

GERMANY MUST PAY

Drastic Terms Laid Down By Inter-Allied Conference

DRAFT IS ORDERED STOPPED

Pres. Wilson Issues Proclamation to Draft Boards to Discontinue Drafting of Men into National Army

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson this morning notified Provost Marshal General Crowder to telegraph all draft boards to cease draft work.

Pending further instructions, no more inductions will be made into the army nor entrainments promoted under these calls, according to an official announcement.

Crowder announced in his telegram to the draft boards merely to cancel outstanding calls and stop the entrainment thereunder of men or the army. All registrants released from induction under the provisions of this telegram are liable for immediate call in the usual manner at any time.

The orderly process of classification, physical examination and other activities of the select draft law will not be affected or interrupted, as the result of the telegram.

Trains en route to camp now have been ordered back.

Enlisted men will be permitted to leave the service, it is expected, although they have enlisted for definite terms. Secretary Daniels stated college men and young business men who enter the war for patriotic reasons and who desire to get back into their peace time work will be given every opportunity to do so as soon as arrangements can be made.

He made it clear, however, that the personnel of the navy will have to be kept close to the present mark and that recruiting for the merchant marine must go on, at least until further arrangements are made.

The navy has seventy thousand men abroad, including marines, Daniels said.

Work on battleships and larger war vessels, which has been slackened because of the urgent necessity for patrol and destroyer craft, will be resumed as part of the permanent expansion policy of the navy. The coastwise patrol will not be demobilized at once, the secretary said. Plans will not be changed except after careful deliberation in the next few days. Contracts for eagle boats may not be carried through.

Return of marines in France will be entirely under the direction of General Pershing, Secretary Daniels said.

Decision in regard to demobilization was being made in Secretary Baker's office today.

In the conference were Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Chief of Staff March, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board and Felix Frankfurter of the war labor policies board.

CENSORSHIP TO BE LIFTED IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—George Croel, chairman of the commission on public information, announced late today that he was taking steps to remove all censorship.

He did not say just when the censorship would be lifted.

PARIS IS FRANTIC WITH JOY

By WILLIAM PHILLIP SIMMS (United Press Staff Correspondent)

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Paris is smothered with dilled flags. News of the signing of the armistice became generally known at 8 o'clock this morning through bulletins posted in cafes, shops and other places.

The first announcement was made in a bulletin in the Cafe Anglaise, formerly the Cafe Viennois, whose manager was famous as the double of Franz Josef, the late Austrian emperor. It read:

"The armistice is signed. Vive les Allies!"

American doughboys awaiting the report in an apartment, broke into cheers. The streets became more lively every hour. Throngs of women and girls carrying flags and flowers were everywhere. People laughed, cheered and shook hands.

A handful of Georgia colored doughboys were a big success in an unofficial parade up and down the boulevards, carrying a huge American flag. A truck load of Yankee beef hash nosed its way through the crowds and was lavishly cheered.

MORE TIME FOR EVACUATION OF THE RHINE

LONDON, Nov. 11, 2 p. m.—Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German armistice delegation, has wired to the German authorities that the time for evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine has been prolonged twenty-four hours, in addition to the five days allowed for that specific operation, thus prolonging the time for movement entirely beyond the river to thirty-one days.

LONDON IS WILD OVER SIGNING OF ARMISTICE

LONDON, Nov. 11, 12.40 p. m. Special constables were called out today to assist the police in handling the crowds celebrating the signing of the armistice.

Anti-aircraft guns and bombs previously used as air raid warning guns were fired adding to the din.

The celebration became general at 11 o'clock.

The work of cleaning the street lights which had been dimmed because of the danger of raids was begun immediately. All recruiting has been ordered suspended and all notices calling men to the colors have been cancelled. The king and queen appeared on the balcony at Buckingham palace, attended by Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught. Thousands gave them a welcome and sang "God Save the King."

YANKS GET GOOD NEWS BY COURIER

By WEBB MILLER (United Press Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 11, 12:30 p. m.—At 11 a. m. hostilities ceased on the American front.

What was probably the most wonderful collective demonstration of joy the world has ever seen began immediately. The momentous news flashed along the line by an electric current.

The Americans continued their advance until the last minute. Our guns roared all morning. At the stroke of eleven, thousands of guns in the Verdun sector blazed in a last salvo.

Then a hush settled over the battlefield, broken only by the cheers of the victorious armies.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 11.—(2:10 p. m.)—Motorcycle couriers tore along the roads today, shouting:

"It's over, boys!"

Marching columns, tired and mud-spattered, were galvanized into new life. They shouted, laughed and sang.

I saw several doughboys, under full packs, fox-trotting in the middle of the road. The cheers rang from column to column.

In the race back to the nearest cable office, I passed many detachments who had not heard of the armistice. It was easy to tell by their appearance who had heard the news and who had not.

Two words—"It's over"—changed the grim men into laughing boys.

Shortly before 11 a. m. the American gunners stood with wick in hand as the seconds ticked away. They fired right up to the last, saving the shell case of the final rounds as souvenirs.

Several 14-inch naval guns sent their final shells hurtling ar into the German lines.

Little is known regarding events at the extreme front lines, where the men are dug in, in little "fox holes."

Just as a unit commander, started to telephone his forward lines that the war was over he was interrupted, by the announcement that another town had been captured.

When the commander had telephoned he asked: "What do the boys think of it?"

"They're crazy, pum! crazy," was the response.

Owing to the difficulty of communication probably many of the advanced units will not receive the notice, although the officers worked like beavers to reach all detachments.

Within one minute after the firing had ceased the bells in war-shattered Verdun began pealing.

Only a few minutes before 11 the Boches spitefully, fired a few big shells into Verdun.

WHOLE STATE WILD OVER VICTORY

Thousands Gather on Streets of City Within Few Moments After News Is Received; General Holiday Proclaimed by Mayor Rolph

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Wild is a mild word for describing the monster celebration held early today by San Francisco in sounding "taps" for Germany and the great war.

The sounding of sirens and blowing of whistles brought several thousand scantily clad citizens to the civic center within half an hour after the news was announced.

Blazing bonfires lit up Twin Peaks, Telegraph Hill and Scotch Hill. Red flares illuminated the city hall, where several thousand cheering, excited people gathered.

A parade was formed, and led by an impromptu band, they marched down Market street.

San Francisco has not seen so much fire and fireworks since 1906. "Over There" seemed to comprise the repertoire of the band, which might just as well have been playing in that locality, as the shouting, joy-stricken marchers easily drowned out all its attempts at music.

At Third and Market streets at 4 a. m. the march paused to listen to a French sailor sing one of his country's favorites. He was wildly cheered at the conclusion and forced to sing again.

Mayor Rolph proclaimed the day a holiday.

Street car schedules were off this morning, owing to the halting of cars by the crowds. The only hitch was when some one asked, "Who won?"

Hospital attendants promise to tell him when he wakes up.

WAR CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS

LONDON, Nov. 11.—(2:30 a. m.)—The Express estimated the casualties of European nations during the war as follows: Germany 6,500,000; Austria 4,500,000; France 4,000,000; Great Britain 2,900,000; Turkey 750,000; Belgium 350,000; Rumania 200,000; Bulgaria 200,000. With the unestimated casualties of Russia not included in the above list, the Express estimates the total casualties at 26,000,000 men.

CROWN PRINCE IS BEING HELD AT DUTCH BORDER

LONDON, Nov. 11.—It is rumored, at Eysden, Holland, that the crown prince of Germany has been held at the border by guards, according to a Central News dispatch from Eysden.

CONQUERED NATION STRIPPED OF POWER TO AGAIN MAKE WAR

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The German cabinet accepted the armistice terms, according to an official dispatch from Berlin.

By CARL D. GROAT (United Press Staff Correspondent) WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Germany must evacuate hastily, France, Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, Rumania, Russia and Turkey.

She must yield up to the allies vast quantities of war material, including artillery and airplanes, surrender 160 submarines, permit internment of 24 cruisers and battleships and fifty destroyers and disarm all others. And she must permit United States-Allied garrisoning of important Rhine crossings and strategic points and occupation of Categat-Baltic ports.

These are the outstanding terms of an armistice to which Germany bowed, conquered, today, as revealed by President Wilson before congress this afternoon. He declared the war is over and pictured Germany denuded of her militaristic strength and her plotting militarist leaders.

But he warned now of a fresh peril. While he did not term it, we imagine what he presented was that of Bolshevism, and he warned that Germany must come to order; must not seek "the treasures of liberty," with the light of the torch. Should the Germans follow the course of self-control and order, the president pledged that we "shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can do."

The President's address follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

In these anxious times of rapid and strenuous changes it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the large circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal. The German authorities who have at the invitation of the supreme war council been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of an armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. These terms are as follows:

1. Military Clauses on the 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, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops who have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allies and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

3. 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 convicted.

4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field), thirty thousand machine guns, three thousand midgets, three thousand airplanes (fighters, bombers, first 17 seventy-three and eight bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions, laid down in the annexed note.

Must Quit Rhine

Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered 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 crossings of the Rhine. Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridge-heads 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 bank of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gerstein; 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 of the Rhineland 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 movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

Destruction Forbidden

In all territories evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of people, no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind shall be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not to be removed during the period fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civilian population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved.

Roads and means of communication of every kind, railways, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones shall be in no manner impaired.

All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons, and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further

material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be kept in situ.

Return of Barges

All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops shall be left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details.

The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the government.

An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allies powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

11. DISPOSITION RELATIVE TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GERMANY.

12. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

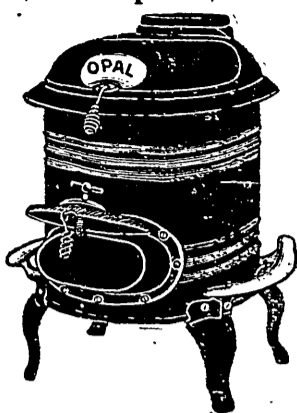
13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914), to be recalled.

14. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings with a view to obtaining supplies.

(Continued on Page 3.)

We have an unusually attractive line of Heating Stoves this fall. Stoves suitable for the store, school or lodge room. Heaters for the home in all sizes, for wood and coal. We bought our season's supply very early and can sell you about 20 per cent under present-day prices.

**Air Tights**  
\$1.75 up to \$4.00



More substantial Heaters, with or without Coal Grates, from \$6 to \$12. Large openings in top for chimneys.

Do not fail to see our new "Wonder Quality" ranges, all sizes—ranging in price from \$40 to \$75

Ask to see the Coal Oil Burner for Heaters and Cook Stoves demonstrated. Can be installed without any drilling or inconvenience. Will save you about 50 per cent on your fuel bill. One burner, complete with tank and fittings, \$10.50.

**Kelly Hardware Company**

GENERAL HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS, PAINTS AND OILS  
Phone 782 Across from Modesto Station

# CITY CELEBRATES CLOSING OF WAR

It was 11:49 last night when the flash came over the United Press special wire in the News office that the armistice had been signed. It was official.

The News had an extra on the street in a few minutes, containing the full story of the last act that brought the world war to a close. Meantime the glad tidings were phoned to Fire Chief Wallace at the Modesto fire department and the big official whistle at the city hall was set blasting the big news.

Mingling with the first news were twenty-five shots fired from the News office in celebration and as a signal. C. C. Parks and J. J. Ferlin, members of the demonstration committee named by the defense council, acting under Chairman McCormick, were at the News office when the flash came and immediately got busy.

Borden's big blast and other smaller ones followed in long and joyous signal. It was the tocsin announcing that the war had ended and that peace was again restored to earth.

Modesto, asleep, awoken, dressed itself, rushed downtown to Tenth and I streets in record time and greeted the celebration of patriotism, sound and enthusiasm. The welkin was made to ring out the gladdest tidings to man that the world has heard since the birth of the Savior.

Despicable Act  
There was only one incident to mar the celebration. Having been beaten as clean as a hound's tooth on the bizarest news history ever recorded, the Herald sought to put a quietus upon the demonstration, well under way, by attempting to discredit the official news as it reached the people through the News. While the Herald was "belly-aching" over the stupendous beat, the people paused to give that paper's dog-in-the-manger attitude a scornful expellive and then became doubly hilarious.

Another thing was done to heighten the occasion. People throughout the city turned on all the illumination they had in home and place of business. Downtown, Frank A. Cressey Jr., president of the gas company, who also awaited the news at the News office, ordered every gas jet in town lighted at full force.

Modesto sprang into light almost simultaneously. It was a quick transformation from darkness to light, even though a fog pervaded. And besides illuminating their stores down town, the merchants also decorated them with almost the same alacrity.

City Gay for Hours  
Quickly the crowds came from far and near to Tenth and I streets, and there enthusiastic ceremonies were held.

Judge W. H. Langdon delivered a short address, the crowd sang the national airs under the direction of Dot Moore, and Rev. C. B. Sylvester delivered the invocation.

The throng then marched to Eleventh and I streets, where the kaiser was burned in a great bonfire, hanging in effigy from a gibbet.

An impromptu parade was held in which some novel "stunts" were introduced, after which the crowd paraded the streets and people of all ages, on foot and in autos, shouted themselves hoarse in their glad acclaim of the coming of peace.

There was a wide variety of emotional expressions by the throng. Some seemed for the nonce stricken dumb by the glad news, not knowing how to show their feelings, while others developed a desire to

shake the hand of everyone whom they met.

One man rode about the streets alone in his automobile for several hours, singing a wide selection of old-time songs.

All night long the crowd walked the streets in a delirium of joy at the triumph of the allies.

Everybody had a flag and some sort of delivie to make noise. There was a riot of color and sound and hilarity, and it all emanated from the heart filled with real joy.

Features of Parade  
The invincible Hindenburg line, a broken, knotted clothes line with the notation that "This was broken by the Yanks a hundred times," was one of the stunts.

John Bull, Italy, France and Belgium, with Uncle Sam as the guide and protector, was another that drew applause.

A broken down, battered chair with the words, "For sale or to let, one German throne, cheap," got scores of laughs.

The effigy of the kaiser in a coffin was paraded by the Elks and under the direction of Harry Windus was carried through the streets and finally to the ebbert corner, Eleventh and I streets.

Here Charley Turner, assisted by the local carpenters union had prepared a thirty foot scaffold.

James E. McCormick, costumed as Uncle Sam, held a mock trial, with John Bull and the Italian people, represented by E. H. Zion and John Cuneo respectfully as assistants.

Kaiser Tried; Barred  
He, the kaiser, was tried for an attempt to be human, brutally, arson, rape, murder, and the verdict left to the American people assembled. Send him to hades was the first verdict.

Hades was phoned to but Beelzebub sent back a roar with a big flash of fame and smoke and refused to accept him.

Hang him and let him burn, was the next verdict.

The band, under Professor Higgins, started "A Hot Time in the Old Town," and the kaiser rose at the end of a rope where he should have been years ago, and with the aid of a little American coal oil, burst into victory flames. He took his last drop at 2 a. m. and landed in the burning foccin under the gallows.

The celebration was under the direction of James McCormick, John Ferlin, Harry Windus, C. C. Parks, George Wallace, E. H. Zion and Geo. O. O'Connor.

Master Will McMurray brought a message from Mayor Rolph of San Francisco to Mayor Morris and acted as guide to Uncle Sam throughout the evening.

The Victory Ovals led by Eddie Blakesley and Vic Goodferts' band put the finishing touches on the big celebration with song and story at the Elks' Club till 3 a. m.

Every store in Modesto closed at noon and another rousing big parade and demonstration took place throughout the city this afternoon.

# News Scores Big Beat

The Evening News scored a wonderful "beat" last night in announcing the signing of the armistice with Germany.

At 11:49 came the flash direct from the State Department at Washington that the signing of the armistice had taken place. This announcement was made in Washington at 11:46. In just three minutes from that time the people of Modesto had the news, due to the able manner in which the greatest story of the ages was handled by the United Press.

Immediately upon receiving the "Flash" the news was telephoned to the Fire Department and the signal whistle was started. While the news was being phoned to the Fire Department, the News' official bomb thrower, Frank Cressey, Jr., grabbed the old shotgun that had been prepared for the occasion, and sent forth into the still night the first noise proclaiming the freedom of the world.

It was but moments when hundreds of people had gathered on the streets and the celebration was started.

The opposition paper, which had depended upon receiving the OFFICIAL (?) news of the signing received this news half an hour after the News had given it to the people and in the meantime every effort was made by employes of that paper to discredit the News report. It was of no avail, however, for the people knew that the report was correct and all the cry of "fake" failed to put the least damper on the celebration.

Within fifteen minutes after the "Flash" came the News had an "Extra" on the street, giving the details of the great "story." This "Extra" was on the streets before the opposition had received its official (?) news over the telephone from San Francisco.

It was some "beat" and the News is proud of its achievements.

For forty-two hours the leased wire of the News had been held open to receive the "Flash" that would announce the end of the world war. During all those long, watchful hours, the telegraph operators sat by the key ready to give the signal to the editorial staff that the story had "come."

The editorial and mechanical staffs of the paper were on hand during all these forty-two hours waiting for the word that would send them to their respective tasks in getting to the people in the shortest possible time the "Extra" that was to proclaim to Stanislaus county that THE DAY had arrived.

Knowing that the people were keyed up with expectation the News printed a Sunday morning edition that gave in the fullest detail the world news up to the last minute. After this edition was out it was but a question of waiting. Through the balance of Saturday night and all day Sunday and into Sunday night the tension was at the breaking point. No one knew at what moment the "story" would break.

There was no chance for anyone to leave the office. Jim Walsh, the United Press operator, sat at his key for thirty straight hours and when nature could stand no more he had to give up and a substitute operator was secured to relieve him for a few hours. Walsh was in at the "killing," however, and it was his voice that sent out the long awaited word "Flash." Then it was speed. Every man knew his duty and it was perfect organization that put the News on the street within fifteen minutes after the big "break."

Within half an hour after the first extra was on the streets the second one was out. Even this second one was in the hands of the people before the opposition paper made its appearance. And to wind up the "beat" in good shape the News issued its third "Extra" this morning, giving the details of the terms laid down by the allied conference for the cessation of hostilities.

The News made history in Modesto last night. It was organization and the spending of a great deal of money that made it possible.

While all the elaborate preparations recited above were being made by the News, the opposition paper was depending upon receiving its news over the telephone, and that is why the News had its contemporary beat half an hour, and that is also why the cry of "fake" was raised.

It was no "fake" and the News made its contemporary look like thirty cents.

We desire at this time to extend to every one of the men of the News force, who made this great "beat" possible, our sincerest thanks. Without them we could have accomplished nothing. Their loyalty will never be forgotten.

Thus endeth the tale of the accomplishments of the News and the undoing of the sleepy grandmother of Tenth street.

# NEW YORK IS BEDLAM OF NOISES

Delirium of Last Thursday Rank Routine with Super-Bedlam That Now Reigns; Whole City on Parade; All Business Suspended

By CHARLES B. DRISCOLL  
NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A herd of elephants bowed its way solemnly up Fifth avenue this morning, but nobody noticed it. A herd of green pythons, talking French, wouldn't have been noticed.

For isn't the war over? As an over-zealous sailor explained when he kissed a Brooklyn bridge policeman.

The elephants had intended to take part in a united war work campaign parade, but by 8 a. m. all New York was on parade and there was no room for any formal processions.

The delirium of last Thursday was rank routine compared with the super-bedlam that reigns in New York today.

It began with whistle blowing and siren screaming as soon as the official news of the armistice signing was received. By daylight the celebration had assumed such proportions that late risers gave over all efforts to tie their neckties.

Those who have motor cars hitched a few tin cans, cowbells or wash-bowlers on behind and set out for pandemonium.

A prosperous looking gentleman minus his collar and both socks stood at Fifth avenue and 42d street pounding a large can with his cane and welcoming the rising of the sun on the day of peace with well-meant but poorly executed fragments of the national anthem. A white-haired old lady, her two-starred service flag pinned over her shoulder, plodded along to her work, waving a small American flag. She smiled at the sockless man and the two started down the street arm-in-arm.

Many limousines dashed about in state, flags flying from stem to stern, and most of the family kitchen ware bumping boisterously along behind.

In Thompson street in the heart of the Italian district a wholesale merchant tried to do business as usual despite the polyglot protests of a patriotic mob. When two of his wagons had been knocked to bits and a number of cases of his wares had been scattered by a valiant champion of democracy who laid about him with a wagon stake, the merchant ran up the American, Italian and Jewish flags and was accepted into the brotherhood of the celebrators.

People went to their accustomed places of employment at the usual hour this morning, commiserated all the delivery trucks of the firms, posted "no work" signs on the doors and departed for the tumult. The sky in the downtown business districts was snowy with scraps of paper and streaked with floating ticker tape throughout the day.

SHOTS FIRED AT TRAIN BEARING THE KAISER

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—That shots were fired at the kaiser's train en route to Holland was the report which reached here today.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—It is reported before leaving Berlin the former kaiser endeavored to reach the British lines with a view to surrendering, but was prevented by revolutionary troops.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The former kaiser has arrived in Arnheim, Holland, and is residing at the villa of Count Bentinck, it was announced in a dispatch from Berlin today.

BRUSSELS AGAIN BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED

By LOWELL MELLETT  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
AT THE ALLIED FRONT, Nov. 11.—Brussels was reported to be brilliantly lighted as in peace times.

The Germans were succeeding in keeping out of reach of the British at many points, but cavalry and armmen were preserving contact with the enemy.

Try the City Market; you'll like its meats.

# WAR ACTIVITY OF TO COLLECT BIG BRITISH NAVY GIVEN OUT FOOD RESERVE IN FRANCE

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The United Press was authoritatively informed today that since the beginning of the war British warships of Heligoland, in the Baltic sea and in the sea of Marmora have destroyed two battleships, two armored cruisers, two light cruisers, seven destroyers, five gunboats, twenty submarines, one Zeppelin and five armed auxiliaries.

The British navy from the beginning of the war has lost from all causes the following ships:

Eleven battleships, three battle cruisers, ten armored cruisers, seven light cruisers, fifty-four destroyers, six torpedo boats, four submarines, fifteen mine sweepers, four monitors, four gunboats, thirty-three trawlers, thirty-three auxiliary cruisers and ten motor boats. Not less than 27,000 of the navy's personnel has been killed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—An enormous food reserve will be collected in France under direction of the quartermaster general of the army, Herbert Hoover, announced today. Hoover and Secretary Baker will put into immediate effect a mammoth program for sending to Europe vast quantities of food to meet the dire needs. When armistice negotiations are sufficiently carried out to permit distribution, Serbia, Southern Austria, Montenegro and other sections where there is a distressing need will be supplied from the quartermaster general's stock.

Hoover announced he will sail for Belgium Friday to be in charge of Belgian relief and reconstruction work for the United States government.

Robert Taft, Frank Chatfield, J. W. Hallowell and Dr. Alonzo Taylor will accompany Hoover.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board will leave at the same time for Belgium. The purpose of his trip has not been made public.

# NEW GOVERNMENT NOW FORMING IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—(Wireless.) Negotiations are now in progress for the formation of a common government to include the Social Democrats, the Independent Socialists and the middle class parties which participated in the late majority group.

# PRESIDENT GETS THE BIG NEWS VERY EARLY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—It was shortly before 3 o'clock this morning when President Wilson, roused from a deep slumber, walked to the door of his bedroom and received from a White House attendant the official state department message that the great war had come to an end.

He had remained up until nearly 2 o'clock for the news and finally had retired, believing it might not come before dawn.

No comment was made by the President at the time. He took the official missive, quietly closed the door, and read it.

# 12,460 YANKEES WERE KILLED IN ACTION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—America's casualties, made public this morning, totaled 69,620. Of these, 12,460 were killed in action. Ten thousand more have been killed, wounded or captured, and probably it will be many weeks before the last list is completed.

# VICTORY ARMY OF U. S. TOTALED 3,600,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—America's victory army totaled 3,600,000 men when the armistice was signed. It was learned today. Of these 2,100,000 were overseas and 1,500,000 in home camps.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS LIFTED BY GARFIELD  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Fuel Administrator Garfield today lifted the order for lightless nights, so the country could have illumination for its victory celebration.

# SOCIALISTS ARE IN FULL CONTROL IN GERMANY

By ED L. KEEN  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Germany today is kaiserless and kingless. All reports tended to show that in addition to the emperor all the kings, princes, grand dukes and other royalty of the empire had renounced their "divine right" to rule over a people which had already grown weary of such rule.

William Hohenzollern, the former kaiser, with his wife and son, the former crown prince, were believed to have reached the castle of Count von Bentinck, at Desstag, near Utrecht. With them were said to be Field Marshal von Hindenburg and a suite of ten.

Germany was still dominated by the revolutionists, but reports said the socialists were rapidly assuming control of the governmental functions.

The biggest man today in Germany is Frederick Ebert, Socialist and saddlemaker, who has assumed the chancellorship. Prince Maximilian of Baden, former chancellor, was a mere lay figure as self-appointed regent.

Republics had been set up in Saxony, Baden, Wurttemberg and Schleswig-Holstein. Other German states were in temporary control of workmen's and soldiers' soviets. Some reports even stated that a movement was underway to make the whole empire a republic. The Lokal Anzeiger said that the Social Democrats and independents of the reichstag decided to take action toward that end Saturday morning. Anarchy was still rife in some parts of Germany. The famous Moabit prison had been captured and most of the prisoners liberated. Potsdam, the home of the former kaiser, and Doberitz were in the hands of the workmen and soldiers.

Cervit, Dusseldorf, Mulheim and Essen were also held by revolutionists.

Some of the reports stated that Count Krugg von Bohlen und Halbach and his wife, formerly Bertha Krupp, heads of the great gun works at Essen, were under arrest.

Prince Henry, brother of the former kaiser, and his wife were said to be fleeing from Kiel. The prince was reported to have been wounded.

The pictures of the former kaiser and the crown prince were being removed from public places. Portraits of von Hindenburg, however, were not molested.

The Lokal Anzeiger, until recently one of the strongest supporters of the kaiser's clique, had been seized by workmen and soldiers who were publishing it under the title of the "Red Flag."

# MAY INTERN KAISER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The former kaiser is in Holland awaiting the decision of the Dutch government regarding his remaining in that country, according to a German wireless received today at the state department. Hindenburg did not accompany the kaiser, the wireless said, but is still at the German headquarters.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 11.—A perplexing question was recapitulated by a tea ritual of former Kaiser Wilhelm and his party in Holland.

They were all heavily armed and their internment, therefore, is suggested. The Dutch officials are silent on the question of internment.

When the former kaiser's train arrived at Eysden station, 7:30 yesterday morning, it was seen all attendants on the ten cars were heavily armed.

Wilhelm, who walked up and down the station platform, calmly smoking a cigarette, was attended by the former crown prince and an old man in uniform, supposed to be Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

# THE FIRST DAY OF CRUELEST WAR IN PEACE IN THE UNITED STATES ALL HISTORY IS ENDED

President Wilson issued proclamation announcing armistice. Secretary Baker announces all draft calls suspended. Secretary Daniels announces young men who enlisted purely out of patriotic motives and who are needed in business or schools will be released as rapidly as possible. Fuel Administrator Garfield suspends lightless night.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—"The cruelest war in history ceased at 11 a. m. today," Premier Lloyd George declared in the house of commons this afternoon after having read the terms of armistice accepted by Germany.

"This is no time for words. Our hearts are too full of gratitude. I move that the house of commons immediately adjourn to St. Margaret's to give humble and reverent thanks for our great deliverance."

This was done, the house of lords doing likewise.



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