

GERMANS GO TO GET PEACE TERMS REVOLTS ARE REPORTED IN GERMAN EMPIRE AMERICAN TROOPS ARE IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF SEDAN

GERMANS SEEKING PEACE TERMS UNDER A WHITE FLAG OF TRUCE

Marshal Foch Has Notified Germany That If They Wish To Meet Him They Shall Proceed to a Place Designated By Him--German Delegation Has Left Berlin for the Place Under White Flag and Paris Is of Opinion That the Fighting Is Practically Over--Chancellor Advises the People That the Delegation Has Left for Front.

(By Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 7.—Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, has notified the German high command that if Germany's armistice delegation wishes to meet him it shall advance to the French lines along the Chimay, Fourmies, La Catelle and Guise roads. From French outposts the plenipotentiaries will be conducted to a place decided upon for an interview. The name of this place was not given in the official text of the note from Marshal Foch.

FIGHTING BELIEVED ABOUT OVER.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—Reports that German delegates had started from Berlin to meet Marshal Foch is considered here as assurance that the fighting will be over in a few days.

This causes satisfaction everywhere but there are no celebrations here and London is as quiet and dark as it has been at any time during the past four years.

The last days of the war have been so crowded with enormous events there is no capacity left for surprises or sensations.

The terms of President Wilson's note to Germany dealing with the freedom of the seas and compensation for the allies is endorsed by the newspapers here.

It is believed Germany knew from the terms of the Austrian armistice what sort of a peace she had to accept and that her military and political situation gives her no alternative but to bow.

BRITISH NAVAL REPRESENTATIVE.

London, Nov. 7.—The British naval representative at the armistice negotiations will be Sir Roslyn Wenyss, first lord of the admiralty, it is officially announced.

EARL CURSON GOES TO CONTINENT.

London, Nov. 7.—Earl Curzon, member of the British war council, it is announced, has gone to the continent on official business.

MAXIMILLIAN APPEALS TO PEOPLE.

Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—Chancellor Maximilian, says an official dispatch from Berlin, has issued an appeal to the German people saying that "in order to make an end of bloodshed" a deputation has left for the front and that "negotiations will be seriously endangered by disturbances and lack of discipline."

REPORTED ARMISTICE IS SIGNED.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Navy cable censors reported today an unofficial message had come through abroad announcing that Germany had signed the armistice terms delivered by Marshal Foch.

No authority was given for the statement and while it added to the air of expectancy everywhere officials said nothing but on official dispatch would be believed. Neither the American government nor the allied ambassadors at Washington have been advised even that Marshal Foch had presented the terms of the armistice.

It was assumed that German envoys had been conducted through the French lines during the early day.

DEEP IMPRESSION MADE IN FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 7.—News that a German white flag party had left for the front made a deep impression in France where the prompt action of the German government took the public by surprise.

The last lingering doubt as to Germany's sincerity in asking the allied terms for an armistice, still held in certain quarters, has been removed. On the contrary the

impression now held is that Germany is really worse off than is generally believed.

In the meantime the allied troops give the enfeebled enemy no rest. Deserted by her last remaining ally and the weather—rain fell in sheets yesterday—the retreat of the Germans verges perilously near a rout.

No Official News of Armistice. New York, Nov. 7.—The New York News Bureau which is affiliated with the Central News Bureau sent out a dispatch on Finance News-Tickers this afternoon under a London date reading as follows: "At 3:30 o'clock after the foreign office announced it had no confirmation of the report that Germany had accepted the armistice conditions."

Anxious Crowds in Paris. Paris, Nov. 7, (1:20 p. m.)—A considerable crowd gathered around the war office as the news spread of application under a flag of truce for an armistice although it is generally believed several days will pass before a truce can be arranged.

ARMISTICE NOT SIGNED. Washington, Nov. 7.—It was officially announced at the State Department at 2:15 this afternoon that Germany had not signed the armistice terms. Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that the German armistice delegation would not be received by Marshal Foch until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

German Arrive at Headquarters. Paris, Nov. 7, (3:35 p. m.)—Four German officers bearing white flags, it is announced, will probably arrive at the headquarters of Marshal Foch tonight.

GERMAN DELEGATION SEEK FOR TERMS

London, Nov. 6.—(11:30 p. m.)—The German armistice delegation has reached the allied lines. This information reached the lobby of the house of commons late tonight.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—The Montreal Star this evening publishes the following dispatch from London: "Semi-official reports declare that Germany has decided to accept Foch's terms."

Amsterdam, Nov. 6.—(By Associated Press.)—President Wilson's note to the German government reached Berlin today. Official announcement of this was made at the German capital and it was added that the text of the note would be published this evening.

(By Associated Press.) Deserted by all her former allies; her great military machine in the process of destruction of the onslaughts of the entente allied armies; her dream of world domination rudely dissipated, Germany begs for a cessation of hostilities, notwithstanding the hard terms she knows she must pay.

Scarcely had the decision of the supreme war council at Versailles with regard to a cessation of hostilities with Germany been made public than Germany was speeding emissaries to Foch to learn what the commander-in-chief's terms are to be.

Meanwhile in France and Flanders the enemy forces are being given no rest. Along the whole battle line in France the British, French and American troops have made further material gains and reclaimed numerous towns and villages. Thousands more of Germans have been taken prisoner on all the sectors under attack. Generally the enemy forces are in slow retreat, but nevertheless, at some points they are offering sharp resistance, particularly against the Americans in the Meuse river region

and the French in the old Argonne sector.

The latest gains of the British on the western side of the battle front have been productive of the capture of several towns of great importance, the gaining of more territory east of the Scheidt canal, where the Canadians are on the attack, and in the taking of several railway junctions of high strategic value.

Along the Meuse, the Americans continue steadily to push forward and at last accounts were almost at the gates of Sedan, a dominating point on the German line of communication to the east. Both east and west of the river the Germans have materially stiffened their resistance against the men from overseas, using large numbers of machine guns and gas in great quantities in an endeavor to impede their progress.

To the west of the American sectors the Germans near Rethel are holding a bridgehead to protect their retreating armies east and west. In doing so, however, they are forming a dangerous salient in which capture is likely should the French break through. Numerous additional crossings of the Aisne have been made by the French. Altogether, the situation of the German army is a critical one.

PUSHING GERMANS OUT OF FRANCE

French, British and Americans Are Engaged in Cleaning Up Process of French Ground.

IMPORTANT GAINS FOR BRITISH AND FRENCH

Americans Mark an Advance of More Than Thirty-Four Miles Since September 26th.

(By Associated Press.) Sedan, famous in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, has been entered by the American first army. Today the town on the west bank of the Meuse, marking an advance of more than 34 miles since the offensive began September 26th.

Meanwhile the British, French and Americans elsewhere on the front between the Scheidt and the Meuse are pushing the Germans from the small section of France they still occupy.

Important gains have been chronicled for the British in the North and the French in the center of the advancing allied lines which have been moved forward six miles northwest. Marshal Foch has informed the German white flag delegation who is coming to learn the armistice terms that they shall enter the French lines on the road between Chimay, Belgium, and Guise, France, which runs between Vervins and Avesnes. On this road the French lines are within ten miles of the Belgian frontier.

Strictly speaking there now appears to be but one essential industry, and that is winning the war.

KAISER THINKS HE CAN HANG ON

Washington Sees Nothing in Hun Ruler's Recent Utterances to Indicate His Abdication

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER. (Staff Correspondent of Globe. Copyright, 1918, by J. C. Welliver.)

Washington, Nov. 6.—That the war is substantially concluded and that problems of reorganizing the world henceforth have greatest attention is now the opinion in Washington. But some of these problems of reorganization are so immediate and vital that they are hard to differentiate from issues of the war.

The Kaiser's decree indorsing the amendments to the imperial constitution has been read with wonderment. It suggests that so recently as Oct. 28 the emperor did not consider abdicating. Rather he was accepting the status of a constitutional ruler with an alacrity which caused concern as to the effectiveness of the democratization measures that have been given his indorsement. He seems anxious to make the German people believe that after all they are beneficiaries of the war; that democratization which comes to their government is their great gain in return for the war's sacrifices. He indorses these measures, he says, "in firm determination . . . to cooperate in their full development," which is far from suggesting thought of leaving the headship of state.

Also his decree refers to the "tremendous development which imperishably revealed itself in the wonderful achievements of this war," as if already he were looking back upon the war as a crowning glory of the old system.

Hohenzollerns Still a Menace

Not only is there in this most recent official act of the emperor nothing to indicate that he expects to abdicate, but there is wide difference between his position as emperor of Germany and that as king of Prussia. So long as it holds firmly to authority over Prussia, and so long as Prussia continues at heart reactionary, the house of Hohenzollern must continue a menace to Europe. Despite the recent assurances regarding franchise reform in Prussia, there is fear that even fundamental changes in the imperial constitution may not serve to insure future security. The Hohenzollerns heretofore have given promises of democratization which either were not executed or, in the execution, proved sadly unavailing.

The German confederation formed by the congress of Vienna after the Napoleonic era pledged that the German states should have constitutions, but most of them did not get these, and under the leadership of Metternich an era of reaction set in, when the German people were insistently clamoring for democratic progress. Substitute Prussia, today, as leader of Germany, for the Austria at that time; the Kaiser and the Junker leadership for Metternich—and the same results might follow.

These considerations give particular point to the keen interest now taken in the armistice terms about to be submitted to Germany. There is no expectation that these will deal at all with questions of political reorganization, but the Kaiser's apparent effort to suggest to the German people that he is giving them a boon of popular government which will compensate for their sufferings during the war does not compel attention to the fact that the Hohenzollern dynasty will require attention at the peace congress.

Mr. Asquith has warned that a "conventional" peace will not serve the purpose of this time. President Wilson has not made himself understood as demanding the abdication of the Hohenzollerns—rather, he has been demanding the destruction of the institutions that give them their power.

Prussia Still Has a Chance

The disintegration of Austria-Hungary, if it shall continue, will leave Prussia the one great state in the German system, and already there are intimations that German-Austria must inevitably gravitate to a place in the re-organized German federation. Unless Germany loses heavily in the west and through the reconstruction of Poland this would make Germany even more populous than now, with no powerful state in middle and west to oppose her.

A SERIOUS MUNITY IN HUN CITY

Violent Outbreak at Hamburg and Conditions Said to Border on Anarchy—Troops Sent to Restore Order and Are Killed.

(By Associated Press.)

Copenhagen, Nov. 7.—A revolt has broken out at Hamburg, according to a dispatch from the correspondent of the Politiken at Hamburg. Violent firing was in progress in the streets of the city when the correspondent's informant was deported, the latter declared.

German Navy in Hands of Revolutionists

London, Nov. 7.—The entire German navy and a great part of Schleswig is in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received at Copenhagen from Kiel and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph company.

Mutinies Occur at Kiel

London, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—Members of the crew of the battleship Kaiser at Kiel have mutinied and hoisted the red flag. Officials attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered and two, including the commander, were killed. A number of others were wounded, according to the Cologne Gazette.

Three companies of infantry were sent from Kiel to restore order. They immediately joined the revolution and a fourth company was disbanded.

Last night Huzzars were sent to Kiel from Wandsbeck. They were encountered outside of Kiel by sailors armed with machine guns and forced to turn back.

The Soldiers Council decided that all officers must remain at their present posts but must obey the Council, which controls all food supplies.

Austrian Empire Seeks Safety

Zurich, Nov. 7.—Empress Zita of Austria has asked permission of the Prague government to go with her children to Brandeis Castle on Elba in Bohemia according to the Prague Tagblatt. The government in its reply consented to the empress' entry into Bohemia as a private individual.

Travelers arriving at Gedsder, the correspondent adds, report serious riots at several other places in Germany, the demonstrators demanding peace. Artillery fighting was heard Wednesday in the direction of Kiel.

Garrisons Deserted an Men Go to Kiel

London, Nov. 7.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Warnemunde, a seaport of Northern Germany and a port of Rostock on the Baltic coast.

All Work at Hamburg Stopped

London, Nov. 7.—The Wolf Bureau of Berlin announces that all work has stopped at Hamburg owing to strikes and undisciplined acts and outrages have taken place. The News Agency reports similar occurrences from Luebeck.

Riotous Demonstrations in Berlin

Stockholm, Nov. 7.—Continuous demonstrations are taking place in Berlin, according to the Socialist Demokrat. Twenty thousand deserters from the army are marching through the streets of the capital.

Will Attempt to Suppress Revolution

London, Nov. 7.—The German authorities have decided to suppress the revolution at Kiel, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company. Several thousand soldiers from Fehmarn Island have been ordered to Kiel. The Workmen and Soldiers Council have, advises state, decided to make a stubborn resistance.

Held in German Prison

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Nov. 7.—The names of 69 men in German prison camps announced by the war department today include: At Camp Eastport, Private Mackie, Danican, S. F. D. E. Wilson, N. C.

AMERICAN TROOPS ENTER PART SEDAN

British Forces Continue Progress and All Allied Armies Are in Pursuit of Huns.

(By Associated Press.)

THE GERMANS DECIDE TO ABANDON CITY OF GHENT

Principal Lines of German Communication Between Metz and Border Unavailable for Use.

(By Associated Press.)

American Army on Sedan Front, Nov. 7.—(1:45 p. m.)—American troops today entered that part of Sedan that lies on the west bank of the Meuse.

The bridge over the Meuse at Sedan over which the retreating army fled was destroyed and the river valley flooded.

The principal German line of communications between the fortress of Metz and Northern France and Belgium now are either cut or unavailable for enemy use.

British Forces Continue Progress

London, Nov. 7.—British forces continue their progress along the Franco-Belgian line northeast of Valenciennes, according to General Haig's report today, and have reached the outskirts of Quevrain and Crepin close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken.

Pursuing Retreating Germans

Paris, Nov. 7.—Along the entire French front the pursuit of the retreating Germans was taken up again this morning according to today's war office announcement. The French have thrown cavalry into action on the right where the mounted troops are pushing in the direction of the Meuse.

Germans Decide to Abandon Ghent

Battle Front in Belgium, Wednesday Night, Nov. 6.—Wireless dispatches received this afternoon at headquarters of General Beaurains from the Germans say they have decided to abandon Ghent and ask the Belgians not to fire on the suburbs of the town where the white flag has been raised.

American troops from Odo under command of General Farnsworth played a great part in the release of the city by an attack on the Boes salient 16 miles southwest of Ghent, which was taken by storm yesterday. Their losses were comparatively light.

DEATH OF MRS. ALDRED

Daughter of Mrs. W. M. Linker Dies of Influenza and Pneumonia—The Funeral and Burial Tomorrow.

Mrs. Wm. G. Aldred, aged 26 years, died at her home, 127 East Horsh street, this afternoon of pneumonia and weak heart, following influenza. The funeral will be held from the home tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Dr. M. M. Kinard of St. John's Lutheran church, of which deceased was a member, and the interment will be in Chestnut Hill cemetery.

In addition to the husband and two children, the mother, Mrs. W. M. Linker, and a number of brothers survive, these being Mrs. Henry Tynalder, of Concord; Mrs. A. F. Blue, of Laurinburg; J. I. Linker, of Portsmouth, Va.; Lieut. J. B. Linker, of Fort Sill, Okla.; Misses Margaret and Beulah Linker, and Murray, White and Dodd Linker.

LANSING MAKES PROTEST

Washington, Nov. 7.—Secretary Lansing today sent a message to the German government through the Swiss minister protesting against the reported intention of the German authorities in Belgium to destroy coal mines upon evacuation. If the act as contemplated is carried out, the message says, it will confirm the belief that the solemn assurances of the German government are not given good faith.

Greensboro Lifts Quarantine

(By Associated Press.) Greensboro, Nov. 7.—Quarantine stores and other public places were opened here this morning after the lifting of the quarantine against the Spanish influenza. The act by the opening of the stores will be decided by the board of education.