

# ARMISTICE TERMS RENDER GERMAN FORCES HELPLESS

Great Hun Military Machine Will Be Completely Destroyed.

Allies to Occupy All West of Rhine—Heavy Indemnity to Pay.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The principal features of the terms of the armistice which end the world war because they strip Germany of the power to renew it, are:

- 1.—Evacuation of all the invaded territories, including Alsace-Lorraine.
- 2.—Reparation for all damage done.
- 3.—Occupation by the allies of all the countries on the left bank of the Rhine.
- 4.—Handing over of the principal units of the German high seas' fleet.
- 5.—Surrender of enough war materials to practically disarm the German forces.
- 6.—Occupation by allied forces of strategic gateways to terms. These include Mayence-Metz, Coblenz and Cologne.

### COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Complete destruction of the German military machine, which brought on the war is provided for, and the way paved for preparation for the damage it wrought.

Germany must get out of Russia entirely and leave territory now occupied open to the allies. The map of Europe, during discussion of peace terms, will be restored to the lines of 1914. Germany must return the thousands of unfortunates she deported into slavery from France, Belgium and the other invaded countries; she must return the gold taken from Russia, Roumania and Belgium; she must make good for the property removed by her troops.

The treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which delivered Russia into Germany's hands, is to be abandoned; the "peace" dictated at Bucharest, which prostrated Roumania is likewise to be abandoned.

American and allied prisoners of war are to be repatriated without reciprocal actions; what German forces remain in East Africa are to surrender unconditionally.

Guns, airplanes and other engines of war numbered by the thousands are to be turned over to the associated Governments, with their accoutrements. No further destruction must be wrought by the retreating German hordes and vast supplies of coal, iron and other war-making materials in the territories they occupy must be handed over undamaged.

### TO RELIEVE GERMAN DISTRESS.

Germany is to pay for the maintenance of the troops the associated Governments will place at strategic points in the Rhine and to assure that her promise shall not be a scrap of paper. German merchant ships are to be handed over undamaged, that they may be put into the humane work of relieving the distress of her civil population, which the victorious allies will at once undertake in a spirit of mercy.

In the Black Sea, as well as in the Baltic, the tentacles of the German military machine are to be clipped by the surrender of forts and ships. Everywhere on all the fronts Germany is required to deliver her sword, while the American and allied troops take positions to enforce her agreement.

Everywhere the great military power which set out to conquer the world in a saturnalia of frightfulness, stands humbled before the crusaders for righteousness.

### PLENIPOTENTIARIES' MESSAGE.

The following message was sent by wireless by the German plenipotentiaries:

"To the German High Command, to be communicated to all authorities interested:

"Radio received. Armistice was signed at five o'clock in the morning, French time. It comes into force at 11 o'clock in the morning, French time. Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours, for the left bank of the Rhine besides the five days; therefore, 31 days in all. Modification of the text with that brought by (courier) Hellendorf will be transmitted by radio.

(Signed) "ERZBERGER."

### TEXT OF ARMISTICE TERMS.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The following is the text of the armistice terms as read by President Wilson to Congress this afternoon:

### I.—MILITARY CLAUSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

1.—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after their signature by the armistice.

2.—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg. No ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops who have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

### REPATRIATION.

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.

4.—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field), thirty thousand machine guns, three thousand and nine hundred bombers—firstly, D; seventy-three's and night bombing machines). The above is to be delivered in situ to the Allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

### EVACUATION OF RHINE BANK.

5.—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 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 of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometres from the east of stream from this parallel upon 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. (Here the President interrupted his reading to remark that there evidently had been an error in transmission, as the arithmetic was very

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## 2 IN 1

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bad. The further period of 11 days is in addition to the 14 days allowed for evacuation of invaded countries, making 25 days given the Germans to get entirely clear of the Rhineland. 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 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, highways, main roads, bridges, telegraph, telephone shall be in no way impaired.

7.—All civil and military personnel, except employed on them shall remain in the thousand locomotives, fifty thousand wagons and ten thousand motor cars in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated 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 in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barees 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 other devices 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 poisoning of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

9.—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States in all occupied territory. The supplies of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding 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 Aug. 1, 1914.

13.—Evacuation of 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 any other undertakings intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined before Aug. 1, 1914).

### II.—ABANDONMENT OF TREATIES.

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.

### III.—CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA.

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

### IV.—GENERAL CLAUSES.

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 III., paragraph 19, with the reservation that any future claims and demands



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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 reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

### V.—NAVAL CONDITIONS.

20.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

21.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22.—Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines), with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

### BOOTY IS SMALL.

Austrian Depots Contained Little but Food.

Rome, Nov. 11.—Reports of the amount of war material falling into the hands of the Italians in the recent operations, a semi-official note says, are exaggerated. Enemy depots found intact contain only food, consisting of mixed flour and great quantities of cabbage. Most of the food, it is added, would be needed to feed Austrian prisoners.

The note declares that the number of horses captured are about one-tenth of those stated in some reports, as the Central Powers were killing horses owing to the lack of cattle.

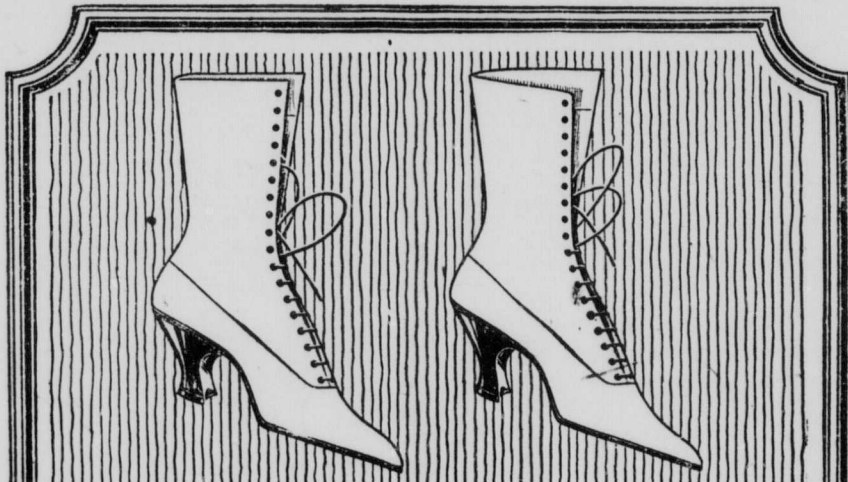
To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders, the medicinal par excellence, for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injuriously affected by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in effectiveness.

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