

GERMANY HAS SURRENDERED

And "The Murderer of Potsdam" Flees to Holland!

War Ended at 11 O'clock This Morning, Paris Time --- Maximilian Appointed Regent---Revolution Continues, and Some Fighting Has Taken Place in Berlin.

THE KAISER ABDICATES.
LONDON, NOV. 9.
THE ABDICATION OF THE KAISER HAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.
ARMISTICE SIGNED.
HALIFAX, 4.40 A.M.
THE ARREST OF THE KAISER IS SIGNED.

THE WORLD WAR ENDS THIS MORNING.
WASHINGTON, NOV. 11.
THE WORLD WAR WILL END AT 11 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING (PARIS TIME). THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED BY THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES AT 5 O'CLOCK. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT 2.50 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

THE KAISER SIGNS LETTER OF ABDICATION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.
The Kaiser signed a letter of abdication on Saturday morning at the Crown Prince's headquarters. The Kaiser signed his resignation after a long and arduous struggle. He signed the paper, saying, "I am resigning for the good of Germany." The Emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only when he got the latest news of the situation. The Kaiser signed the letter of abdication at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday. The document was signed by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. The document was signed by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. The document was signed by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince.

PRINCE MAX IS REGENT.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.
The Kaiser's abdication has been announced. The Kaiser's abdication has been announced. The Kaiser's abdication has been announced.

THE KAISER REMAINS IN OFFICE UNTIL AFFAIRS ARE SETTLED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
The Kaiser remains in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser are settled. The Kaiser remains in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser are settled. The Kaiser remains in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser are settled.

THE KAISER'S REGENT IS SIGNED.

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won, begged support in the hard work ahead, and appealed for co-operation in the country and cities in the problem of provisioning. He also stated that Prince Maximilian of Baden, had transferred the Chancellorship to him. All the Secretaries of State bowing their consent, the new government would act in agreement with the various parties.

WILL NOT SHOOT PEOPLE.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.
(German wireless.)—The text of the statement issued by the People's Government reads: "In the course of the forenoon of Saturday, the formation of a new German People's Government was initiated, the greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily went over to the new government. The leaders of the deputations of the Social Democratic Party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would in accord with the people's government intervene in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon in the offices and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn."

TO GERMANS ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
(British wireless service.)—Just before Prince Maximilian of Baden offered his resignation as Imperial Chancellor, he issued an appeal "to Germans abroad." In which he said: "In these difficult days the hearts of many among you, my fellow-countrymen, who outside the frontier of the German Fatherland are surrounded by manifestations of malicious joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people. Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has ever done. The homeland has shown unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance. In the fifth year, abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasing superior forces. The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted us, but the German people has won the still greater victory over itself and its belief in the right of might. From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard time which faces us and on which you also can build."

VICTORY FOR PEOPLE.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.
(Berlin Wireless.)—Deputy Scheidemann, leader of the Majority Socialists in the Reichstag, in a speech, said the Kaiser and the Crown Prince had abdicated and the dynasty has been overthrown. It is a splendid victory for the German people. Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a new government, in which all shades of the Social Democratic Party are to participate. Only decrees from the German Government bearing the counter signature of the Social Democrat acting assistant, are official. Deputy Scheidemann exhorted the crowd to keep calm and avoid incidents. Deputy Von Tharr and some soldiers spoke from a motor lorry. A delegate from the corps of officers of the Guards Battalion announced that the officers were on the side of the people. Stormy applause and jubilation accompanied the speeches.

SOME FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Severe fighting took place in Berlin between six and eight o'clock last night, and a violent cannonade was heard from the heart of the city. The revolution is in full swing in Berlin, and the Red forces occupy the greater part of the German capital. Many persons were killed and wounded before the officers surrendered. The Red forces are in control and have restored order. Strong Guards are marching through the streets. The Crown Prince's Palace has been seized by the revolutionists. The people are shouting, "Long live the Republic," and are singing "The Marseillaise."

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ALSO REJOICING.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.
News of Emperor William's abdication was received on Saturday afternoon at Berlin with general rejoicing, which was tempered by the fear that it had come too late.

ONLY ONE CLASH IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.
With regard to the incidents of Nov. 9th in Berlin, the semi-official Telegraph Bureau, working under the control of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council, issues the following report: "This morning at 9 o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial undertakings commenced a general strike. Red flags were carried at the head of the procession, in which marched armed soldiers and all classes. The procession arrived from the Akerstrasse and Brunnenstrasse. 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 general fraternizing 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 is 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. Two officers fired, three persons were killed and one was injured. This is to be regretted. The taking possession of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty once it was clear that the military had come over to the people."

BAVARIAN PROCLAMATION.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.
The proclamation issued at Munich in behalf of the Council of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants, which constituted itself into a Diet announcing a republic had been formed in Bavaria, declared that the Democratic and Socialist Republic of Bavaria has the strength to realize peace for Germany, preserving that country from the worst. The proclamation, after promising a constituent assembly to be elected by all adult men and women, says that Bavaria will make Germany ready for a League of Nations. It then continued: "The present revolution is needed to complete the self-government of the people before enemy armies stream across our country or before the troops should, after the armistice, bring about chaos. Soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of Soldiers' Councils. Officers acquiescing in the altered situation will not be hindered in their duties. We reckon on the co-operation of the entire population. All officials will remain at their posts. Fundamental social and political reforms will immediately commence."

"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE KAISER?"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.
William Hohenzollern has arrived in Holland, and is proceeding to the town of Deesteg, near Utrecht, according to a despatch received by the American general staff to-day from the Hague. The message said, "Froese reports state that the Kaiser arrived this morning in Maasticht, Holland, and is proceeding to Middachten Castle, in the town of Deesteg near Utrecht."

Deesteg is on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine river about forty miles east of Utrecht and twelve miles from the German border. The chateau Middachten, to which the former emperor is reported to be proceeding, belongs to Count William Frederick Charles Henry von Bentinck. He is a member of the Prussian Guards and before the war was attaché of the Embassy in London and a member of the English turf and Royal Automobile Club. He is 38 years old. He belongs to the famous Anglo-Dutch-German

HOUSE OF BENTINCK, THE CONTINENTAL BRANCH OF THE FAMILY OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

Middachten Castle dates back to the year 1697.

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LITTLE WILLIE ALSO.

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Both the former German Emperor and his oldest son, Frederick William crossed the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to advices from the Hague.

SON-IN-LAW FOLLOWS SUIT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
(British Wireless Service.)—A telegram received from Copenhagen by way of Berlin asserts that Emperor William's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick, and his successor has followed suit.

MINISTERS RESIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
(British Wireless Service.)—The resignations of the German Ministers of the Interior, Instruction, Agriculture and Finance, are reported in a telegram from Berlin. The Prussian Food Controller again has refused to be relieved from office, and the resignation of the Prussian Minister of Public Works has been in the hands of the Cabinet for some time.

WAR MINISTRY AT EBERT'S DISPOSAL.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.
It is officially announced from Berlin that the War Ministry has placed itself at the disposal of Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist leader. This action was for the purpose of securing the provisioning of the army and assisting in the solution of the demobilization problems.

THE ISSUE IS SETTLED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
(British Wireless Service.)—Premier Lloyd George and Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, were the speakers to-night at a banquet which followed the Lord Mayor's victory show. "I have no news for you," said the Premier to the banqueters who were expecting an announcement from him regarding the passing of an armistice with Germany "owing to the rapid and triumphant advance of the Allied troops and to their relentless pursuit, the German envoys have not been able to get through and other means have had to be devised to enable them to cross the lines. Owing to these circumstances I have nothing to say to you this evening as to the result of the armistice negotiations. But for all that it does not matter. The issue is settled. In the spring we were being sorely pressed, the Channel ports were being threatened, and the steel of the enemy was pointed at our hearts. It is now autumn, the capital of Turkey is now almost within gunfire of our ships. Austria is shattered and broken, the Kaiser and the Crown Prince have abdicated. Prince Max's decree said that the Kaiser had decided to abdicate. A successor has not been found and a regency has been proclaimed. This is judgment day, the greatest judgment in the world. Germany, said the Premier, has choice to-day, but will have none to-morrow. She has been ruined inside and outside. An army and armament formidable created are now hardly an army or an armament at all. Abdication was only part of the way. The great general staff Germany mobilized to frighten us is reaching its natural end at a moment when it is faced by ruin and can get only by immediate surrender. Germany may continue to increase the volume of suffering she has already caused, she may possibly resist a little longer, but the longer she resists the more quickly will her cities become as the fair lands east has wondrously devastated. There are just terms that will prevent such wantonness again. We will do no wrong if we abandon no right. We have no designs on the German people,

AND SHAVING STICKS FOR MEN.

but we mean to secure beyond all doubt the freedom of our own people. The recklessness that placed the world in such awful agony must expect stern reckoning. When the conditions were considered all the representative parts of the Empire were consulted. Four years we have had a great brotherhood of suffering, we are now going to have a great brotherhood of joy. The next few years are charged with fate for Britain and the Empire. Let us banish all factions and lift up this country to a position it never held before. Let the British empire keep its head and all will be right with the world. The First Lord of the Admiralty made interesting disclosures. He said that those who were charged with that report waited hourly for the possibility of a naval Armageddon. The whole stage was set for a great sea battle, but something went wrong. The arm that was going to try a last desperate gambling stroke was paralyzed. The German navy, I am as convinced as I am standing here to-night, said the First Lord, was ordered out and the men would not come. Half the German fleet, he declared, was flying the red flag because it realized that it was not engaged in a good cause.

POLISH REPUBLIC FORMED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.
A message from Cracow announces the formation of a Polish republic under the Presidency of Deputy Daszynski.

ALLIES REACH SARAJEVO.

SALONIKI, Nov. 9.
Allied troops have entered Sarajevo, in Bosnia, according to an official statement issued to-day by the French headquarters here. It was at Sarajevo that Archduke Francis Ferdinand, of Austria, was assassinated just prior to the outbreak of the great war.

SOCIALISTS IN CONTROL.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the new German government there will be only three representatives for the majority parties, namely, Erzberger, Goethen and Richthofen, says a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Co. The other posts will be occupied by Socialists and Independents.

A PAN-GERMAN.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

The Temps to-day concludes a sketch of Friedrich Ebert the new German Chancellor, as follows: He shares the ruling passions of the German. He is a type of pan-German Socialist not to say an Imperialist.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.

The new Berlin government according to a Wolff Bureau has issued the following proclamation: "Fellow citizens, this day the people's deliverance has been fulfilled. The Social Democratic Party has undertaken to form a government. It has invited the Independent Socialist Party to enter the Government with equal rights."

NEWSPAPERMAN HEADS REVOLUTION.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

Kurt Planer, a Munich newspaperman and prominent in Socialist circles, is the leader of the revolution which has broken out in the Bavarian capital. It appears from information received here. Some representatives designate him as President of the Bavarian republic which has been proclaimed.

AMERICANS ATTACK IN LORRAINE.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, NOV. 10.

(By the A. P.)—The second American army this morning launched its initial attack in Lorraine. Its objectives were limited. The villages of St. Hilaire and Marcheville were captured, as also were a number of woods.

(Continued from 7th page.)

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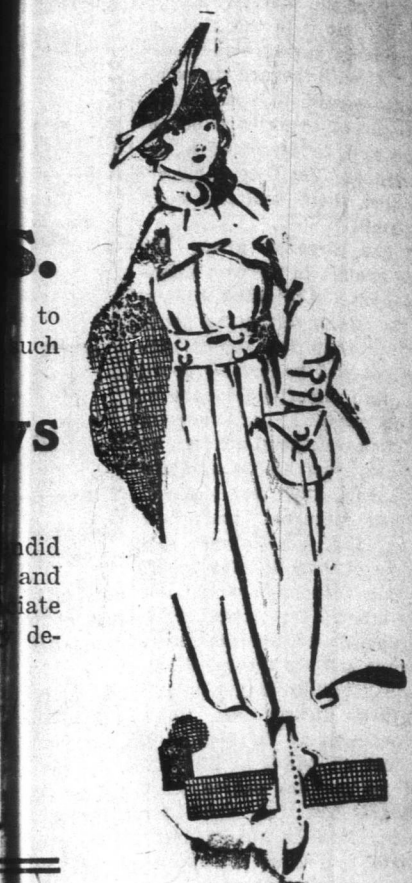
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