

WITH COMING OF VICTORY AND PEACE GREATEST DAY IN NATION'S HISTORY DAWNS

Germanic Kings and Potentates No Longer Hold Sway, While Militarism Now Lies Humiliated Before the Triumphant Arms of Allied Nations and United States—Germany on Her Knees Will Threaten World No More.

BELGIUM AND SERBIA MORE THAN AVENGED

Reparation and Restitution Merely Items In the Exacting Toll Which Huns Must Pay For Their Four Years of Murder and Savagery—Kaiser in Hiding.

Victory—and peace. After more than four years of struggling, the rights of mankind are saved. The greatest day in the history of nations has dawned.

The German militaristic classes—arrogant beyond expression—are in defeat.

Kaiser and crown prince are in flight—refugees in an alien country. Germanic kings and potentates no longer hold their sway.

The allied arms are triumphant. Imperialistic Germany has met the fate that ultimately must come to any country that seeks to rule the world.

Deserted by all her allies, Germany, on her knees, is accepting terms of capitulation which amount virtually to abject surrender.

Except for actual hostile military invasion, the once great European power, the ambition of the monarch of which was to dominate over all, is in complete defeat.

All Colonies Lost.

Beaten on the field of battle, the edict of the allied chief command is that the German armies shall retire into their own home land from all invaded territory.

Reparation and restitution, in fact, full compensation of all kinds, is to be made by Germany for all the disaster that has followed her armies and those of her allies throughout the world war.

The handwriting was on the wall for Germany. Her troops had fought valiantly throughout the more than four years of warfare.

With a determination that could never recognize defeat, Belgium, France, Italy and Serbia were overrun. Hard days were experienced by the allies, but the smile of hopefulness—of satisfaction in ultimate success—never faded.

On the field of battle in France and Belgium the Germans were fast being defeated when they flew the white flag of submission and asked for terms of peace.

AMERICAN FORCES RECEIVE THE NEWS WITH REJOICING

Continued Firing Up to the Last Moment, Counting Each Shell

DESPITE HUN EFFORT AMERICANS ADVANCE

Cheers Followed Command to Cease Firing When Hour Struck

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.—On the entire American front from the Moselle to the region of Sedan there was artillery activity in the morning, all the batteries preparing for the final salvos.

At many batteries the artillerymen joined hands, forming a long line as the Lanyard of the final shot.

Along the American front the eleventh hour was like awaiting the arrival of a new year.

The gunners continued to fire, counting the shells as the time approached. The infantry were advancing, glancing at their watches.

Then men holding at other places organized the positions to make themselves more secure.

Then the individual groups un-

LAST REMNANT OF WORLD WAR NOW ON THE STRICKEN SOIL OF LUCKLESS RUSSIA

Allied and American Troops Operating in Siberia and Northern Russia

MAY COLLAPSE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Russia, still looked upon as an unfortunate friend of her victorious former allies in spite of the bolsheviks, has upon her soil all that remains of the world war.

Allied and American troops in conjunction with the Czech-Slovak army and the forces of the all-Russian provisional guard at Omsk are operating in Siberia and Northern Russia against the German-controlled bolsheviks who have been denounced before the world by the American government as virtual outlaws.

Allied troops first went into Russia to prevent the stores of munitions at Vladivostok and Murmansk from falling into the hands of the Germans, but later an agreement was reached between the entente and American governments to render military and other assistance to the Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia.

At about the same time a joint expedition went into Northern Russia to prevent the Germans getting control there.

There is nothing in the conditions of the armistice with Germany that indicates what course the associated governments expect to take in Russia beyond the provision that German troops and agents be withdrawn within the German borders as they existed before the war.

Officials here made no forecast today as to the time the American troops would remain in Russia, but some military observers believe this will depend largely upon developments as the terms of the armistice as they affect Russian territory are carried out by Germany.

Both here and in the allied capitals the removal of German influence and support is thought, will cause a speedy collapse of the bolshevik regime and thus hasten the time when a stable government, with which the associated nations may deal will come into power.

The Big Four of Victory



They put the kibosh on the HUN: Here you see President Wilson, and the premiers of our three chief western allies—Clemenceau of France, George of Britain, and Orlando of Italy.

ALL THAT AMERICA FOUGHT FOR HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED SAYS PRESIDENT IN THE READING OF ARMISTICE TERMS

Nations Duty to Assist "By Sober Friendly Counsel, and By Material Aid in the Establishment of Just Democracy Throughout the World"—Serious Problems Before Nation For Solution Says Chief Executive.

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

No "Scraps of Paper." 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 about what they hoped would be more than an unconditional surrender, it might bring about a revolution in Germany.

Pointing today to the Hohenzollern dynasty dethroned and exiled, the peoples' 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 empire the allies now turn to tasks of humanity and mercy to bind up their wounds and feed the hungry, meanwhile seeking to guide them to a place in the family of nations from which they can take a part in assuring that another such fifteen hundred days of blood and horror need never come again.

Evacuation, reparation and restitution are the keystones of the armistice.

What Huns Must Do. Here are the principal things Germany must do, or powerless before the victorious allied armies will have done for her:

Immediate evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Luxembourg, Russia and Roumania 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.

On the eastern front all German troops are to be withdrawn from territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania 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 simple sentence—"reparation for damage done."

Must Return Loot. As a step to restoring the map lines, the treaties of Brest-Litovsk which laid Russia prone and of Bucharest.

NEWPORT NEWS, Nov. 11.—Riotous scenes accompanied the celebration here tonight of the coming of peace. Thousands of soldiers and sailors took possession of the city.

Street cars were wrecked, restaurants were raided, plateglass windows smashed and bonfires were made in the streets from anything that could be moved.

Delivery wagons were wrecked and burned. Alleged high prices charged for food were said to be responsible for the raids on restaurants in which much food was carried off and considerable property damage done.

The car service was completely demoralized. Soldiers and sailors took possession of the cars, smashed windows, cut trolley ropes, broke trolleys and chased away the crews.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Eighteen hours after the glad tidings of peace had flashed through the gray days to a grimly waiting nation, New York had begun to strike its celebratory stride.

Skeptical, at first, then half persuaded, and finally convinced that it was true, the city began its merry making. This time there was no mistake. No one had blundered and the news was news.

The sense of pioneers in pandemonium had fallen by the wayside from sheer exhaustion of exuberance and thousands more were falling every hour, but there were millions left to "carry on."

Ten nerves were loosened. Emotions held in check through thirty years of war were given rein. Every barrier of restraint vanished.

At least a million of New York's citizenry knew what it has meant to be ruled by the whim of an imperial master and to them a Kaiser fled from the righteous wrath of a God deluded but now awakened people was a symbol of the millennium. The measure of their rejoicing was in proportion to the majesty of the event.

To the other millions the magic word "cease firing" meant many things but all of them superlatively wonderful in consequence the premature celebration of three days ago seemed only a dress rehearsal.

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The civil or military appeared powerless to interfere. During the day and early morning more orderly celebrations were held. All plants and stores were closed and thousands marched in the parades.

LONDON CELEBRATES NEWS IN MONSTER GATHERINGS

High Officials Attend Prayer Service at St. Paul's in the Afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The lord mayor of London who, in response to calls from the crowds, came to the front of the Mansion House, said:

"Citizens of London: Let us congratulate ourselves on the great news that our four years of strenuous work has now come to an end and that we see before us the result of the strenuous labor of Great Britain and her allies.

Let us not forget that there is still work for every loyal and patriotic citizen in the reconstruction and many other problems which must arise. I will only say now let us give three cheers for his majesty."

To this there was a great response. At the admiralty there were calls for a speech from Sir Eric Geddes, the first lord. The crowds had collected there, and hastily improvised platforms were erected for the first lord and the members of the board of admiralty.

Sir Eric Geddes called for three cheers for Vice Admiral Beatty (commander of the grand fleet) and these having been given with great fervor, the crowds again asked for a speech, but the cheering drowned all else. The first lord called for cheers for the British blue jackets.

A special service of prayer was held at St. Paul's in the afternoon, the lord mayor and sheriffs attending.

WILDEST ENTHUSIASM IN PARIS OVER ARMISTICE

Chamber of Deputies Cheers Premier When He Reads Formal Announcement.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—(By the Associated Press).—Scenes of the wildest enthusiasm when Premier Clemenceau read the conditions of the German armistice. The whole chamber rose to greet the premier, while the galleries, in which was a predominance of soldiers in uniform and women, cheered for several minutes.

Prolonged cheering greeted the announcement that Alsace-Lorraine would be occupied and the name of Marshal Foch, as the signer of the document, was lustily received.

THE PREMIER SPEAKS. PARIS, Nov. 11.—Premier Clemenceau received the newspaper men this morning, addressing them as follows:

"This is a great pleasure to receive you, thank you for the visit. The armistice was signed at 5 o'clock this morning, Germany accepting all the conditions with slight modification. We have to be very careful about the food problem in Germany. We cannot let the nation suffer famine. We must endure, ourselves, and at the same time keep our military superiority."

"We have seized all locomotives and other means of transport. The terms of the armistice will be officially announced this afternoon in the chamber of deputies. Thank you, gentlemen. France has done wonderfully through four long years."

RIOTOUS SCENES MARK PEACE DAY CELEBRATION

Soldiers and Sailors at Newport News Take Possession of the City.

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DRAFT CALLS ARE CANCELLED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Local Exemption Boards Throughout the Country Notified by Telegraph

THOUSANDS WILL BE AFFECTED BY ORDER

Registrants Between Ages of Nineteen and Thirty-Seven to Be Classified

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Among the first action of the war department today after announcement of the signing of the armistice with Germany was the cancellation of all army draft calls under which more than 300,000 men had been ordered to enter for camps before Nov. 30.

Urgent telegrams were sent to all local draft boards directing that the movement of 252,000 men under orders to entrain between today and Friday be stopped immediately. The telegrams reached most of the boards in time, but a few men are known to have started for camp. Secretary Baker said, however, that wherever possible, their immediate return to civil life would be arranged.

"I have suspended further calls under the draft and inductions," Mr. Baker said. "There will be for the present no additional men brought in under the draft, and to the extent that we can, we will turn back those men who have been entrained and have not yet reached training camps."

Honorably Discharged. The provost marshal general's office had no estimate of the number on trains before the cancelling order was issued. All men assembled for entraining are to be considered as honorably discharged from the army and paid accordingly. Until further notice, no inductions or calls, except for the navy and marine corps, will be permitted. One call for a few thousands of men for the navy is now in preparation, but volunteers to date have more than filled requirements of the navy and marine corps.

As required by the selective service act, local boards will continue their work of examining physically and classifying for military service all men between 18 and 48 who registered Sept. 12.

Since August, 1917, when the first calls were issued under the army draft law, 2,700,000 men have been inducted into the army.

General Crowder announced that registrants whose induction orders are cancelled or who are discharged after their entrainment for camps will receive a dress rehearsal.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

NEW YORK, LEARNING THE TRUTH, CELEBRATED IN REGULAR GOTHAM STYLE

Victory of the Allies, No Longer in Doubt, Sets City Wild

BARRIERS DOWN

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