

## PRESIDENT WILSON READS THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE

Terms Provide for Abandonment By Germany of Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk, Evacuation of All Inland Territories, Withdrawal of German Troops from Left Bank of Rhine and Surrender of All Supplies of War Are Primary Requirements—Must Surrender Warships and Make Restitution for Damage Done.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Assembled in the hall of the house, where minutes ago senators and representatives heard the president ask for the declaration of war, they today heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war. The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

The president spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress: In these times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation which it is necessary to deal with."

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 armistice, which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. These terms are as follows:

1—Military clauses on western front. "The cessation of operations by land and in the air, six hours after the signature of the armistice."

Naval Terms. The naval terms provide for the surrender of 160 submarines, fifty destroyers, 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 they are free to trade at once on the seas with the allied countries.

Among the financial terms, included are restitution 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 Roumania. The immediate repatriation of all allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the Allies also is included.

2—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to become completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice.

German troops which have not left the above mentioned territory within the period fixed, will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and the United States forces jointly will keep pace with the 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.

Surrender of Armies. 4—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipments: Five thousand heavy, two thousand five hundred field, thirty thousand machine guns, Three thousand minenwerfers, Three thousand and aeroplanes, fighters, bombers, destroyers, D. seventy-three's and night bombing machines. The above to be delivered simultaneously by Allied and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

5—The 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 kilometre 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 kilometres to the east from the frontier to Holland to the parallel of Germanen and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometres from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier.

Evacuation by the enemy of 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 movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

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 the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind is 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 establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, telegraph, telephone, shall be in no manner impaired.

7—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, fifty thousand wagons and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the allied 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 barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them.

A note appended regulates the details of these measures. 8—The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuse 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.

9—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory and the upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land, including Alsace-Lorraine, shall be charged to the German government.

10—An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions, 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.

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.

12—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania 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 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 other undertaking, with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania 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.

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

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 repatriation for war losses.

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

21—In evacuating the Belgian coast 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.

22—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 twenty-eight are to be abandoned.

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

24—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.

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

Duration of armistice: 26—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 48 hours previous notice. Time limit for reply: 27—This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

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## CANADIANS AT MONS

Celebrated Town in Belgium Taken at War's End By Our Own Boys.

London, Nov. 11.—Mons, the Belgian town near where British troops engaged in bitter fighting with the Germans at the beginning of the war, was captured early this morning by Canadian troops under General Horne according to Field Marshal Haig's announcement today. "Shortly before dawn this morning Canadian troops of the First army under General Horne captured Mons."

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Belgian frontier east of the forest of Treton, east of Avesnes, has been reached by the French, according to the war office announcement today. "Shortly before dawn this morning the French have forced their way to the east bank of the Meuse between Lumes and Virme. The statement follows: 'East of the forest of Treton we have reached the frontier of Belgium. Italian troops have entered Rocroi after hard fighting. French troops have forced passages of the Meuse between Virme and the Meuse.'

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## General Currie's Message to his Fighting Canadians

"You have taken in this battle over 7,000 prisoners and 200 guns, thus bringing the total captures of the Canadian Corps since August 8th to 28,000 prisoners, 500 guns, over 3,000 machine guns and a large amount of stores of all kinds. You have wrested 69 towns and villages and over 175 square miles of soil from the Hun in the short period of two months."

"You must maintain the high standard of training you have reached and guard with jealous pride your stern discipline."

"Under the lasting protection of Divine Providence, united in a burning desire for the victory of right over might, unselfish in your aim, you are and shall remain a mighty force, admired by all, feared and respected by your foes."

"I am proud of your deeds, and I want to record here my unbounded confidence in your ability to crush the enemy wherever and whenever you meet him."

## A Record That Stirs Every Canadian Heart

To-day our hearts beat quicker at the sight of our flag. They throb in unison with the hearts of those brave soldiers who "crush the enemy wherever and whenever they meet him."

Every Victory Bond you buy lightens their task—helps to shorten their struggle. Let us put ourselves on record, with every dollar we can spare. Let us show that we too can "sternly discipline" ourselves—that we can curb our indulgences in order to save for Victory. Send your message to those "fighting Canadians." Let them know you are with them heart and soul.

## Buy Victory Bonds—Buy all you can

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada