

ARMAGEDDON MAY BE REACHED TONIGHT

Speedy Reply to Foch's Armistice Terms is Anticipated

CAPITULATION MUST COME BEFORE MONDAY MORNING

Unconditional Surrender Appears To Be Only Course Open To Enemy; Germany Gripped By Revolution Which Is Rampant Through The Empire; Answer May Be Made To-day

By Courier Leased Wire.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—5.45 a.m.—Germany capitulates between now and Monday. French opinion, which is remarkably restrained and conservative is unanimous in this view. There is no tendency to exaggerate happenings in Germany, but it is felt that the Germans have had enough to make it imperative for the government to make peace at the earliest possible moment.

M. Capuse, writing in The Figaro, fairly sums up the views of all editorial writers when he says: "The details of revolutionary movements in Germany are lacking, but we learn enough from hour to hour to feel already that they are neither superficial or fictitious. Do they contain deep-seated revolution? Are they but riots due to the reaction of defeat? What authority does the proclaimed at Munich possess? These are questions which concern Germany's fate."

While Germany is reflecting on the Allies' terms, Foch continues his blows without intermission. The German army may break at any moment. There were signs of a new retreat from the Scheldt yesterday, and the French are along the Meuse over a front of fifteen miles. The alternatives for Germany now is an armistice or invasion—not evasion.

FRESH INSUBORDINATION.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—Cases of insubordination occurred on Wednesday among the troops of a German naval division, quartered at Lokern, twelve miles northeast of Ghent, according to a report from Sas-van-Ghent.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 9.—10.50 p.m.—A general railway strike has begun in Germany, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting Berlin advices to the Social Demokraten of Copenhagen.

TO CONVEY TERMS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—4.25 a.m.— Bulletin.— It is regarded probable in well informed circles that Prince Maximilian, the German imperial chancellor, will today communicate the terms of the armistice to a committee of Reichstag party leaders, and will himself convey their vote to authorize the envoys to sign the armistice.

BERZGER LEADS PEACE DELEGATION

By Courier Leased Wire.

Paris, Nov. 9.—(5 a.m.)—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in a railroad car, in which the commander-in-chief of the Allied force has his headquarters, according to The Petit Journal. When the Germans' credentials had been opened and verified, Matthias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had been advised by President Wilson that Marshal Foch was qualified to communicate to them the Allies' conditions and had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms and eventually sign an armistice.

Marshal Foch then read the terms in a loud voice, dwelling upon each word. The Germans were prepared by semi-official communications for the stipulation, as a whole, but hearing set forth in detail the concrete demands seemed to bring to them for the first time full realization of the extent of the German defeat.

They made a few observations, merely pointing out material difficulties standing in the way of carrying out some quite secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities in the interests of humanity. This request Marshal Foch flatly refused.

The delegates, having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. Marshal Foch immediately wrote an account of the proceedings and sent them, by an aide to Premier Clemenceau, who received them at noon.

The German delegates are lodged in a country mansion at Rathenedes, six miles east of Compeigne, and thirty miles from Marshal Foch's headquarters.

With the commander-in-chief at the time of the interview were Major-General Maxime Weygand, his assistant; Vice-Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, first lord of the British Admiralty, and Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, American representative.

The German Government, in how ever, may use the wireless, in which case the plenipotentiaries at Marshal Foch's headquarters will have only to rally the decision thus conveyed to them.

BRITISH CAPTURE MAUBEUGE; FRENCH STILL ADVANCING

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Nov. 9.—The British forces have captured the fortress of Maubeuge, Field Marshal Haig announced today.

South of Maubeuge the British are pushing eastward, and are well beyond the Avesnes-Maubouge road.

British troops in Flanders have crossed the River Scheldt on a wide front, north of Tournai, and have established themselves on the east bank.

The text of the statement reads: "The fortress of Maubeuge has been captured by the Guards and the divisions. We have made good progress south of that town and are well east of Avesnes-Maubouge road."

"North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem." (These two towns are about nine miles apart).

FRENCH ADVANCE. Paris, Nov. 9.—The French armies this morning resumed the forward march along the entire front, the war office announced today.

The text of the statement reads: "There was artillery and machine gun activity at several points on the front during the night. This morning the French resumed their march forward along the entire line."

Following is a table comparing the collections up to Thursday night with the assigned quotas for each district:

Table with columns: City of Brantford, Canvassers, Banks, County of Brant, Canvassers and banks, Town of Paris, Township of Brantford, Township of Burford, Township of S. Dumrie, Township of Onondaga, Township of Oakland.

Clarion-clear from the far-flung battle line, across the fretted seas whose safety Briton keeps for us, comes the call of those who have given their all for us. The above lines, penned by the late Lieut.-Col. McRae, who has since given his own life in the cause for which he wielded both pen and sword, are less widely known, but no less inspiring, than his immortal "In Flanders Fields."

Fraught with intensified significance, they should fall on the ears of every Brantfordite to-day. Behind the death-beking guns on the west front, the humbled emissaries of a tottering tyranny are suing for peace. There is no cessation of hostilities there, while Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied forces, immobile as the Sphinx, irresistible as the juggernaut of fate, awaits their unconditional capitulation. Are we at home, then, to lay down our arms before the men overseas? That is the question which the officials of the Victory Loan organization are asking every Brantfordite to-day.

Figures made public to-day show that less than half of the quota assigned Brantford and Brant county had been raised up to Thursday night. Yesterday's collections realized a substantial sum to be added to the aggregate, but the objective is still far distant on the horizon of the future.

Brantford has never failed in the past, and she will not fail now, with the flush of victory already in the air. With every effort every Victory Loan canvasser will go forth next week, the last week of the campaign, bent upon attaining the objective. The rest remains in the hands of the citizens.

Mr. Geo. C. Scott of the Employees Committee reports that the following percentage of employees in the various factories have subscribed for Victory Bonds up to date. In a number of the factories the canvass is not yet complete.

Table with columns: Barber-Elles Co. Ltd., Adams Wagon Co. Ltd., Brantford Carriage Co., Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., Pratt and Letchworth Co., Vertly Flour Co. Ltd., Cockshutt Flow Co. Ltd., Waterous Engine Works, Dominion Steel Products, Slingsby Co., Steel Co. of Canada, Ham and Nutt Co., Gould, Shapley and Muir.

London, Nov. 8.—Notwithstanding that the majority parties in Germany have demanded that he abdicate and that the Crown Prince renounce his right to succession, the Emperor has refused to retire, according to a German wireless despatch picked up at Amsterdam to-night.

To an ultimatum of the Socialists the Emperor replied through Minister of the Interior Drews that he refused to abdicate voluntarily on the ground that he could not at the moment of peace undertake the terrible responsibility of handing over Germany to the Entente and delivering up the country to anarchy.

NIGHTFALL MAY SEE GERMAN SURRENDER

Teuton Answer To Foch's Armistice Terms May Reach Generalissimo This Afternoon; Internal Chaos Will Likely Hasten Capitulation

By Courier Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Associated Press this morning says: "Germany's answer to the Allied Terms for an armistice is not expected to reach Marshal Foch's headquarters until the middle of this 'Saturday' afternoon at the very earliest. The courier left for Spa, the German headquarters, immediately after the terms were delivered, and the enemy had been given 72 hours in which to send his answer."

"Few details of the terms have been divulged, nor have any of the dramatic elements of the scene at the Allied commander-in-chief's headquarters been reported. Nothing but the briefest dispatches have told of an event, the consequences of which will affect the whole subsequent history of civilization."

In the meantime, the Allied armies are grimly sticking to their task of driving the foe from the soil of France. No one can readily locate the line where the contending armies are fighting to-day. It is known, however, that the French have reached Metziers and that the British has captured the Avesnes. It is probable that the Germans now hold a strip of French soil not over six or seven miles in width from east of Valenciennes to the south bank of the Meuse River. Further south the line runs along the frontier, but is nowhere more than a couple of miles west of Germany's domains.

This fact and the obvious ability of the Allied armies to complete their triumph over the enemy, may bring about a quick decision by the military chiefs of Germany. Emperor William is at Spa, it is said, and it is considered possible that the armistice mission now at Marshal Foch's headquarters may receive instructions by wireless.

Bavaria has been declared a republic in view of the altered Parliamentary situation, but that acceptance of it is still outstanding.

The abdication of Emperor William and the renunciation of the throne by Crown Prince Frederick William, before noon to-day were demanded in an ultimatum sent by the managing committee of the German Socialist party at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, according to the Correspondence Socialist, the official organ of the Socialist party in Germany.

The managing committee of the Socialist party considered the entire political situation and its decisions were embodied in the ultimatum which Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist member of the German Cabinet without portfolio, sent to Chancellor Maximilian. These decisions were:

First.—The right of public assembly. Second.—The military and police must be ordered to exercise greater reserve.

Third.—The immediate transformation of the Prussian Government in conformity with the views of the majority in the Reichstag.

Fourth.—Greater Socialist influence in the Reichstag.

Fifth.—The abdication of Emperor William and the renunciation of the throne by the Crown Prince.

The Imperial Chancellor was asked to reply before noon to-day according to the conditions. Otherwise the Socialists declared they would withdraw from the Government.

A Munich despatch gives additional details of the meeting at which the republic was proclaimed. Several thousand persons were present, having come by invitation of the Socialist party.

After fiery speeches by numerous orators the crowd adopted a resolution demanding the abdication of the Kaiser, renunciation of right to succession by the Crown Prince, the introduction of a democratic regime in Germany, acceptance of an armistice so future wars except for national defence; social reforms and an 8-hour day for workmen.

The protesters were received with great enthusiasm. They all affirmed that the Socialist party urged neither a strike nor revolution, but desired only complete reform.

In a procession which was formal and which was a mile long, were many soldiers of all arms, headed by a band. The procession marched to the royal palace and the Ministers wrote the Government hurriedly posted appeals for the populace to remain calm.

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PARSONS

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S STORIA

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Nov. 9.—The depression which was in Manitoba yesterday now covers Lake Superior.

With the commander-in-chief at the time of the interview were Major-General Maxime Weygand, his assistant; Vice-Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, first lord of the British Admiralty, and Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, American representative.

Fresh to strong south to west winds, occasional showers with fair intervals. Sunday—Fresh to strong northwest to west winds, a few light scattered showers, but generally fair and cooler.

