Morning World-Herald.

THE WEATHER
Nebraska—Fair and warmer.

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WAR ENDS THIS MORNING AS GERMANY SIGNS CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE

WORKINGMEN AND SOLDIERS' RULERS IN ENEMY CAPITAL

Ebert, New Chancellor, as Revolutionaries Become Masters of Germany.

SEIZE PALACE OF THE CROWN PRINCE

Peoples' Government Set Up in Many Other Parts of the Empire.

By the Associated Press.

London, Nov. 10.—Peoples' governments have been established in the greater part of Berlin and in other cities of the kingdom and empire. Leipsic, Stuttgart, Cologne, Essen and Frankfort have joined the revolution.

In Berlin there has been some fighting between the revolutionists and reactionaries in which several persons were killed or wounded. The palace of the crown prince has been taken over by the revolutionists. "Long live the republic" and "The Marseillaise" have been heard in the streets of Berlin.

Ebert is Chancellor.

Fredrick Ebert, the socalist leader, has been appointed imperial chancellor and has issued a proclamation saying that it is his purpose to form a people's government which will endeavor to bring about a speedy peace.

Severe fighting took place in Berlin between 6 and 8 o'clock last night and a violent cannonade was heard from the heart of the city. The revolution is in full swing in Berlin and the Red forces occupy the greater part of the German capital, according to a Copenhagen dispatch of the Exchange Telegraph company, quoting Berlin advices sent from there at 3 o'clock this morning.

Many persons were killed and wounded before the officers surrendered. The Red forces are in control and have restored order. Strong guards are marching through the streets.

Reds Shell Building.

When revolutinary soldiers attempted to enter a building in which they supposed a number of officers were concealed, shots were fired from the windows. The Reds then began shelling the building.

When the cannonade began the people through the Reichsbank was being bombarded and thousands rushed to the square in front of the crown prince's palace. It was later determined that other buildings were under fire.

Great Rejoicing in Berlin.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—It is officially announced from Berlin that the war ministry has placed itself at the disposal of Fredrick Ebert, the socialist leader, whose appointment as imperial chancellor was forecast yesterday by the decree of Prince Maximilian. This action was for the purpose of assuring the provisioning of the army and assisting in the solution of demobilization problems.

News of Emperor William's abdication was received on Sturday afternoon at Berlin with general rejoicing which was tempered by the fear that it had come too late.

According to frontier messages, Princess Heinrich, wife of the grandson of Ludwig III, was wounded in the arm when fired on as she was fleeing from Munich. She and her husband now are hiding in southern Bavaria with Princess Adalbert, wife of Emperor William's third son.

Council Declare a Strike.

Berlin—The semi-official Telegraph Bureau, working under the control of the workmen's and soldiers' council, issued the following report:

"This morning at 9 o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial

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UNITED WAR DRIVE IS BIG THING THIS WEEK

First State to Fill Quota Gets Hut Named on Front Line.

Nebraska Is Concentrating on This and Aims to Go Over at Once.

After months of preparation and foundation work, 1,000 Omaha men and 1,500 Omaha women today start asking subscriptions to the great united war work fund which opens today.

Half a million dollars of the fund have been reserved for the people of Omaha to take care of and those in charge of the drive are confident that that figure will be promptly met by the citizens of this city.

"Not even the cessation of hostilities will be allowed to slacken the campaign even in the slightest degree," was the word sent out Sunday afternoon following a meeting of the directors of the campaign. The 2,500 workers have been given this information and have been told to redouble their efforts to secure subscriptions in order that the first day's work may yield the mark anticipated by the directors.

The first ten states to report their quotas fully subscribed will have "huts" on the front line named after them. And the committee intends that "Nebraska" shall be the name of the first one carried across the Rhine.

Small Subscriptions Wanted.

The committee knows fairly well what to expect from the big business concerns, as active work among the larger business houses has been carried on for the last two weeks. It is to secure the smaller subscriptions that today's drive is being waged.

"Two day's pay from every worker in Omaha," is the slogan adopted. The men will confine their work to the business blocks down town, while the women are making a house-to-house canvass under the general direction of Mrs. Luther Drake, chairman of the local women's committee.

The big drive has been under preparation since last May, when President Wilson suggested that instead of having a separate drive for each of the seven big war relief organizations, one big campaign be waged and the returns prorated among these organizations. The suggestion was adopted and this week the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. of C., Jewish Welfare board, War Work Community service, American Library association and Salvation Army, are asking America to subscribe $250,000,000 for their work among the soldiers for next year.

Urged in the Churches.

Yesterday was the last day of preparation, and practically every minister in Omaha told his congregation something about the drive and the necessity that the quota be quickly subscribed. In the afternoon union consecration services were held at four churches to still further impress upon the people the necessity for action.

There will be no hourly reports issued on the progress of the cam-

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THE WEATHER

Sunday's official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding period of the past three years:

	1918	1917	1916	1915
Max. temperature	52	64	51	71
Min. temperature	33	46	33	46
Mean temperature	42	50	42	58
Precipitation	0	.06	0	1.38

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1, and compared with the past two years:

Nor. for the day	40 degrees
Excess for the day	2 degrees
Total ex. since Mar. 1, 1918	848 degrees
Normal precipitation	.04 inches
Def. for the day	.04 inches
Tot. pre. since Mar. 1, 1918	16.57 inches
Def. since Mar. 1, 1918	10.80 inches
Def. for cor. period in 1917	.617 inches
Def. for cor. period in 1916	12.18 inches

Hourly Temperatures.

5 a. m.	34	1 p. m.	50
6 a. m.	33	2 p. m.	52
7 a. m.	34	3 p. m.	52
8 a. m.	36	4 p. m.	52
9 a. m.	38	5 p. m.	51
10 a. m.	41	6 p. m.	48
11 a. m.	45	7 p. m.	47
12 noon	48		

TWO YANK ARMIES ADVANCE ON FRONT OF SEVENTY MILES

Capture Stenay and Important Points in Meuse-Moselle Offensive.

BRUSSELS IN RANGE OF THE BRITISH GUNS

Haig's Forces Advance Beyond the Franco-Belgian Frontier Line.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—General Pershing's communique for this evening says that a series of local operations by the first and second armies between the Meuse and Moselle resulted in considerable gains of ground today. Six villages were captured and the Bois Dommartin cleared.

With the American Forces on the Meuse Front, Nov. 10.—The first and second American armies, in their attacks today extending along the Moselle and the Meuse, advanced on a front of approximately 115 kilometers.

French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points.

The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Grimaucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine.

Huns Fight Desperately.

Aroused by repeated German raids and local attacks during the last few nights west of the Moselle, the second American army in its initial attack cracked down on the Germans early this morning with artillery preparation, lasting several hours.

Then infantry forged ahead, advancing at places for more than three miles. The Germans fought desperately, using their machine guns, but were forced to give ground almost everywhere along the entire front. Stenay, around which the Americans had been held up for a week, was stormed and taken in hard fighting.

The second American army took the villages of St. Hillaire and Marchville.

In Gun Range of Brussels.

London, Nov. 10.—Field Marshal Haig's forces are closely following up the retreating Germans along the entire front in Flanders. The official statement issued today by the war office announces that the British troops have occupied the Faubourgh-Berthimont, on the southern outskirts of Mons, Belgium.

There are many indications that the Germans do not intend to make a protracted stand this side of Brussels and Charleroi.

The British have crossed the Franco-Belgian front south of the Sambre river. They have advanced four miles east of Renaix, bringing them within gunfire of Brussels.

French Pursue Enemy.

Large quantities of supplies, including much rolling stock, have fallen into the hands of the British.

The French are still in pursuit of the enemy, but before them German retreat seems to be somewhat disorderly. The enemy is abandoning guns and supplies of all descriptions, and in some instances entire railroad trains have been left behind.

All the enemy's lines of communication now have been captured, except the road leading northward from Mezieres.

FRENCH GENERAL MAKES HIS ENTRY INTO SEDAN

With the American Army in France, Nov. 10.—General Gouraud made his official entry into Sedan at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"Big Noise" Will Be Heard Tonight if Huns Sign Up

The "big noise" in Omaha's peace celebration in case the Germans sign the articles of the armistice offered by the allies is to be a monster funeral procession. The kaiser and his satellites will have the place of honor, with the kaiser occupying the casket. The parade will form at Tenth and Farnam streets at 8 o'clock.

At a meeting of the war activities committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon plans were made for a parade with noise and fireworks as the main feature. Gus Renze, the Ak-Sar-Ben artificer has been inducted into the service and will use his ingenuity in making the occassion a success.

The procession will march to the court house, where a big funeral pyre will be lighted and the body of the kaiser cremated.

The committee did not state what would be done with the satellites.

This celebration is separate to the one planned for earlier in the evening.

HITCHCOCK, MASARYK WILL BE HONOR GUESTS

Nebraska Solon and Czecho-Slovak Leader to Speak at Important Functions.

To Discuss Phases of International Situation—As to the Weaker Nations.

World-Herald Washington Bureau, 3901 Illinois Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.

Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and Dr. Masaryk, probable head of the new Czecho-Slovak nation when it is formed, are to be the honor guests of two important functions in New York City next Saturday.

The first will be a luncheon at the Lotus club and the second will be dinner at the Lawyers' club in the evening. At both affairs the honor guests will discuss phases of our international situation, particularly our treatment of the weaker nations of the world.

On the reception committee for the Nebraska senator and the well known European leader will be former Justice Charles E. Hughes and former Judge Alton Parker, both of whom have been candidates of their parties for the presidency of the United States. Other prominent New York men will assist them.

These announcements were made here today by R. J. Caldwell of New York City, who is head of the committee on arrangements. He says great preparations are being made and that especial interest attaches to the affairs because this will be the last appearance of Dr. Masaryk on this side of the water for some time. He will return to his native land early next week to assume charge of important negotiations along peace lines.

Among those who will sit at the table with the principal guests will be Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, former Attorney General George Wickersham, former Ambassador Gerard, George Creel, Frank Vanderlip, former Chairman Wilcox of the republican national committee and the ministers and ambassadors of several of the nations of the world.

Poland Republic, Says Cracow Wire

Amsterdam, Saturday, Nov. 9.—A message from Cracow announces the formation of a Polish republic under the presidency of Deputy Daszynski.

Comrade Carl in Charge of the Wolff Bureau

Berlin (via London), Nov. 10.—An official communication issued today says the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, has been placed under control of "Comrade William Karle."

No records showing who William Karle is are available.

Twenty-Eight Killed at Kiel.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—Up to Friday night the number of persons killed at Kiel was 28, according to information received here. The majority of these were officers.

Albert Ballin of Hamburg Steamer Line Succumbs

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—Albert Ballin, general director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Co., died suddenly Saturday, according to an announcement made in Berlin.

MIDWESTERN STATES SOLIDLY REPUBLICAN

Nebraska Is Completely Surrounded by States Where G. O. P. Ticket Carries.

Winners Gleefully Predict Big Vote for Presidential Candidate in 1920.

World-Herald Washington Bureau, 3901 Illinois Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.

Here is some consolation for those democrats who were disappointed over the results of the late lamented election:

Ever state bordering on Nebraska went republican.

Four of the five United States senators gained by the republicans came from the middle western group of ten states of which Nebraska is one.

Thirteen of the thirty-two congressmen gained by the republicans came from the same group of states.

Apparently the middle west, the agricultural section of the country, felt that its duty this year was to turn over to the republicans.

In the ten states mentioned, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado, there will be in the new congress, beginning March 4, a total of five democratic senators and fifteen republicans.

In the same states there will be nineteen congressben of the democratic hue and seventy congressmen who affiliate with the republican party.

Republicans are full of glee at the results in this group of states. They are already counting on having 109 votes out of the group for their presidential candidate in 1920, no matter who he may be.

ALL ABOARD U. S. SHIP SAETIA SAVED

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Eighty-one men who were aboard the American steamer Saetia, which sank yesterday morning off Ocean City, Maryland, after an explosion, have been safely landed. In making this announcement tonight the navy department said this accounted for "apparently all" of those aboard.

BAVARIAN PRINCESS WOUNDED IN ARM

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—According to a frontier message Princess Heinrich, wife of the grandson of Ludwig III of Bavaria, was wounded in the arm when fired upon as she was fleeing from Munich. She and her husband are now hiding in southern Bavaria with Princess Adelheid, wife of Prince Adalbert, Emperor William's third son.

FORMER EMPEROR AND CROWN PRINCE HIDE IN HOLLAND

Von Hindenburg and Whole Staff of Tyrant Cross Dutch Frontier.

PARTY PROCEEDING TO MIDDACHTEN CASTLE

Ex-Kaiser Smokes Cigarets, Alights at Frontier and Faces Platform.

By the Associated Press.

London, Nov. 10.—Both the former German emperor and his eldest son, Frederick William, crossed the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to advices from The Hague.

The former German emperor's party, which is believed to include Field Marshal von Hindenburg, arrived at Eysden, on the Dutch frontier, at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to the Daily Mail advices.

Practically the whole German general staff accompanied the former emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. The automobiles were bristling with rifles and all the fugitives were armed.

Kaiser Smokes Cigarette.

The ex-kaiser was in uniform. He alighted at the Eysden station and paced the platform, smoking a cigarette.

Chatting with members of the staff, the former emperor, the correspondent says, did not look in the least distressed. A few minutes later an imperial train, including restaurant and sleeping cars, ran into the station. Only servants were aboard.

Eysden lies about midway between Liege and Maastricht, on the Dutch border.

The revolution in progress throughout Germany, although seemingly a peaceable one, probably threw fear into the hearts of the former kaiser and the crown prince.

Wilhelm II, reigning king of the monarchy of Wurttemberg, is declared to have abdicated Friday night and reports have it that the grand duke of Hesse, ruler of the grand duchy of Hesse, has decreed the formation of a council of state to take over the government there. Every dynasty in Germany is to be suppressed and all the princes exiled, according to Swiss advices.

Refuge of Kaiser.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—William Hohenzollern arrived this morning in Holland and is proceeding to Middachten Castle in the town of De Steg, according to a dispatch received by the American army general staff from the Hague based on press reports in the Netherlands capital.

The despatch dated today, said:

"Press reports state that the kaiser arrived this morning at Maastricht, Holland, and is proceeding to Middachten Castle in the town of De Steg, near Utrecht."

Belongs to Bentinck.

De Steg is on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine river about forty miles east of Utrecht and twelve miles from the German border. The chateau Middachten, to which the former emperor is reported to be proceeding, belongs to Count William Frederick Charles Henry von Bentinck.

He is a member of the Prussian guards and before the war was attached to the German embassy in London and a member of the English Turf and Royal Automobile clubs. He is 38 years old. He belongs to the famous Anglo-Dutch-German house of Bentinck, the continental branch of the family of the Duke of Portland.

Italian King to Trieste.

Italian Headquarters, Nov. 10.—King Victor Emmanuel left headquarters today for Triest.

ARMISTICE SIGNED BY GERMANY AND THE ALLIES

Announcement Received That Germany Agrees to Conditions of Foch; Means War Over; Follows Dethronement of Kaiser.

BULLETIN.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—Armistice terms have been signed by Germany, the state department announced at 2:45 o'clock this morning. There was no announcement as to whether hostilities had ceased or the hour at which they would cease.

The department's announcement simply said:

"The armistice has been signed."

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11—The world war will end this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight. This announcement was made by the state department at 2:5$ o'clock this morning.

Germany has accepted the terms of armistice offered by the allied nations and delivered through the hands of Marshal Foch to envoys who came from German grand headquarters begging peace.

While details of the terms imposed by the victorious allies have not yet been officially announced, it is generally understood that they are so stringent that acceptance of their conditions leaves Germany physically incapable of resuming the war, which is therefor considered ended.

The seventy-two hours of grace in which Germany had to frame her reply to the allies had nearly expired when the answer came. The courier sent from Marshal Foch's hadquarters in France to German grand headquarters in Spa, Belgium, encountered great difficulties of travel, and was reported only Sunday morning to have reached Spa.

Meanwhile, Marshal Foch having denied the plea of the German emissaries for a temporary cessation of fighting, the allied armies plunged forward steadily. France is now entirely clear of German soldiers, while allied fighters are marching onward in Belgium.

Revolution continues to spread through the German empire, with the ranks of the insurgents being hourly augmented. Kaiser Wilhelm and the crown prince are reported to have signed decrees of abdication and renunciation of the throne at Spa, while their messenger was on the way to them with the armistice terms, and the kaiser is reported to have fled into Holland.

The Old Germany of Autocratic Kaisers Goes Forever as Armies of Allies Win War of Freedom

By the Associated Press.

The German people, for a generation the obedient and submissive servants of their war lord, for more than four years his 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 became 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 design to rule the world.

Little is known of the situation today in Germany, for that country is in the first days of its new adventure, it is not clear whether the old regime has been permanently dislodged or whether the new authorities, with the unscrupulous adroitness which has long marked German politics, are merely sacrificing the chief figureheads of kaiserism in the hope of obtaining an easier peace.

Revolution Spreads Rapidly.

It appears probable that no one in Germany knows, and that it is still to be determined, which of the contending elements will gain the upper hand.

Revolution is spreading rapidly, and from the fact that a socialist is now chancellor, it may be gathered that the object of the revolution is not merely the quick ending of the war, but the complete severance of political ties, which still bind the nation with its past.

For the allies the program 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. It may be the lot of the forces who have successfully contested Germany's greed for power to save her from the fate she imposed on Russia. Likewise, help will have to be given to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, whose ruin Germany wrought.

Last of Great Autocracies.

The German empire was the last of the great autocracies whose fall marks the real significance of the war. 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.

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 vote until recently. Under this regime there was developed a nation of which militarism was the embodiment, which murdered and plundered, was heedless of the rights of the individual and made terrorism a matter of studied policy.

That terrorism was directed against not only individuals, but against nations, against not only hostile nations, but those with which Germany was officially at peace. Its system of espionage, corruption and violence extended over the world.

Secret Agents Everywhere.

It was exemplified by the plots carried out in this country under direction of the government for the destruction of munition plants and ships before the United States entered the war, and by the effort of the German government to embroil this country, then neutral, in war with Japan and Mexico.

No capital of Europe was free from German secret agents in the years preceeding the war, and the nations lived in growing dread of the huge military machine which Germany was building up, to the accompaniment of the emperor's boastings of the "shining sword" and German toasts to "Der Tag" in voices which echoed around the world.

The virtual ending of this greatest of conflicts has come with dramatic swiftness. 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.

Huns Repulsed at Marne.

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.

Various causes have contributed to this reversal. The entrance of America 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 acts was the heartening to an enormous extent of the wearied allied nations and a corresponding deterioration of 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 appointment of General, now Marshal Foch, to the post of supreme command.

Military commentators without exception lay stress upon the importance of single leadership and the genius of Foch is stemming and finally turning the tide.

Saviors of the Allies.

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.

On the German side are Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, a comparatively obscure officer who leaped into world wide fame by his defeat of the Russians in 1914 and subsequently became the idol of Germany. General Lunderdorff, who, it is frequently credited with being abler of the two, never touched popular imagination as did his chief. When Von Hindenburg was at the height of his fame, a great image of the German hero was set up, a monument to the power which now is broken. It stands today in Berlin unless the new masters of Germany have torn it down.

How War Started.

It was late in June, 1914, that the world was stirred by the murder at Sarajevo, Bosnia, of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir apparent, and his wife. Austria, backed by Germany, accused Serbia of instigating 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 Lon-

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