the hundreds waving flags of the allies raced through the streets of Paris crying: "Le guerre est finis!" ("the war is over!"). Above the tumult at intervals could be heard frenzied cheers for the brilliant French commander, Marshal Foch, whose matchless generalship brought dearly bought victory to the allies and placed him in the hall of deathless fame.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Severe fighting took place in Berlin between 6 and 8 o'clock last night and a violent cannonade was heard from the heart of the city. The revolution is in full swing in Berlin and the red forces occupy the greater part of the German capital, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange company quoting Berlin advices sent from there at 3 o'clock this morning.

Many persons were killed and wounded before the officers surrendered. The red forces are in control and have restored order. Guards are marching through the streets.

The crown prince's palace has been seized by the revolutionists. The people are shouting "long live the republic" and are singing the Marseillaise.

When revolutionary soldiers attempted to enter a building in which they supposed a number of officers were concealed, shots were fired from the windows. The reds began shelling the building.

When the cannonade began, the people thought the reichbank was being bombed and thousands rushed to the square in front of the crown prince's palace. It was later determined that other buildings were under fire.

FLEEING PRINCESS WOUNDED.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10, 8:50 a. m.—According to a frontier message Princess Heinrich, wife of the grandson of Ludwig III of Bavaria, was wounded in the arm when fired on as she was fleeing from Munich. She and her husband now are hiding in southern Bavaria with Princess Adalbert, wife of Emperor William's third son.

EBERT IN CHARGE OF MINISTRY

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10, 8:34 a. m.—It is officially announced from Berlin that the war ministry has placed itself at the disposal of Friedrich Ebert, the socialist leader, whose appointment as imperial chancellor was forecast yesterday by the decree of Prince Maximilian. The action was for the purpose of assuring the provisions of the army and assisting in the solution of demobilization problems.