

ARMISTICE TERMS IMPOSED UPON GERMANY



First. Cessation of military operations. Second. Immediate evacuation of Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg. Occupation by Allies. Third. Repatriation of all inhabitants of countries above mentioned. Fourth. Surrender by the German armies of specified war equipment. Fifth. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries to be administered by local authorities under control of Allied armies of occupation. The occupation will be determined by Allied garrisons holding principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne and bridgeheads in a twenty-two and a half mile radius on the right bank and strategic points. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers (twenty-five miles) from the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernshelm and as far as practical a distance of thirty kilometers from the rest of the stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier.

Sixth. In all territory evacuated there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants and no harm shall be done to persons or property. Military establishments, supplies and stores shall be delivered intact. Seventh. All personnel on railroads and other means of communication shall remain. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over. Eighth. The German command shall be responsible for revealing mines or traps. Ninth. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government. Tenth. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied and United States prisoners of war. Eleventh. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel. Twelfth. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914. Thirteenth. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1917) to be recalled. Fourteenth. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914). Fifteenth. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties. Sixteenth. 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 these territories or for any other purpose. Seventeenth. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

Eighteenth. Repatriation, without reciprocity, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or associated States than those previously mentioned. Nineteenth. Reparation for damage done. Immediate restitution of securities and money. Twentieth. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea. Freedom of navigation for Allied ships, all questions of neutrality to be waived. Twenty-first. Return by Germany of all naval and marine prisoners. Twenty-second. Surrender of 100 submarines and dismantling of all others. Twenty-third. Disarmament and internment in neutral or Allied ports of specified warships. All other surface warships to be disarmed. Twenty-fourth. The Allies shall have right to sweep up all mine fields outside German waters. Twenty-fifth. Freedom of access to the Baltic. Allies are empowered to occupy all forts and defenses in the entrances to the Cattagat to the Baltic. Twenty-sixth. Allied blockade to remain unchanged. All German ships at sea remain liable to capture. Twenty-seventh. All naval aircraft to be immobilized in German bases. Twenty-eighth. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports Germany shall abandon ships' arms and materials. Twenty-ninth. All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany. All seized Russian war vessels to be handed over to the Allies. Thirtieth. All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the Allies to be restored. Thirty-first. No destruction of ships before evacuation, surrender or restoration. Thirty-second. Germany will notify neutrals that all restrictions placed on trading of their vessels with the Allies are canceled. Thirty-third. No transfers of German merchant shipping to any neutral flags are to take place. Thirty-fourth. The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days. Thirty-fifth. The armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy-two hours of notification.

ENVOYS, SOBBING, SIGN ARMISTICE

German Delegates Break Into Tears When Informed of Allied Terms

FOCH TELLS POINCARÉ

Paris, Nov. 12.—(By I. N. S.) German armistice envoys sobbed when they heard the terms of the truce, according to details received here today concerning this momentous event. Dr. Matthias Erzberger, a clerical leader, was one of the first speakers in the armistice conference. Addressing Marshal Foch, he said: "Marshal, have you any sympathy for the German population? We want peace." Marshal Foch replied, "Sir, I have the terms of the protocol, which, being signed, will bring peace." Immediately the generalissimo began reading. As he proceeded the Germans broke into tears. The signatures were finally affixed to this momentous document. Aboard a private train used by Marshal Foch as his headquarters. Instruction by Wireless. The German courier failed to arrive from Spa, but a wireless message was sent the envoys in France, authorizing them to sign. The German plenipotentiaries who remained in France stayed up all Sunday night awaiting word from Spa. When news arrived that the conditions were accepted, they hastened to Marshal Foch's private train and the generalissimo was aroused. The famous French soldier formally received word that the Germans had come to sign. Erzberger was the first of the Germans to put his name to the world famous document. The other plenipotentiaries followed and then they returned to the chateau, where they had been stopping, for breakfast. In the meantime, news of the suspension of hostilities was being flashed up and down the battlefield. Marshal Foch called at the Spa station shortly before noon on Monday

ARMISTICE ACCLAIMED AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

Joyous Mobs, Filled With Carnival Spirit, Surround President's Auto

Washington, Nov. 12.

The national capital celebrated Germany's acceptance of Marshal Foch's armistice terms noisily. Government offices closed at noon in honor of the united war work campaign parade, but only a small element of the crowd which thronged the streets from noon until long after midnight witnessed the parade. The police were powerless to control the throngs. There was a constant demonstration around the White House. The President and Mrs. Wilson were dinner hosts to a family party at the White House. Later they were joined by members of the President's Cabinet, their families and friends to view the picturesque opening of the war work campaign. The President's party viewed the camp fires on the Washington Monument grounds from the south veranda of the White House. About 9 o'clock when the celebration was at its height, the President and Mrs. Wilson rode down Pennsylvania avenue in an open automobile. They were quickly recognized by the crowds and the car was surrounded. Motorcade policemen had to work hard to clear a way for the machine and to protect it from the pushing throngs. Both the President and Mrs. Wilson seemed thoroughly to enjoy the noise and the excitement. They bowed continuously in response to the cheers that marked their progress from the White House to the Capitol and back again. While the President and Mrs. Wilson were out in the crowd several airplanes circled overhead dropping different colored lights. The planes eventually were caught in the white rays of giant searchlights, and the effect was one of rare beauty. Official and social Washington celebrated the victory of the United States and the Allies at a brilliant reception given by the Italian ambassador and Countess di Celere at the embassy in honor of King Emmanuel's birthday. The guests, nearly 400 in number, included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand and members of the diplomatic corps, Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing and the Cabinet circle.

PEACE DECLARED

Fly a Flag for Victory AMERICAN FLAGS

Telephone and Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention FRANK C. KENYON

In all wool, silk and cotton in all sizes from 2 1/2 ft. x 4 ft. to 25 x 50 ft. ready for immediate delivery. Flag poles, flag brackets and flag rope, all sizes. Flags of all nations in any size for automobiles. Also holders for 1, 3 or 5 flags. Telephone and Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention FRANK C. KENYON Park 5033 A. 1838 Columbia Avenue Philadelphia

RESTAURANT CHANTILLY

The cozy English Room downstairs has long been the most popular place in Philadelphia. Now the upstairs Chantilly Room is rivaling it in favor. What's the odds, though, if you're upstairs or down — so long as you're in the Adelphi?

HOTEL ADELPHI

CHESTNUT AT 15

GERMANS INDULGE IN LAST ATROCITY

Pour Gas on 20,000 Civilians in Mezieres as War Ends

NO CHANCE OF ESCAPE French Forces Unable to Cross Meuse to Rescue Unfortunates From Boche Trap

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, Nov. 12. Even in its death agony German military cunning fast to its principle of hideous savagery. All yesterday morning the German batteries poured a deluge of high explosives and poison gas on Mezieres, where 20,000 civilians—men, women and children—were penned like trapped rats without possibility of escape. Words cannot depict the plight of the victims of this evening German atrocity. Westward the broad stream of the Meuse cuts them off from an army of their countrymen whose soldiers, maddened to frenzy, were giving their lives without a thought in the effort to re-enforce under the pitiless helmet their scanty detachments on the eastern banks. French forces which Sunday crossed the Meuse were met by a counter-attack of Prussian Guards, pressed home with a determination that in other circumstances would have commanded the respect even of enemies. The result was repulse, and the French still hold the bridgehead, but the advance that might have rescued the city was arrested. At 6 o'clock Sunday night the torment of Mezieres began. Incendiary shells fired a hospital, and by the glare of a hundred fires the wounded were evacuated to the shelter of the colliery in which the whole population was crammed. That was not enough to appease the bitter blood-lust of the Germans in defeat. Cellars may give protection from fire or melinite, but they are worse than death traps against the heavy fumes of poisonous gas. So the murderous order was given and faithfully the German gunners carried it out. In a town that has been protected by miles of invaded territory from war's horrors there were no gas masks for the civilians, and no chemicals that might permit them to save lives with improvised head covering. Here and there, perhaps, a mother fixed a mask found as by miracle on the body of a dead enemy, across her son's face, that he, at least, might escape the death she knew would take her. Others raised the shell barrier and reeled, stunned and torn, the comparative shelter of the neighboring woods, but they were for-

unate exceptions. The great majority were compelled to submit to martyrdom—final testimony that civilization is a thing apart from the unclean barbarism of the boche. Could there be better proof of the futility of a belief in a German change of heart, of the professions of universal brotherhood and democratic nobility spread broadcast by the new rulers, who a few months ago, were echoing their then masters' chorus of triumph over Allied disaster and expected collapse.

HOUSE LAUDS LLOYD GEORGE

Congratulates British Premier on Part in Victory

London, Nov. 12.—(By I. N. S.)—Premier Lloyd George received the following telegram from Colonel R. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative at the Paris conference: "Accept my sincere congratulations. No one has done more to bring about the splendid victory than you."

CHERI

Popular Prices for Particular People Re: Daily Dividends Every regular patron of Cheri restaurants is in reality a partner, if not a stockholder. But unlike the latter he does not have to wait for stated periods to receive a stipulated dividend. The patron-partner gets his in advance and he receives it three times a day,—anywhere from 25% to 35% return on his dollar. For in no other first class dining-place in the land has it such potent purchasing power. Popular Prices for Particular People will prevail as the wartime economy of Cheri. 132 South 17th St. (Open) 124 South 17th St. (Open) CHERI INC. J. G. PATTON, President

FENTON FLAG STICKERS In Full Colors! CELEBRATE! Use them on every letter and package sent out this week. We have a limited quantity in stock at 1000 for \$1 Post Paid Owing to heavy orders on hand we cannot make more at present—so—we Cannot Supply More Than 5000 to One Customer! Rush Your Order—NOW FENTON LABEL CO. 9th & Thompson Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.

EL PRODUCTO There's Satisfaction in Fine Havana— Provided, of course, that it is the choicest Havana tobacco, skillfully blended and carefully made into a smooth, even burning cigar. Wrap that finely blended Havana in a carefully selected shade grown wrapper and you have a cigar that you'll enjoy any time—in the office, after dinner—anywhere. El Producto is just this kind of cigar. It has found wide and lasting favor with discriminating smokers because it never varies in character—the next smoke will always be just as enjoyable as the last. Try an El Producto—you'll find it in a size and shape to your liking. Various shapes and sizes beginning at ten cents straight for real enjoyment Favorita 12c straight or 2 for 25c Blunt A splendid value at 13c straight or 2 for 25c Made by The G. H. P. Cigar Co. Philadelphia