

GERMAN MILITARY POWER CRUSHED IN JUST FOUR MONTHS OF OFFENSIVE

WILLIAM'S MAD DESIRE TO RULE WORLD TERMINATES WITH DRAMATIC SWIFTNESS AND DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHS

Successful Revolution in Germany Has Changed the Allies' Problem ---It May Be Lot of Victors To Save Germany from Bolshevism.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following:

The German people, for a generation the obedient and submissive servants of their war lords, for more than four years their pliant instruments in ravaging the world, have spoken a new word, and the old Germany is gone. From the confused, sometimes conflicting and often delayed advices from Germany in the last two days it has now become apparent that William, emperor and king, has been stripped of his power. He is now plain William Hohenzollern, a fugitive in Holland. With his fall topples into ruin William's mad desire to rule the world.

For the Allies the problem has changed. The countries which fought Germany and her vassals for more than four years have emerged from it completely triumphant, but within the borders of the countries which menaced the peace of the whole world stalks revolt, famine and anarchy. The world's next task may be to restore order in the desolated central empires.

May Have To Save Germany.

It may be the lot of the forces who have successfully contested Germany's greed for power to save her from the fate she Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, whose ruin Germany wrought.

The German empire was the last of the great autocracies whose fall marks the real significance that in Russia, Austria-Hungary and finally in Germany irresponsible power gave way before the irresistible forces of democracy. Germany, holding on to the last, kept up the hopeless struggle until Field Marshal von Hindenburg's prophetic words, early in the war, came true. The side with the strongest nerves, said he, would win. It was the crumbling of the home front which made it impossible for Germany, notwithstanding her great armies in the field, to carry on any longer.

German Idea Crumbles.

The collapse of Germany brings the eclipse of the German idea of the state as opposed to the doctrine of individual rights, to which the nation clung with hardly a dissenting voice until recently. Under this regime there was developed a nation of which militarism was the embodiment, which murdered and plundered, heedless of the rights of the individual and made terrorism a matter of studied policy.

Four months ago today the German military power apparently was at its height. The unchecked forces of the enemy had battered their way through the French and British lines until Paris was in danger, and the British were fighting with their "backs to the wall" to prevent themselves from being forced to the sea. Late in July the world was thrilled with the news of an Allied counter-attack between the Aisne and the Marne. The Germans were hurled back along the whole sector, and since that day the victorious progress of the Allies has been maintained.

Turning of the Scale.

Various causes have been contributed to this reversal. The entrance of the United States into the struggle, with her vast resources of men and materials, is conceded by the Allies to have turned the scale. One of the most important effects of this country's act was the strengthening of an enormous extent of the wearied Allied nations and a corresponding deterioration of the German morale. Exhaustion of German raw material and years of semi-starvation assisted in the process of beating down the enemy to a submissive frame of mind.

It is also significant that the establishment of unquestioned Allied supremacy in the field almost synchronized with the unification of military control and the appointment of General, now Marshal, Foch to the post of supreme commander. Military commentators without exception lay stress on the importance of single leadership and the genius of Foch in stemming and finally turning the tide.

THE INDIVIDUAL HEROES.

Among the individual leaders, aside from Foch, whose names stand out most prominently, are Marshal Joffre, who saved France in her darkest days of the summer of 1914; Field Marshal Haig, the British commander; General Petain at the head of the French forces; General Diaz, who on the Italian front beat back last summer's great Austrian offensive and later tore the Austrian armies to pieces in a few weeks, and General Pershing.

It was late in June, 1914, that the world was stirred by the murder in Sarajevo, Bosnia, of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir-apparent, and his wife, Austria, backed by Germany, accused Serbia of instigation of the crime, and made demands which Serbia accepted in part. Austria would not agree to arbitrate the demands not accepted by Serbia, and the foreign offices in London, Paris and Petrograd failed to avert Austria from her course.

BEGUN JULY 27, 1914.

Austria-Hungary began hostilities on July 27, 1914, by attacking Serbia, and within a week Germany had joined her, while France, Britain and Russia had thrown their forces against Germany and Austria. As the war went on the number of nations involved increased until the conflict became the greatest in the history of the world. Declaring war on France, Germany on August 1, 1914, threw her armies toward France by way of Belgium. Fighting for the maintenance of their neutrality, the Belgians checked the oncoming hordes for a time, but within two months the Prussian armies were within a few miles of Paris, from which the French Government had fled.

One of the vital moments of the war had arrived. In a battle of dramatic changes the enemy hordes were thrown back to north of the Marne.

Turkey soon entered the war on the side of Germany, and Italy joined the Allies. Bulgaria came in with Germany, and Serbia and Montenegro were overrun.

UNCLE SAM COMES IN.

On April 6, 1917, the United States, unable to force Germany by peaceful means to conduct her ruthless submarine warfare in keeping with international law, threw her forces into the struggle.

At that time the Imperial Government of Russia had been overthrown, and a provisional democratic government instituted. In Italy the armies of King Victor Emmanuel were driving back the Austrians in the Trentino and on the Isonzo. In France, the French and British were hammering at the German lines with little apparent result.

The autumn of 1917 witnessed the defeat of the Italian armies and their retreat to the Piave line. Almost simultaneously American troops appeared on the western front for the first time, while the French and British armies were holding positions of strategic importance from the North Sea to Switzerland. During the winter of 1917-18 American aid became more effective, and Russia dropped out because of Bolshevik coup.

GERMANY'S VAIN BOAST.

Germany, at the beginning of 1918, announced her purpose to end the war by an offensive in France. It was her last mighty effort, and for weeks the world wondered when the enemy hordes would be stopped. The turn in the fighting came on July 18, when Marshal Foch launched the Americans and French in an attack. Since that fateful day for Germany, the Allied armies on all fronts have met with continued success.

Germany's ultimate defeat became more certain as the summer advanced. The first break in the ranks of the central powers came with the defection of Bulgaria late in September. Turkey signed an armistice the last of October, and Austria-Hungary tendered the white flag to Italy on November 4. When hostilities ceased on the eastern fronts Germany attempted to bring about a negotiated peace, but how great was her failure is shown by the fact that her emissaries are now at Marshal Foch's headquarters for the last scene of the great world tragedy.

RED FLAG IS NOW WAVING FROM GERMAN ROYAL PALACE

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Dr. Liebknecht, the noted Socialist, who spent many months in prison for antagonizing the German Government, and who was recently released, has issued the following announcement at Berlin to the workmen and soldiers' council:

"The presidency of the police, as well as the chief command, is in your hands. Our comrades will be released."

The red banner has been hoisted on the royal palace and the red flag is waving from the Brandenburg gate. Among those killed fighting at the Cossacker barracks was one of the workmen's leaders, known as "Comrade" Habersoth.

EX-KAISER MAY BE EXTRADITED AND PUNISHED

Ex-President Taft Says Holland Would Probably Give Him Up.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—International law in the form of extradition treaties still may be invoked to punish William Hohenzollern, ex-king of Germany, for his crimes. If Holland will surrender him, former President Taft said tonight, when he came here to open the United States work campaign tomorrow. As to the status of Hohenzollern, the former president said:

"As long as there are extradition treaties in force between Holland and the chief nations among the Allies, she may be asked to give him up for punishment, and would probably do so, but that is for Holland to decide."

BOLSHEVIKI HAND IS SUSPECTED AS BIG FACTOR IN REVOLT

Russian Prisoners Prominent in Movement.

RED FLAG PROMINENT

The Cologne Garrison Sides With Workmen's Council.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—How far the ex-king of the Russian Bolsheviks influenced the German upheaval is an interesting question. Some German newspapers as late as Friday declared the movement as Bolshevik.

Red flags figured frequently in the rising, and on Chancellor Ebert's motor floats the national emblem. The shouter-cries were torn from the uniforms of officers in numerous cities, and even the soldiers' insignia were stripped from them. Russian prisoners played a part in the demonstrations in two or three towns.

Among the latest towns to come under the control of the workmen's and soldiers' council are Aix Capelle, Nuremberg, Mannheim, Gladbach, and Muenster. A general strike has been proclaimed in Nuremberg and Mannheim.

Order has been restored at Hamburg, where the police have been permitted to resume their duties under the direction of the workmen's and soldiers' council, and places of amusement have been reopened.

At Cologne the whole garrison sided with the workmen's council, whose program included, according to the Cologne Gazette, the abolition of all German dynasties, the annulment of war loans, with special consideration for the subscriptions from the poorer classes, the liberation of all political prisoners, and the abolition of saluting.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung and Vorwaerts confirm the fact that the Imperial Government of Russia had been overthrown, and a provisional democratic government instituted. In Italy the armies of King Victor Emmanuel were driving back the Austrians in the Trentino and on the Isonzo. In France, the French and British were hammering at the German lines with little apparent result.

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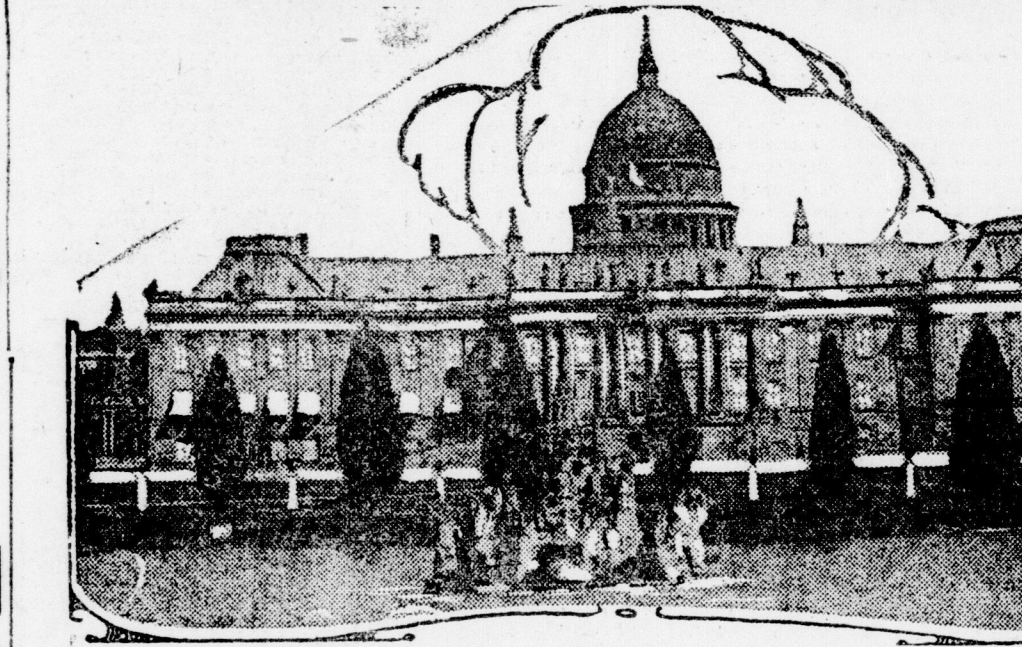
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SEIZED BY GERMAN REVOLUTIONISTS



Crown Prince's Palace, one of Berlin's finest structures, now in the hands of revolutionists, who occupied the City of Berlin on Thursday afternoon, and seized the building after a fight with Imperial Guards.

GERMAN ENVOYS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO ACCEPT ARMISTICE VIA WIRELESS

This Is Generally Assumed at Washington—Order May Have Been Sent by New Government at Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There was no information as to the circumstances under which the armistice was signed, but since the German courier did not reach German military headquarters until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, French time, it was generally assumed here that the German envoys within the French lines had been instructed by wireless to sign the terms.

Forty-seven hours had been required for the courier to reach German headquarters and unquestionably several hours were necessary for the examination of the terms and a decision. It was regarded as possible, however, that the decision may have been made at Berlin and instructions transmitted from there by the new German Government.

GERMANY FINISHED; FALLS INTO RUIN, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Once Great Empire a Wreck Within and Without, Declares British Premier—Issue Ended, No Matter What Is Reply to Armistice Terms.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—British Wireless Service—Premier Lloyd George said today to you this evening as to the result of the armistice negotiations. He said that, it does not matter.

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DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK



The duke is reported to have abdicated along with Kaiser Wilhelm.

The reigning Duke of Brunswick whose abdication is announced in a telegram from Brunswick by way of Berlin, is Ernest Augustus, a son of the Duke of Cumberland. On May 24, 1913, he married Princess Victoria Louisa, the only daughter of Emperor William. They have three sons, the eldest, Ernest Augustus, whose right to the throne also has been renounced, being born March 18, 1914.

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FREDERICH EBERT, CHANCELLOR, FORMS PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT TO "QUICKLY" EFFECT PEACE

ZURICH, Switz., Nov. 10.—Because of the troubles in the interior of Germany Prince Maximilian of Baden and all the bourgeois ministers have resigned, says a dispatch from Berlin. Friedrich Ebert, the German Socialist leader, has been definitely recognized as chancellor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office yesterday as chancellor, issued a program announcing that the new Government of Berlin had taken charge of business to prevent civil war and famine in a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany.

The text of the decree and the manifesto were sent out by the German wireless station at Naun, and picked up today by naval radio stations in this country. In making them public the state department said it would not vouch for the accuracy of the facts presented.

The publication said:

"New Government has taken charge of business in order to preserve German people from civil war and famine, and to order the country to a state of self-determination. This task I can only accomplish if all authorities in all civil offices in towns in landed districts lead to it helpful hands."

"I know it will be hard for many to co-operate with new men who may have to lead business of the empire. But I apply to their love for our people. If they will do so, we will do so."

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REVOLUTION CARRIES CITIES, PROVINCES

LONDON, Nov. 10, 11:25 a.m.—Schleswig-Holstein, the Prussian province which formerly belonged to Denmark, is to be proclaimed an independent republic, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The largest city in Saxony, Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg, and Cologne and Frankfurt, have joined the revolution, according to reports from the Danish frontier, telegraphed here by the Copenhagen Press and the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The soldiers' councils at Stuttgart, Cologne and Frankfurt have decided to proclaim a republic.

A train filled with soldiers has been sent from Bremen for the purpose of persuading other towns to join the revolution, says a dispatch from the Danish frontier, telegraphed here by the Copenhagen Press and the Exchange Telegraph Company.

MAKING CLEAN SWEEP. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—The railway stations in the industrial districts of Germany from Dortmund to Duisburg have been occupied by the soldiers' councils, according to a dispatch from Essen. There were no disorders.

These cities, however, are not so far in the hands of the mutineers, the statement adds. At Magdeburg the mutineers resisted.

MEETING SOME RESISTANCE. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Rebellions have occurred in Cologne, Bonn, Brunswick and Magdeburg, according to the official announcement at Berlin. The Schlesien is pre-treaded in the hands of the mutineers, the statement adds. At Magdeburg the mutineers resisted.

ONLY ONE PORT IS OPEN TO LOYALISTS

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Six more cruisers flying the red flag arrived at Hamburg last night, says a Wolff news agency dispatch received here. The city of Hamburg generally is quiet.

MINE FIELDS UNGUARDED. COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Nov. 9.—(By the Associated Press).—German guard vessels in the mine fields off the great belt and Kiel have left their stations. The crews forbade the officers to leave vessels and then hoisted the red flag.

PORTS BARRED TO "LOYALISTS." COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—The Schlesien is pre-treaded in the hands of the mutineers, the statement adds. At Magdeburg the mutineers resisted.

COMMANDERS ARE SHOT. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—The town of Essen, where the mutineers have been shot and killed while resisting arrest, according to a dispatch from that place to the Cologne Volks Zeitung.

LOW-GRADE COTTON TO BE MORE COMMONLY USED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A special British mission is now in conference with the committee on cotton distribution here devising means of bringing about a broader utilization of cotton of the lower grades by British spinners.

CHARIE CHAPLIN WEBS. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8.—Charles S. Chaplin, motion picture comedian, was married here on October 23 to Miss Mildred L. Harris of Los Angeles. The marriage has been kept secret at the urgent request of the groom.

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