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The Toronto World

WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 13 1918

TWO CENTS VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,881

STORE AND DWELLING FOR RENT 363 YONGE STREET

ALLIES INCREASE RIGOR OF ARMISTICE TERMS

German Army Must Evacuate Both Banks of Rhine and Rhineland---Must Surrender 150,000 Railway Cars and Whole Fleet Instead of 160 Submarines--- Part of High Seas Fleet Must Sail for Allied or Neutral Port in One Week

KAISER HOOTED BY REFUGEES FLEES ONWARD INTO HOLLAND

Tremendous Crowd of Sightseers at Maastricht Gathered to Watch Him--Grand Duke of Hesse Arrested and Prince Heinrich of Reuss Abdicates.

Maastricht, Holland, Nov. 12.—Amid execrations from 2000 Belgian refugees, the former German emperor's special train left here at 10 o'clock this morning northward bound.

His destination is said to be Amerongen, about 20 miles from Utrecht, where Count Bentinck has a country seat.

Grand Duke Arrested. Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—The Grand Duke of Hesse has been placed under preventive arrest, according to a despatch from Darmstadt, to The Daily Herald.

Another Royalty Abdicates. Copenhagen, Nov. 12.—A despatch received from Berlin says that Prince Heinrich XXVII. of Reuss, of the younger line, has abdicated.

GUNS ABRUPTLY CEASED LIKE CRASH OF THUNDER

Bombardment Continued All Thru Morning With Terrific Intensity During Big Attack Till Minute Before Eleven.

Paris, Nov. 12.—When dawn came yesterday morning there was no hint of the cessation of hostilities.

The German gunfire was devastating. Then, exactly one minute of 11, like a final thunder crash at the clearing of a storm, the guns on both sides abruptly ceased.

The silence was more startling than the deafening roar of the barrage.

For a brief minute intermittent rifle fire followed; then came a pause, punctuated by ripping cheers from the trenches on both sides of the line.

What followed on one sector was perhaps one of the most singular events of the war.

Both Sides Cheer. The Americans were not so cautious. As the barrage died, ending in a final husky rattle in the distance from the big guns, runners went springing along the firing line.

Instantly comprehending the whole line of doughboys leaped from trenches, fox holes and shell craters, splitting the unaccustomed silence with a shrill cheer.

Strange to relate, the defeated enemy joined vociferously in the cheering. The world war was finished.

At one minute before eleven it would have meant death to show one's self above the mean. Not more than a minute after the hour the rolling plain was alive with cheering shouting men, troops and empty allies.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARMENIANS KILLED. Bagdad, Mesopotamia, Nov. 12.—Reports have been received at the American consulate here that 15,000 Armenians were massacred at Tass (T) Hasu, 50 miles southwest of Bagdad.

The New Era Calls a Big Change.

The thing for Canada to do is to get away from war and back to business; of manufacturing necessary things and producing foodstuffs.

Let the soldiers on this side be disbanded and those of them that are farmers start in to do full plowing this week.

Disband the men and women in emergency war offices at Ottawa and other centres.

The industries of peace call for help. Our gold and other mines can absorb thousands of men.

We want steel plates for shipbuilding. Let the munition plants make motors, tractors, mowers.

The electrification of our railways will take all the machinists and laborers we can spare or command.

The whole of Canada must be reorganized. Get the farmers and mechanics, the laborers and miners, now at the front, back as soon as possible.

Even let parliament be put into immediate session on the job of reconstructing Canada for the new era.

The new era is breaking, and reconstruction is the beginning of it.

The Beginning of the New Era. The downfall of the kaiser and his class.

The smashing of German pretensions to rule mankind.

Co-operation to take the place of competition as the key to better social conditions.

Shakespeare Up-to-Date. The German kaiser, dead and turned to Might stop a hole, to keep the wind away!

NOTHING DEFINITE YET ON DEMOBILIZATION

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—In view of numerous requests received respecting demobilization of the Canadian forces, the department of militia and defence makes the following announcement:

Warsaw Establishes Directorate of Poles. Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—A despatch printed in The Dusseldorf Nachrichten, dated Oct. 29, says a directorate of the Polish people has been established at Warsaw under the leadership of Deputy Daszynski, leader of the Galician Socialists.

Abdication of Charles Officially Confirmed. Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.

GERMANY MUST DELIVER ALL U-BOATS TO ALLIES

Foch Amends Armistice Terms, Increasing Severity--Teutonic Warships to Be Given Up Have to Sail in Seven Days--Enemy Must Surrender Hundred and Fifty Thousand Railway Cars.

RUMANIANS WAR WITH GERMANY

New Government Issues Declaration of Belligerency! Paris, Nov. 12.—A despatch to The Frankfurt Gazette from Budapest says the new Rumanian Government has declared war on Germany.

ARMISTICE FOILED SHARP OFFENSIVE

On Arrival of News American Commander Cancelled Reconnaissance. With the American Army in France, Nov. 12.—When news of the ending of hostilities arrived at a certain aviation camp, the commander, who had instructed his men the night before to make a reconnaissance, cancelled his orders and informed his fliers that they would not be allowed to cross the German lines.

Another sharp offensive had been planned for today east of Meuse, where the enemy was to be pushed back as far as possible before the armistice could be signed.

The Germans were manifestly so glad over the cessation of hostilities that they could not conceal their satisfaction.

The Americans were happy, but quiet. They made no demonstration. The Germans on the other hand were in a regular hysteria of joy.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE QUILTS AS PROPAGANDIST. Lord Northcliffe, who is the foremost publisher in Great Britain, was appointed to the post of director of propaganda in enemy countries early in February, 1917.

Nothing definite yet on demobilization. Ottawa, Nov. 12.—In view of numerous requests received respecting demobilization of the Canadian forces, the department of militia and defence makes the following announcement:

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Washington, D.C., Nov. 12.—Amendments of the armistice terms made by Marshal Foch after his first meeting with the German plenipotentiaries, as announced tonight by the state department, include the delivery to the allied nations of all of Germany's submarines, instead of the 160 specified in the original draft of the armistice.

Eighteen of the articles as originally prepared by the supreme war council and as read by President Wilson to congress were changed under the limited authority for alteration given the supreme commander in dealing with the enemy envoys.

Instead of 50,000 railroad cars to be surrendered in evacuated territory, the number is made 150,000. On the other hand, the number of machine guns to be delivered by the Germans is reduced from 30,000 to 25,000; the German troops in East Africa are permitted to evacuate instead of being required to surrender; provision is made for considering food needs in Germany in the taking of means of transportation, and a specific reference to the regulation of repatriation of German prisoners of war at the conclusion of peace is added.

In response to the German fear of anarchy in occupied Russian provinces after evacuation, the time of evacuation is changed from immediately to "as soon as the allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come."

Another added clause provides for an armistice commission, to which Germans will be admitted, to carry out details under the direction of the victorious military authorities and in accord with appended notes, which were drafted during the conference between Marshal Foch and the German delegates.

This armistice has been signed the eleventh of November, nineteen-eighteen, at five o'clock French time. F. FOCH, R. E. WEMYSS, ERZBERGER, OBERNDORFF, WINTERFELD, VANSELOW.

President Wilson has had the terms as drafted by the supreme war council and approved by the allies, premiers and Colonel E. M. House in his hands since a week ago yesterday, when they were called upon their completion. He prepared his address including the terms, and read it to congress before Marshal Foch reported the document as actually signed at his headquarters.

A summary of the changes follows: ARTICLE 3.—Fifteen days instead of 14 or allowed for the repatriation, beginning at once, of all the inhabitants removed from invaded countries, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

ARTICLE 4.—Providing for the surrender of munitions and equipment reduces the number of machine guns to be delivered from 30,000 to 25,000, the number of airplanes from 2000 to 1700.

ARTICLE 5.—Providing for the evacuation by the Germans of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, stipulates that these countries shall be administered by the local troops of occupation, instead of by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies, and the occupation is to be "carried out by" allied and United States garrisons holding strategic points and the principal crossings of the Rhine.

ARTICLE 6.—Providing that no damage or harm shall be done to persons and property in territory evacuated by the Germans, has a sentence added specifically stipulating that no person shall be prosecuted for offences of participation in war measures, prior to the signing of the armistice.

ARTICLE 7.—Providing for the abandonment of delivery in good order to the associated powers on all roads and means of communication and transportation in evacuated territory, calls for 150,000 wagons (railroad cars), instead of 50,000; 50,000 motor lorries instead of 10,000, and requires that all civil and military personnel at present employed on such means of communication and transportation, including waterways, shall remain. Thirty-five instead of twenty-five days are allowed for handing over the material. Thirty-six days are allowed for the handing over of the railways of Alsace-

Peace Days Will Be Safe Through the Victory Loan

Britain to Call for Another Huge Loan Andrew Bonar Law Moves Vote of Credit for Three and Half Billion Dollars to Maintain Expenditure.

London, Nov. 12.—A new loan of £200,000,000 was called for in the house of commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer.

Europe, in which case a greater expenditure would be incurred, the chancellor said. He added that the general financial situation at the end of the fiscal year would be appreciably less than his budget figures. The future prosperity and well being of the country, he continued, depended on the extent to which capital and labor could harmoniously work together. It was vital that the close international unity which the war had produced should prevail while the ravages of war were being repaired.