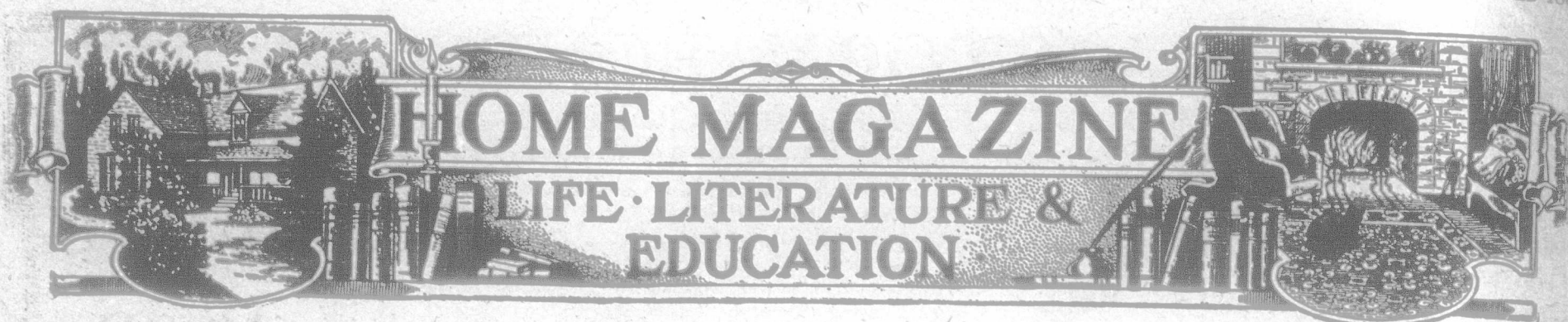


Four of the Famous Leaders Who Brought Victory to the Allies.



Foch.

Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies, the world's greatest strategist.



Haig.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies.



Currie.

General Currie, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadians.



Pershing.

General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies.

The World War at An End. The Kaiser Abdicated. Germany's Surrender. A People's Government in Former Autocratic Stronghold.

AS we write the civilized world is going mad with joy. One hour ago—at six o'clock in this country, at eleven in Europe—the Great War came to an end. At midnight the German representatives signed the armistice, and immediately the glorious news was flashed over the wires about the world. Then it became known that, at the General German Headquarters at Spa, in the presence of Von Hindenburg, at 9.30 o'clock on the morning of November 10th, the German Emperor signed his abdication the Crown Prince also renouncing his right to succession. Almost immediately afterwards the lead was followed by the abdication of the Duke of Brunswick, the Kaiser's son-in-law, on behalf of himself and his little son; the Duke of Wurtemberg; King Ludwig of Bavaria; and King Frederick August of Saxony.

At the next hour the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Von Hindenburg and others directly responsible for the War, afraid even of their own people, were flying for their lives into Holland.

For this wholesale deposition of autocracy was hastened, at the last moment, by a general revolt of the people of Germany, where a "People's Government" has been set up, with Herr Ebert, leader

of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, as Chancellor.

The Revolution was accomplished almost bloodlessly, and there is a possibility that, on the setting up of the Republic, Dr. Liebknecht, the noted Socialist who spent many months in prison for antagonizing the German Government, and who was but recently released, may be the first President. In the meantime, everywhere in Germany and on the ships of the fleet, where the revolt began on the warship "Kaiser", the red flag is flying and the soldiers have gone over to the people.

Three days before time of writing the most interesting sight ever seen in Europe met the eyes of the French soldiers stationed along the Chimay-Guise road. On that day, by order of Marshal Foch, all firing stopped along that historic way, and presently a small train of automobiles, with a trumpeter blowing, came in sight. The cars flew white flags. They carried the German delegation on their way to the Allied Headquarters to receive the terms of the Allied armistice from Marshal Foch, the delegation consisting of Mathias Erzberger, Secretary of State; Gen. von Winterfeld; Count Alfred von Oberndorff,

Gen. von Gruenell and Naval Captain von Salow. Without military guards the envoy proceeded, but a number of road-menders accompanied. At the French lines the road-menders were turned back, and the members of the delegation were blindfolded. Thus were they conducted to the presence of the great Generalissimo at the Allied Headquarters. There the terms of the armistice were read. The envoys demurred, and asked for permission to return to the German Headquarters with the terms, but this was refused, and they were required to remain for three days while a courier was despatched to Spa with the conditions of armistice. In the meantime revolution in Germany proceeded apace.

To the last moment the Allied armies pressed forward. The British had captured Conde and arrived at the doors of Maubeuge; the Canadians had pressed forward and taken Mons; the New Zealanders had distinguished themselves at Le Quesnoy; Gen. Gouraud's French army had taken Rethel and Gen. Debene's the town of Vervins; while the Americans, cutting the railway between Northern France and Metz, had captured Sedan, the city wrested from France

during the Franco-Prussian War. Nor were the armies in the East idle; for the Serbs had crossed the Danube River, and were joining with the Slavs who were setting up a Republic in Hungary.

November 11th, 1918 will forever stand as the greatest day in history. No wonder the world went wild with joy, even while it waited betimes with bated breath, for full news of the terms which Marshal Foch, speaking for the Allies, demanded.

Terms of the Armistice.

The terms of the Allies, as submitted by Marshal Foch, speaking for the Allies, are as follows:

PART ONE.

Military Clauses on the 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, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned