

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day; fair and warmer to-mor-  
row; south to west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 48; lowest, 38.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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# TRUCE LEAVES GERMAN HELPLESS; FORTRESSES AND FLEET GIVEN UP; SOLE APPEALS TO WILSON FOR AID; HOLLAND READY TO DEPORT KAISER

## PLEA MADE FOR FOOD SHIPS TO SAVE GERMANY

Transport Terms Means  
Starvation for Millions,  
Secretary Says.

## APPEAL BASED ON PEACE

Conditions Called "Fearful"  
and U. S. Aid Is Asked  
in People's Name.

## German Wireless Bids Navy Resist Allies

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Admiralty has picked up a German wireless addressed from "the command and soldiers' council on the cruiser Strassburg" to "all ships, torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines in the North Sea."  
The message refers to the terms of the armistice and declares: "This would entail the destruction of us all. German comrades, defend our country against this unheard of presumption."  
"Strong English forces are reported off the Skaw. All submarines in the Baltic, except those on outpost duty, assemble immediately in Sassnitz harbor."  
Sassnitz is a watering place on the east coast of the island of Ruegen, Prussia.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, has addressed a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions existing in Germany."

Dr. Solf says, according to a German wireless despatch received here to-day, that he feels it his duty to draw President Wilson's attention to the fact that the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transports, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcome this danger.

The President, he points out, has declared that he did not wish to make war on the German people and did not wish to impede its peaceful development.

"The German Government has received the conditions of the armistice," continues Dr. Solf. "We had to accept the conditions, but feel it our duty to draw the President's attention most solemnly and with all earnestness to the fact that the enforcement of the conditions must produce among the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of a community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace."  
"The German people, therefore, at this fateful hour address themselves again to the President with the request that he use his influence with the allied Powers in order to mitigate these fearful conditions."

## BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK BY A TORPEDO

Britannia Sent Down Off Gibraltar on Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar on November 9 and sank three and a half hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement made to-night. Thirty-nine officers and 673 men were saved.

The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth December 10, 1904. She was 427 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of four 12 inch guns.

## PAPAL ENVOY HAS MISSION.

Mr. Cerretti Probably Coming to U. S. on Important Subject.  
ROME, Nov. 7 (delayed).—In announcing that the Vatican will send Mr. Cerretti, the Papal Under Secretary of State, to the United States to attend the jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons, the Epopee says that the selection of a man of his prominence leads to the supposition that his mission also may relate to another subject of greater importance.

## GERMANS FEAR MENACE FROM HUNGRY TROOPS

Plundering Is Universal  
and People Are at White  
Heat, Travellers Report.

## REVOLT FREES 14 STATES

Saxony Ruler Dethroned and  
Württemberg Declared a  
Republic—Prince Flees.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the  
London Times Service.  
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LONDON, Nov. 11.—Despatches from Germany agree in a sinister note—fear of the beaten, hungry soldiery when the army returns.

Travellers from Rhenish Westphalia arriving in Holland are deeply horrified. One man's impressions will suffice as summarizing the rest. "The Germans," he said, "are absolutely at white heat. The people are at the end of their powers of endurance and it is a common thing to see them fall in the street from starvation. I have seen it repeatedly in the last week. Fanaticism is dominating everything. The German soldiers wear red on their caps or ties and red favors on their tunics. The children paint their sabots red and the crowds paint red splashes on public buildings. Plundering is universal."  
"The great meetings become continuous denunciations of the Kaiser. The Kaiser's and Crown Prince's portraits were torn from shop windows and publicly destroyed. Military uniforms are burned in the streets. Everywhere you hear that all foreigners are shortly to be expelled from Germany."

## GERMANY IN FEAR OF ITS HUNGRY TROOPS

Plundering Universal and  
People at White Heat.

By the Associated Press.  
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The revolution in Germany is to-day to all intents and purposes an accomplished fact. It has not yet spread throughout the whole empire, but fourteen of the twenty-six States, including all the four kingdoms and all other important States, are reported securely in the hands of the revolutionists.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's Government at Berlin, says a despatch from the German capital. The Field Marshal asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German Main Headquarters at once. A delegation left Cologne Monday morning. Field Marshal von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."

King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.

The Kingdom of Wurttemberg has been declared a republic and the King has announced he will not stand in the way of any movement demanded by a majority of the people.

Grand Duke Dethroned.  
The free cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Luebeck are ruled by Socialists.

## Smokes Still Needed for Pershing's Army

OUR soldiers will be utilized to garrison fortresses and to safeguard frontiers. As one of them writes in a letter printed on page 12, there is more need to be broken up by smokes under such conditions than in exciting battle.

American soldiers will need smokes for a long time to come and the first task of the smoke fund, is to get victory smokes across in time for the holidays. The fund counts on all of its friends to give up with the necessary cash to buy these smokes. The fund will do the rest.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

## Text of the Armistice Signed by Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Following are the terms of the armistice accepted and signed by Germany, as announced by President Wilson to Congress to-day:

### I.—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—so ordered as 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 the allied 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.

### Repatriation at Once.

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 (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfer; 2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly D-7s and night 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.

5.—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 bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions.

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 from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernshelm and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of stream from this parallel upon 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.

Here the President interrupted his reading to remark that there evidently had been an error in transmission, as the arithmetic was very bad. "The further period" of eleven days is in addition to the fourteen days allowed for evacuation of invaded countries, making twenty-five days given the Germans to get entirely clear of the Rhine lands.)

### Safeguards for Inhabitants.

6.—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial es-

tablishments 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.

7.—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. 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 left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All bridges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended requires the details of these measures.

### Must Reveal All Mines.

8.—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 destruction 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.

9.—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allied 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 German Government.

10.—An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to details in the conditions of which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The Allied Powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

### Care of Sick and Wounded.

11.—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.

### II.—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 be withdrawn within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

### Evacuation at Once.

13.—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilians 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 undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

15.—Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

16.—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or

by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

### III.—CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA.

17.—Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

### IV.—GENERAL CLAUSES.

18.—Repatriation without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians, interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated States than those mentioned in clause 3, paragraph 19, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

19.—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plans for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that Power, this gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

### V.—NAVAL CONDITIONS.

20.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the allied and associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

21.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated Powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22.—Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied Powers and the United States of America.

23.—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in allied ports to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

24.—The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties, on forty-eight hours' previous notice.

### VII.—THE LIMIT FOR REPLY.

25.—This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy-two hours of notification.

24.—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

25.—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defence works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattage into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

27.—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

28.—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

29.—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

30.—All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31.—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

32.—The German Government will notify the neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

33.—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

34.—The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties, on forty-eight hours' previous notice.

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## DUTCH TO DENY SAFE HAVEN FOR HOHENZOLLERN

Allies to Protest Letting  
Him Stay Where He Can  
Aid Junker Uprising.

## EXTRADITION DISCUSSED

One Story Is Revolutionists  
Prevented Him From Surrendering  
at British Lines.

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Tuesday).—The former German Crown Prince is reported to have been shot, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Central News. Details are lacking.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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LONDON, Nov. 11.—The flight of the former Kaiser and Crown Prince into Holland is a subject of serious consideration in the allied capitals. The Evening Standard says it understands it is extremely likely the allied Governments will make formal representations to the Dutch Government that they will consider the making of Holland an asylum for the Hohenzollerns in the nature of an unfriendly act.

They will point out, the paper says, that Holland is too close to Germany and that the Hohenzollerns, if permitted to remain in Holland, could quickly place themselves at the head of a militarist or Junker uprising in Germany, such as might assert itself in the event of failure of the present revolution to establish an orderly regime.

## Holland Does Not Want Him.

By the Associated Press.  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—The Handelsblad says it learns the Dutch Government will object to the former German Emperor residing in Holland.

Another report, apparently on good authority, states that the former German Emperor will be interned in Holland.

The former German Emperor and his eldest son, it is learned from a reliable source, are in a railway train near the station of Eysden awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government. The blinds on the train are down.

Officials of the Dutch Government and the German Minister at The Hague have gone to Eysden to meet him.

A report is current here that the former Emperor was on his way to the British lines to surrender when he was headed off by German revolutionists and forced to seek safety in Holland.

## Kaiser's Presence Makes Problem.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The arrival of William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, with his wife and eldest son, has caused excitement and much uneasiness among Dutch authorities and the public of that country, says a despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague dated Sunday says the former Emperor of Germany was not on board the train and that no women were among the party.

This despatch asserts that it was the intention of the former Emperor to remain on board the train at Eysden throughout the night, and that he would leave in the morning for internment in a chateau between Utrecht and Arnhem. It was added that his suite would be interned at Arnhem.

A despatch attributed to the Maasrecht (Holland), Handelsblad, says the presence of the former German Crown Prince with the Hohenzollern party has not been confirmed, but that it is known former Prince Joachim and Gen. Von Falkenhayn were with the former Emperor.

On the other hand, the Daily Mail describes the ex-Emperor and the former Crown Prince walking on opposite ends of the Eysden platform without exchanging words.

It is unofficially stated that the refugees did not obtain authorization from Holland to enter the country and crossed the frontier in the neighborhood of Eysden because the Dutch neutrality guards were weak at that point.

President Wilson Reads the  
Truce Terms to Congress  
and Supreme Court.

## SURRENDER COMPLETE

Germany Restores Belgium  
and Yields Back Al-  
sace-Lorraine.

## CONQUEST TREATIES VOID

Great Fortresses of the Rhine  
to Be Occupied by  
Allies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Seven hours after hostilities ceased President Wilson by arrangement with the allied Governments appeared before Congress and announced the armistice terms which had brought an end to the greatest war in history.

Standing in the same place in which he delivered his fateful war message of April 2, 1917, which foreshadowed Germany's doom, the President proclaimed the end of the war and the consummation of America's purpose of entering the struggle.

In the last eighteen months the President has on numerous occasions called on the nation to expend its energy without stint toward the goal of victory. To-day before a wildly excited gathering he announced that this goal had been reached and outlined the completeness of the victory achieved.

## "War Thus Comes to End."

After stating amid frequent bursts of applause the terms that had stripped Germany of her power to disturb further the peace of the world, terms which were even more drastic than had been generally expected, the President after a moment's pause said slowly and solemnly, while legislators and a crowded gallery hung on his words, "the war thus comes to an end."

This was the signal for one of the wildest bursts of cheering the big chamber of the House had ever heard. It was a scene quite in contrast to the solemn occasion nineteen months ago when at a night session, with crowds surrounding the Capitol and pacifism everywhere raising its head, the President had asked that the nation join in the war against Germany.

To-day a victorious flag topped the dome of the Capitol and the air inside and out was vibrant with patriotic feeling. Senators and members of the Supreme Court Justices and diplomats were infected by it. Although the signing of the armistice had been announced earlier in the day by the President in a short proclamation the chief interest still lay in the terms which were to show how complete had been the victory.

## Full Supreme Court Present.

These terms it had fallen to the central figures in the drama to announce simultaneously here and in the allied capitals.

The President read each of the clauses slowly and distinctly. Before him sat all the Justices of the Supreme Court and on his left sat all the members of his Cabinet with Gen. March, Chief of Staff, in uniform among them. Former Justice Hughes sat on the Representatives and was one of the leaders in the applause. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. McAuliffe were in the President's gallery.

Many terms were punctuated by tremendous applause. It began when the President came to the evacuation of invaded countries and with his voice raised just a bit in emphasis mentioned with France and Belgium Alsace-Lorraine. It was then that the assemblage rose to its feet cheering wildly. But back of the Cabinet Ambassador Jusserand could not cheer very well. He was crying.

The terms came out then one after another. Sifter and sifter they seemed to get, the delivery of part of the great war machine, the occupation of a portion of Germany itself, the abrogation of the infamous treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk, the surrender of those instruments of murder on the seas the German submarines. Cheers loud and long greeted each one of them.

And then after the severity of the terms there came from the lips of the President the declaration that stern justice was not to be without mercy and that there must be a peace of disinterested justice embodied in settlements based upon something much better and much more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful States.

But there was more than this that thrilled the House chamber. The victory were to lead the vanquished. With Ger-