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WORLD WAR OVER

The Battle Flame That Has Lighted Europe for Four Long Years is Snuffed Out and Peace Again Reigns Throughout Nations Overseas.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The world war will end this morning at 6 o'clock Washington, 11 o'clock Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight. This announcement was made by the state department at 2:50 o'clock this morning.

TERMS PROVIDE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY'S POWER

Surrendered By Band at Noon.
Washington, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's first public appearance today was in response to calls from war trade board employees who, headed by Chairman Vance McCormick and a band, paraded to the White House at noon. The President bowed and waved his hand from the portico.

ditional capitulation of all German forces in east Africa within one month is provided. German troops which have not left the invaded territories which especially includes Alsace within fourteen days become prisoners of war.

Repatriation of thousands of civilians deported from France and Belgium within fourteen days also required.

Freedom of access to the Baltic with power to occupy German forts in the Cattegat is another provision. The Germans also must reveal mines, poisoned wells and like agencies of destruction and the allied blockade is to remain unchanged during the period of the blockade.

All ports on the Black Sea occupied by the Germans are to be surrendered and the Russian war vessels recently taken by the German naval forces also are to be surrendered to the allies.

These are the high spots: Of the terms as the president read them to congress, Germany's acceptance of them, he said, signalizes the end of the war because it made her powerless to renew it.

The president made it plain that the nations which have overthrown the military masters of Germany will now attempt to guide the German people safely to the family of nations to democracy.

Besides the surrender of one

Drives to Capitol.
President Wilson drove to the capitol at 12:40 o'clock thru streets thronged with cheering people.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at one o'clock this afternoon.

Assembled in the house of congress were nineteen months ago senators and representatives heard the President ask for declaration of war, today they heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

Evacuate Territory.
Washington, Nov. 11.—The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded ter-

The announcement was made verbally by an official of the state department in this form: "The armistice has been signed. It was signed at 5 o'clock a. m., Paris time, and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time."

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

Disarmament of all German warships under supervision of the allied and American navies, which will guard them. Occupation of the principal

can soldiers, sailors and civilians held prisoners in Germany without such reciprocal action by the associated governments. There was no information as to the circumstances under which the armistice was signed, but since the German courier did not reach German military headquarters until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, French time, it was generally assumed here that the German envoys within the French lines had been instructed by wireless to sign the terms.

Forty-seven hours had been required for the courier to reach headquarters and unquestionably several hours were necessary for the examination of the terms and a decision. It was regarded as possible, however, that the decision may have been made at Berlin and instructions transmitted from there by the new German government.

Germany had been given until 11 o'clock this morning, French time, 6 o'clock, Washington time, to accept. So hostilities will end at the hour set by Marshall Foch for a decision by Germany for peace or for continuation of the war.

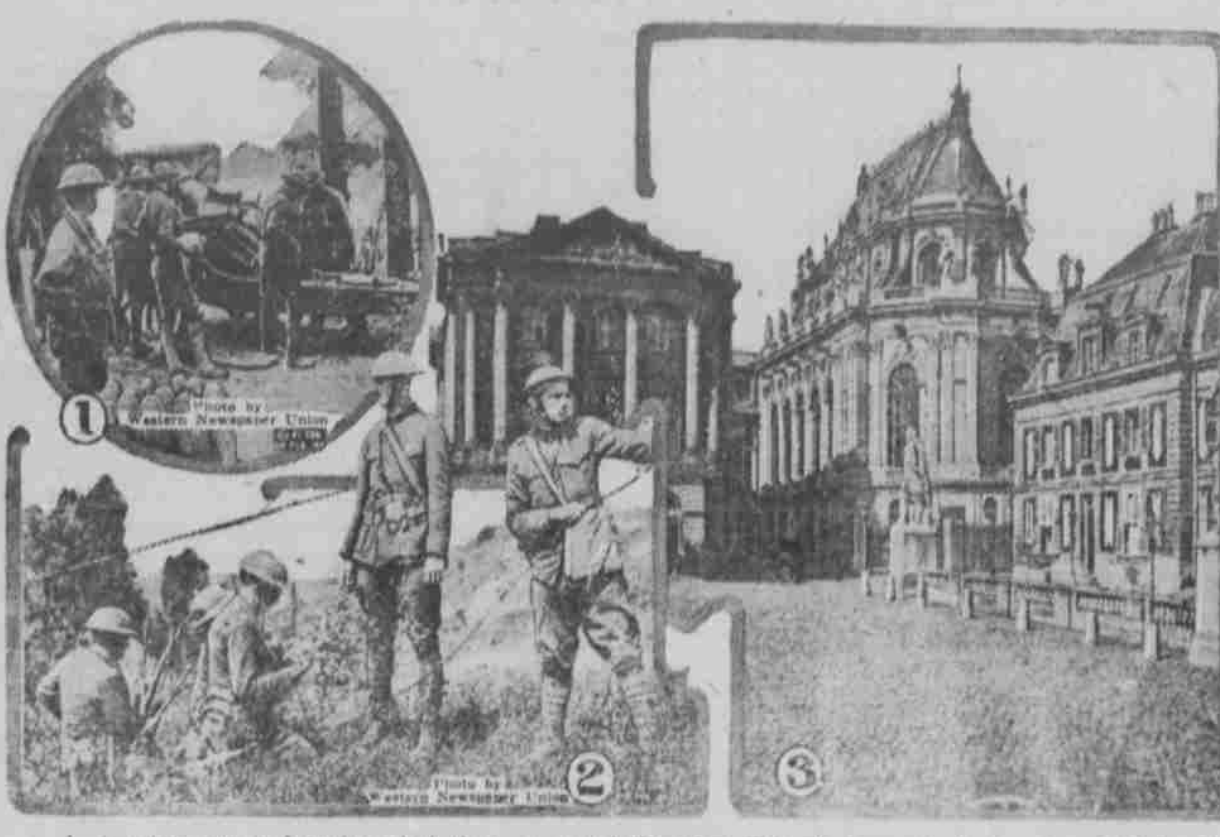
The momentous news that the armistice had been signed was telephoned by the White House for transmission to the President a few minutes before it was given to the newspaper correspondents. Later it was said that there would be no statement from the White House at this time.

The armistice terms signed by Germany and under which hostilities will end at 6 o'clock this morning, Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time, will not be made public by the state department before 8 o'clock this morning this was stated officially.

WHEREABOUTS OF KING OF MUNICH NOT KNOWN

Zurich, Nov. 10.—(7:45 p. m.)—The disorder has subsided in Munich, according to the latest reports. The whereabouts of the king is unknown. The casualties in the rioting are being confined for the most part to officers who resisted.

The landtag has been dissolved. Only socialists and deputies are permitted to enter the building. Looters are being shot.



1—American gun in Lorraine which the crew named "President Wilson's Answer." 2—American field signal man replying a severed wire near Juvigny. 3—The palace of Versailles, where the inter-allied council met to fix the armistice terms for Germany.

EXTRADITE KAISER DECLARES GERARD

New York, Nov. 11.—Extradition of former Emperor William of Germany from Holland and his trial in England on the charge of murder for which he has been indicted there was urged here tonight by James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany in an impromptu address before a theater audience.

Asking whether a man shall be allowed to escape who had killed so many people that if they were stretched on the ground, they would form a line almost around the entire world, Mr. Gerard answered his own question with an emphatic "I should say not!"

"There is a treaty between

GENERAL STRIKE OVER BERLIN AND EXCITEMENT HIGH

Berlin, Saturday, Nov. 9. (German Wireless to London, Nov. 10, 1:10 p. m.)—With regard to the incidents of November 9 in Berlin the semi-official telegraph bureau, working under the control of the workmen's and soldiers' council, issued the following report:

"This morning at 9 o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial undertakings commenced a general strike.

"Processions hastened from all the suburbs to the center of

AMERICANS HEAR NEWS WITH JOY

With American Forces on the Meuse and Moselle, Fronts, Nov. 11, 12:50 p. m.—News that the armistice had been signed spread like wildfire along the American front from the Moselle river to the region of Sedan.

Reaching the various headquarters early in the day the news passed by wire and wireless to divisions and regiment and finally from mouth to mouth to the boys in the forward lines.

It was among the boys in the foremost lines who had been under shell fire for days, that there was the most genuine rejoicing.

DISCUSSING FATE OF KAISER NOW

Washington, Nov. 11.—The possibility of bringing William Hohenzollern and his arch accessories before a bar of justice to answer for high crimes against the laws of nations and humanity was discussed here today by experts in international law.

There was no official comment from any government source nor would those who talked informally venture unqualified assertions as to the former emperor's lack of immunity from extradition and arrest in the haven he has sought within the Dutch borders.

The little kingdom of Holland has been placed in a most difficult and embarrassing situation by the arrival of the unexpected guests who are said to include many members of the German general staff.

At least some of these men are believed to figure on lists prepared by the British and French governments of civil officers and soldiers under heavy indictment for guilt in violation of the rules of civil warfare. Specifications concern submarine attacks on merchant shipping and hospital vessels; bombardment of undefended seaports; mistreatment of prisoners of war; murder of civilians, such as Nurse Edith Cavell and Capt. Fryatt; deliberate destruction of private property and looting and robbery and levying of unlawful fines upon helpless communities.

WHOLE NATION UNITES IN CELEBRATING GREAT VICTORY OVER GERMANY

celebration tonight, President Wilson with Mrs. Wilson seated beside him drove down Pennsylvania Ave. through throngs of shouting merry makers. He was recognized by few.

When the president was returning up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, the great throngs of merry makers recognized him and gave him a tumultuous reception.

The presidential machine flanked by others carrying secret service men, was forced to proceed at a snail-like pace with the congested traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue where the principal demonstration was held.

When the merry-makers learned that Mr. Wilson was abroad they serged into the streets, cheering lustily and crowded around the automobile until at times it was brought to a standstill.

As the machine finally turned into Fifteenth street a sailor, carrying a large American flag pushed through the throng and held the emblem over Mr. Wilson's head. The president arose and saluted and a great cheer went up from the crowds.

The president remained standing for two blocks bowing and waving a small American flag. War-time Washington celebrated noisily the advent of peace.

The demonstration was getting well under way when President Wilson drove to the capitol to read to congress the terms imposed upon defeated Germany and it continued uninterruptedly until far into the night.

The city's thousands swirled and eddied through the streets, welcoming the end of the war with confetti, tin horns and tumult, while automobiles and trucks loaded with people and with horns going at full blast paraded in an endless circle over Pennsylvania Avenue from the capitol to the treasury. The president this afternoon reviewed a parade inaugurating the United War Campaign. Each of the marchers—soldier, sailor and civilian—with the throng of spectators, saluted and cheered the executive.

Basel, Switzerland, Nov. 10.—(Havas)—William II, the reigning king of the monarchy of Wurttemberg abdicated on Friday night.

of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war.

Abandon Treaties.
The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

Free the Seas.
The naval terms provide for the surrender of one hundred and six submarines, fifty destroyers, and six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

All allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that should be free to trade at once on the seas with the allied countries.

Financial Terms.
Among the financial terms included are restriction for damage done by the German armies; restitution of the cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium and return of gold taken from Russia and Romania.

Military terms include the surrender of 5,000 guns, half field guns and half light artillery; 3,000 machine guns, 3,000 flame throwers and 2,000 airplanes.

Exchange of Prisoners.
The surrender of 5,000 locomotives; 5,000 wagons, 10,000 motor lorries, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine for use by the allies and stores of coal and iron also are included.

The immediate repatriation of all allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the allies also is included.

In connection with the abandoning of the left bank of the Rhine it is provided that the allies shall hold the crossing of the Rhine at Coblenz, Cologne and Mayence together with bridgeheads and a thirty kilometer radius.

The right bank of the Rhine, that occupied by the allies is to become a neutral zone and the bank held by the Germans is to be evacuated in fifteen days. The armistice is for thirty days, but the president spoke of the war as "coming to an end."

German troops are to retire at once from any territory held by Russia, Romania and Turkey before the war.

ships and crews of the navy, the commission and be placed under the supervision of the allied and American naval forces.

President's Message.
The president spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the congress: In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous changes it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform the duty of communicating to you some of the large circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

The German government at the invitation of the supreme war council being in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows:

One—Military clauses on western front:

1—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

2—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, same to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war.

Occupation by allied forces jointly will keep peace with evacuated and occupation will be regular in accordance with a note stated in said terms.

Three—Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or conviction.

Four—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment:

has been indicted in England and try him before an English court. I guess we all know what the verdict would be.

"When the hangman drops the trap he will be doing away with one of the world's greatest murderers."

the left bank of the Rhine. Those who have not left the bank within this time shall be dealt with by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies.

of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossing of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the region.

A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernshin and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy on the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days in all nineteen days after the signature of the armistice. All movement of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to note annexed.

Sixth—In all territories evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. All weapons as well as military stores, munitions and equipment must be delivered intact, not removed during the period fixed for evacuation. Stores of foods of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones shall be in no manner impaired.

Seven—Evacuation of the German armies of the countries on

and all classes. "The first procession arrived from the Ackerstrasse and Brunnestrasse. As a preliminary the soldiers and officers were urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes. In the majority of cases this took place voluntarily.

"There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workmen penetrated the barracks where they received an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers.

"The military occupants of factories mingled in common with the workers, left the works and treated with them in common.

"So far as known the only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occupation of the so-called 'cockshafers' barracks. In that was a guard of fusiliers, but only two officers fired.

"Three persons were killed and one was injured. This is to be regretted.

"In taking possession of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty, once it was understood that the military had gone over to the people."

Revolution in Germany Spreads Over Empire

William Hohenzollern, the abdicated German emperor and king of Prussia and his eldest son, Frederick William, who hoped some day to rule the German people, are reported to have fled to Holland.

The revolution which is in progress through Germany, although it seemingly is a peaceful one, probably threw fear into the hearts of the former kaiser and the crown prince and caused them to take asylum in a neutral state.

Wilhelm II, reigning king of the monarchy of Wurttemberg, is declared to have abdicated Friday night, and reports have it that the grand duke of Hesse, ruler of the grand duchy of Hesse, has decreed the formation of a council of state to take over the government there. Every dynasty in Germany is to be suppressed and all the princes exiled, according to Swiss advices.