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BLOODSHED COMES TO END Armistice Signed Between Allies and Germany

Kaiser And Crown Prince Abdicate And Flee To Holland

Definite Peace Negotiations To Begin Soon.

Peace is in sight at last! This joyous thought flashed through every soul, as the telegraph spread the happy news throughout the world on Monday morning that the armistice had been signed at Marshal Foch's headquarters and that the bloodshed which had lasted for 224 weeks would finally end on that morning at 11 o'clock according to Paris time (4 a. m. our time).

Kaiser Wilhelm and the Crown Prince had resigned both the imperial throne of Germany and the royal throne of Prussia on Saturday and fled to Holland, where they arrived on Sunday. Prince Max of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, had handed over the regency of Germany to the Socialist leader Friedrich Ebert, who formed a temporary Cabinet consisting of several members of the majority parties and Socialists. Ebert has issued a proclamation in very moderate terms, from which it appears that he intends to bring the constitutional changes in Germany to a peaceful and sensible conclusion without resorting to such violent means as those taken in Russia.

Undoubtedly the great Peace Conference will shortly be able to assemble in order to regulate all the momentous questions which await their solution now that the bloodshed has ended. It will be no easy matter to regulate all these questions on account of the numerous and in many instances conflicting interests of the thirty or more countries involved. Surely, the assistance of the Divine Spirit will be necessary to solve all these questions in a fair and just manner, so as to remove the seeds of future dissensions and wars.

A very disquieting feature of the situation is indicated by press dispatches coming from Copenhagen and Amsterdam, from which it appears that Red Socialism or Bolshevism is becoming rampant in the navy, in the large cities and in the industrial districts of Germany. These reports may be sensationally exaggerated, but the example of Russia shows that a real danger from this source may exist. It is to be sincerely hoped that all the orderly elements of Germany may stand solidly behind the new provisional government to resist such a danger. A "Red Terror" conflagration in Germany would certainly constitute a great danger for France, England and Italy also, and it might well be that allied troops may have to be ordered into Germany to fight down this menace which might otherwise endanger the whole civilized world.

PARIS, Nov. 4. — The first French army, attacking in conjunction with the British on the Sambre-Oise Canal, has captured several important villages and advanced nearly two miles, the war office announced tonight. Three thousand prisoners and fifty cannon were taken.

LONDON, Nov. 4. — Breaking deeply into the enemy positions on a 30-mile front today, the British captured more than 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns, Marshal Haig reports tonight. The line of the Sambre Canal was stormed and the British made an advance of more than three miles beyond it to the east.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4. — A dispatch received from Prague says the German consular-general there called upon the leaders of the national committee and announced that Germany recognized the independence of the Czechoslovak state.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — Three hundred thousand Austrian prisoners and not less than 5,000 guns have been captured by the victorious Italians before the armistice went into effect at three o'clock this afternoon, said an official dispatch tonight from Rome. This included all captures since the offensive began Oct. 24.

LONDON, Nov. 5. — The British armies in the sector between the Sambre and the Scheldt have defeated in the battle which began Monday, twenty-five German divisions, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight. In addition to capturing many more villages today, the British have pressed through the great Mormal forest.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 5. — The government today took possession of 84 German ships interned in Chilean ports. This action was taken to prevent the crews from sinking the vessels after having destroyed vital parts of the machinery.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — Preparations are being made for the transfer of British and French troops to occupy the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, says the Evening News today.

PARIS, Nov. 6. — The operations by the French today netted one of the greatest advances yet made, measuring more than six miles at various points. The important towns of Vervine, Mont Cornet and Rethel were occupied and progress was made far beyond these places, the war office announces tonight.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6. — An official report from Berlin says: "The Russian diplomatic representatives will leave Berlin early today by special train for Russia."

The discovery of Russian revolutionary propaganda pamphlets, printed in German, in the baggage of the courier of the Russian embassy at Berlin, is probably the cause of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Germany and the Russian Soviet government.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — The British are continuing their advance to the east of Mormal Forest, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight, and have occupied numerous villages and the important railway junction of Aulnoye.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — Speaking in the house of commons today, Right Hon. T. J. McNamara, secretary to the admiralty, stated that 8,946,000 tons of British merchant ships had been lost during the war up to Sept. 30, last by enemy action. Of this number 5,443,000 tons had been replaced by new construction and by the purchase of ships abroad and the utilisation of captured enemy ships.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — Mutinous German sailors at Kiel have seized the battleships Kaiser and Schleswig-Holstein and refused to return to their duties until a treaty of peace with the Allies is signed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — American troops entered the historic French city Sedan at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, General Pershing reported this morning. All that portion of the city west of the river was occupied.

PARIS, Nov. 7. — With ever-increasing speed, the French troops are forcing the Germans back north of the Aisne, and on all the rest of the front, which the French are fighting over, according to war office announcement tonight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — Just before midnight the American government was informed by cable from Paris that the German armistice envoys had approached the French lines and were due to arrive for their meeting with Marshal Foch between 8 and 10 o'clock tonight, Paris time.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7. — False reports that Germany had accepted the terms of the armistice and that fighting had ended, threw the country into a delirium today and turned out to be the greatest hoax of recent years. Official assurance that the report was false failed to check the almost riotous demonstrations which swept over many American cities.

BERNE, Nov. 7. — The German Field Marshal Mackensen, on requesting permission for his army to pass through Hungary

from the Balkans to Germany, was informed by the Hungarian government that the request would be granted on the condition that the troops lay down arms on entering Hungarian soil. The arms are to be forwarded to Germany later.

LONDON, Nov. 8. — Prince Maximilian of Baden, Imperial German Chancellor, has resigned, according to a German wireless dispatch picked up here tonight. The wireless says that Prince Maximilian tendered his resignation in view of the parliamentary situation, but that acceptance of it is still outstanding.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. — The question of whether Germany will surrender immediately or wait to be crushed between the advancing Allied and American armies on the west front and revolution at home, rested tonight with an extraordinary conference at German headquarters. Marshal Foch has given until 11 o'clock Monday morning, Paris time, for the answer. At the conference the Kaiser is reported to be present.

LONDON, Nov. 8. — The capture of the important towns of Avesnes and the occupation of the western portion of Tournai are reported in Field Marshal Haig's dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 8. — Two hundred thousand prisoners were taken by the British on the western front from January 1 to November 5, inclusive, according to official announcement made in the house of commons last night. In the same period the French captured 140,000, the Americans 50,000 and the Belgians 15,000.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 8. — The latest figures on Australia's casualties show that the dead number 58,890 and the wounded 158,199. The significance of these figures will be realized when it is remembered that the whole population of Australia is only five millions.

LONDON, Nov. 9. — A German wireless message received in London Nov. 9, states: "The German imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, has issued the following decree: 'The kaiser and king has decided to renounce the throne. The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the kaiser, the renouncing by the crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia and the setting up of a regency have been settled. For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as imperial chancellor, and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German national assembly, which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the empire. Berlin, Nov. 9, 1918. (Signed) The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden.'"

LONDON, Nov. 9. — Both the former German emperor and his eldest son, Frederick William, crossed the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to advices from The Hague.

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LONDON, Nov. 10. — In the new German government there will be majority parties namely Erzberger, Gothein, and Richt-

hofen, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the exchange telegraph company. The other posts will be occupied by socialists and independents.

BERNE, Nov. 10. — In his address to the people, the new German chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, says: "Citizens: The ex-chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, in agreement with all secretaries of state, has handed over to me the task of liquidating his affairs as chancellor. I am on the point of forming a new government in accordance with the various parties and will keep public opinion freely informed of the course of events. The new government will be a government of the people. It must make every effort to secure in the quickest possible time peace for the German people and consolidate the liberty which they have won. The new government has taken charge of the administration to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and to accomplish their legitimate claim to autonomy. The government can solve this problem only if all the officials in town and country will help. I know it will be difficult for some to work with the new men who have taken charge of the empire, but I appeal to their love of the people. Lack of organisation would, in this heavy time, mean anarchy in Germany and the surrender of the country to tremendous misery. Therefore help your native country with timeless, indefatigable work for the future. Every one at his post. I demand every one's support in the hard task awaiting us. You know how seriously the war has menaced the provisioning of the people, which is the first condition of the people's existence. The poorest will suffer the most and the industrial workers will be affected hardest. All who illicitly lay hands on food supplies or other supplies of prime necessity or the means of transport necessary for their distribution will be guilty to the highest degree towards the community. I ask you immediately to leave the streets and remain orderly and calm."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — The world war will end this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington, 11 o'clock Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives. This announcement was made by the state department at 2.50 this morning. This announcement was made verbally by an official of the state department in this form: "The armistice has been signed; it was signed at five o'clock a. m., Paris time (midnight Washington time), and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time (six o'clock Washington time)."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — President Wilson will read the terms of the armistice with Germany before a joint session of congress today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — President Wilson published the

German armistice agreement in Congress to-day. It is similar to the conditions made for Austria and contains 35 points. It makes it impossible for Germany to again enter this war. Germany must hand over 5000 Cannons, 30,000 Machine guns, 3000 Mine throwers and 2000 aeroplanes. All occupied territory must be evacuated, as also the German territory west of the Rhine. The Allies will occupy Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne together with bridgeheads 30 Kilometers in radius on the east side of the Rhine. 160 submarines, 50 destroyers, 6 battle cruisers, 10 battleships; 8 light cruisers and other ships must be handed over to the allies. 5000 locomotives, 50,000 railway cars, and 10,000 motor lorries and the full equipment for the railways of Alsace-Lorraine must be handed over to the allies. The treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest must be cancelled and free access to the territories east of Germany given to the allies. The armistice is to be for 30 days, but may be prolonged.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11. — Fieldmarshal Hindenburg and Crown Prince Rupprecht are still at their posts and adhere to the new German government.

LONDON, Nov. 12. — A Copenhagen dispatch says that Emperor Charles of Austria has abdicated. The report is not confirmed.

The Influenza Situation

During the past week the situation has improved in general, although it is not yet certain whether the improvement is only temporary and due to the fine weather which has prevailed nearly everywhere. The number of new cases is decreasing in the cities, but the death rate in proportion to the number of cases is growing, which indicates that complications are, on the increase proportionately. Following is a resume of the reports from the principal cities dated Nov. 8:

Regina: Decided improvement, only three deaths having occurred in the last 24 hours; Saskatoon: New cases greatly decreasing, 6 deaths during 24 hours; Calgary: 25 new cases in city and 4 taken off trains, 2 deaths; Edmonton: New cases decreasing, 13 deaths in 24 hours; Winnipeg: Total cases so far 5,405, total deaths 217, 112 new cases in 24 hours with 28 deaths, 100 new cases in rest of province in last 24 hours; Toronto: Only 38 deaths in 24 hours compared with 150 when disease was at its height; Ottawa: 33 new cases in 24 hours with only two deaths. Churches and public places will be reopened Monday; Brockville, Ont.: Public places reopened; Montreal: 53 new cases with 24 deaths, Churches reopen Sunday, 17,179 cases in city to date with 1937 deaths; for the province total cases to date were 211,402 with 4,127 deaths; Halifax: New cases again increasing, being 37 in last 24 hours with 2 deaths; whole province had 409 deaths so far.