AMERICAN ARMY DRIVES ONWARD FOR NEW GAINS

Advance Along Entire Lines Despite Bad Weather Conditions

By Associated Press

With the American Forces on the Lorraine Front, Nov. 10. 5: 40 p. m.—The second American Army this morning launched its initial attack in Lorraine. Its objectives were limited. The villages of St. Hilaire and Marcheville were captured, as also were a number of woods.

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 10—The American troops fought their way forward yesterday along virtually their entire line despite the fact that the weather was about as bad as could be.

The Americans started in with the knowledge that, with Germany's action, on the armistice conditions imminent, an early cessation of hastilities was among the possibilities. This fact, however, only appeared to make the men more anxious to accomplish as much as possible against the enemy while he was deciding what resonse to make.

The resistance encountered was spirited on the whole, though consisting largely of machine gun activity. The terrain crossed and captured was on par with the most difficult ground the Americans have taken thus far. It gives them the most advantageous positions possible for a further advance.

Captured by Mistake

The principal obstacle in the path of the Americans as they work northeast is a series of hills behind Chaumont-Devant-Damvillers, close to which place they already have pushed their line. The Americans have a halfcircle around the heights preparatory to encircling and outpinching them asthey have so frequently done in the last offensive.

The American made things interesting for the enemy by advancing pretty much everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was almost exclusively from large calibre guns, indicating that he has withdrawn all his ighter pieces and is shelling from positions a great distance away.

Five American ambulances driven by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-Devant-Dun and were captured. This incident was witnessed by some comrades, who organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, four prisoners and three guns.

By evening the Americans were in complete control of both sides of the Meuse, and had in addition occupied Remoiville wood. They also crossed the irver at Mouson, thus making their lines on both sides complete from Villers-Devant-Mouzon southward.

Not Waiting on Peace

East of the Meuse the Americans went ahead both north and south of Damvillers.

Along the line of the Meuse, the front from Sassey to Wadelincourt last night was marked by artillery and machine gun fighting.

American army trucks moved about last night in the zone just behind the front line with their headlights burning. Because of the low visibility, officers believed that the enemy hardly could see the lights and if they did see one now and then it would not be of any great assistance.

The fact that Germany had sent armistice delegates within the Allied lines has not slowed up the American operations. From the heights east of Dun-Sur-Meuse to Sedan the same dash that has characterized their work since the beginning of the offensive animated the American troops in their operations.

Morale is Gone

"What is the use of staying out there to be killed on the last day?" was the comment of scores of prisoners brought in yesterday by the Americans. The captured Germans were a more discouraged lot than usual.

Most of them declared that since their government is quitting—and they appear to be convinced that it is—it was absurd for them to neglect the apportunity to surrender.

The American flag to-day is flying over Dun-Sur-Meuse. Dun is a picturesque town on the east bank of the Meuse and is situated on high hills whose steep slopes rise abruptly from the main street.

Still at Vandalism

When the Americans entered the town the German battle flag was flying on the spire of the church which crowns a hill. For a few hours the Americans were too busy to bother with it, but then the American took its place, the German emblem becoming the trophy of the engineer corps.

The usual despoilation marked the German withdrawal from Dun. Except for the destruction of roads and br.dges, little property, however, was destroyed aside from that damaged by the German and American artillery. But the town is a monument to the marksmanship of the gunners. A great part of the little city is yet habitable, but there are few houses that do not bear scars.

Little of value was left within the houses. The Germans carted away everything of value they could carry. What they could not move they destroyed. The shops of the town bear evidence of the long occupation by the Germans. Over a majority of the shops there are German signs.

United States Enters Protest Against Cruel Treatment of Prisoners

Washington, Nov. 9.—The United States has made a vigorous protest to the German government regarding the treatment of American prisoners of war.

The State Department through the American minister at Berne has asked the Spanish embassy at Berlin to submit vigorous protest on the following points, information concerning which has been officially furnished to the department.

First—Forcing any American prisoners of war to work while ill or physically unable to do so.

Second—Compelling any American prisoners of war to labor in mines.

Third—Compelling any American civilian prisoners to perform any work of any kind save such as may be necessary in connection with their own care and upkeep or in connection with the care and upkeep of their own quarters.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The German government is informed that the United States insists that there must be a cessation of the robbing and loss of parcels and that it is not disposed to give credence to endeavors of the German government to excuse the nonreceipt of parcels by laying the blame upon agencies which handle such parcels before they reach Germany.

High Spots in War

First declaration of war by Austria against Serbia July 28, 1914.

Germany's first drive toward Paris was halted Sept. 6, 1914.

Germany started ruthless submarine warfare and declared submarine blockade of Great Britain Feb. 8, 1915.

United States declared war on Germany April 6, 1917.

Great drive of Allies at turning point of war started July 18, 1918.

Bulgaria signed an armistice on Sept. 29, 1918, and surrendered on Sept. 30, 1918.

Turkey surrendered and signed an armistice Nov. 1, 1918.

Austria surrendered and signed armistice to take effect Nov. 4, 1918.

BERLIN IS TAKEN BY MUTINEERS OF NAVY AND ARMY

Basel, Nov. 10.—An official dispatch received by the Havas Agency from Berlin to-day says:

"Official—The revolution has resulted in a striking victory almost without the effusion of blood.

"A general strike was declared this morning. It brought a cessation of work in all workshops at about ten o'clock.

"A regiment of Nurembrrg chasseurs passed over to the people. Other troops rapidly followed their action.'

"The Alexander regiment, after hearing a declaration by Deputy Wells, went over to the revolution."

EMPEROR'S DOWNFALL BRINGS REJOICING

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—8.30 A. M.—News of Emperor William's abdication was received on Saturday afternoon at Berlin with general rejoicing, which was tempered by the fear that it had come too late.

ALL BOURGEOISIE MINISTERS RESIGN

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

REVOLUTION IS SPREADING

London, Nov. 10.—10.44 A. M.—A train filled with soldiers has been sent out from Bremen for the purpose of persuading other towns to join the revolution says a dispatch from the Dutch frontier forwarded here by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

PRAYERS OF THANKS OFFERED IN ALL OF CITY'S CHURCHES

City churches held audiences larger in size than usual to-day. In nearly every church the thought uppermost in the minister's prayer was the approaching end of the war and a note of gratitude that at last the rule of the arch criminal, the Kaiser, had been broken. Then, too, the fact that it was the first Sunday since September that services were held led to the assembling of audiences larger than ordinarily gather in the city sanctuaries.

Notwithstanding the temperature had dropped and there was a brisk wind at times hundreds of wroshippers made their way to the favorite places of prayer. On the threshold of the churches they paused to speak of the abdication of the Kaiser and to discuss for a brief moment the night's dispatches from the war fronts, wondering the while whether the courier from the German war lords would arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters during the day with the power to the plenipotentiaries to sign the armistice and thus cause a cessation of hostilities.

There were many prayers of thankfulness that the Allied arms were about to emerge victorious from the greatest war the world has ever known. There were, too, petitions that mercy even be shown the enemy in their imminent downfall. There is not a congregation in the city who does not have its sons at the front and for these were, for the first time since the Royer ban on public meetings was lifted, prayers for their safety in war and their quick and safe return from the war fronts.

At Westminster Church, now in the public mind because of the untimely death of the pastor, especial interest was manifested in the approaching end of the war because of the fact that several soldiers have fallen in war, been wounded or reported missing in action. This was true of other churches.

There seemed to be a trend toward the churches and Sunday schools as a convenient and appropriate place for the discussion of the last-day war problems.

"For the Good of Germany"

Berlin, Nov. 10.—(German Wireless to London, Nov. 10).—The text of the statement issued by the People's government reads:

"In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new German people's government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily went over to the new government.

"The leaders of the deputations of the Social Democratic party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accord with the people's government intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon in the officies and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn.

"The business of the Imperial Chancellor is being carried on by the Social Democratic deputy, Herr Ebert.

"It is presumed that apart from representatives of the recent majority group three Independent Social Democrats will enter the future government."

Before placing his signature to the document an urgent message from Philip Scheidemann, who was a Socialist member without portfolio in the Imperial cabinet, was handed to the Emperor. He read it with a shiver. Then he signed the paper, saying:

"It may be for the good of Germany."

British Troops Hot On Trail of Fleeing Germans in France

By Associated Press

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 to-day my the war office announces that the British troops have occupied Faubourg de Bertaimont, on the southern outskirts of Mons, Belgium.

The text reads:

"Our advances forces are keeping in touch with the retreating enemy on the whole

'We have occupied the Faufront."

bourg de Bertaimont on the the southern outskirts of Mons."

"Further north we are approaching Leuzzez and have taken Renaix. (Renaix in about thirty miles west of Brussels.")

DANISH FRONTIER GUARDED TO PREVENT ESCAPE OF WEALTHY; KAISER'S IRON CROSS TABOO

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—The Danish frontier is being strictly guarded by the German soldiers' council. This is being done, it is stated in order to prevent the escape of rich people, generals and other high officers.

All national cockades and the eagle on the helmets of soldiers have been removed, being replaced by a red band.

The wearing of the iron cross has been strictly prohibited.

Reading Between The Lines

Surrender of Enemy Armies Is Only Matter of Hours

[Continued from First Page.]

that the officers were on the side of the people. Stormy applause and jubilation accompanied the speeches.

London, Nov. 10.—The ex-Kaiser and the former Crown Prince were expected to take leave of their troops yesterday but nothing has been settled regarding their future movements.

The emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign his abdication only when he received the news of the latest events in the empire.

Serious food difficulties are expected in Germany owing to the stoppage of trains. The council of the regency will take the most drastic steps to re-establish order.

People to Hold Funds of Revolution

Chancellor Ebert said he would endeavor to fortify the freedom which the people had won. He begged support in the hard work ahead and appealed for cooperation in the country and cities in the problem of provisioning.

Herr Ebert in his proclamation said that Prince Maximilian, of Baden, had transferred the chancellorship to him, all the secretaries of state having given their consent. The new government, he added, would be in agreement with the various parties.

Washington, Nov. 10. — Unless a revolutionary government in Germany definitely repudiates the authority of the German armistice commissioners now within the Allied lines, the belief here is that the revolt spreading through the enemy country will not prevent Marshal Foch from accepting the signatures of the envoys and proceeding to put the armistice conditions into effect.

According to official information, the armistice delegation came with full powers and is authorized to sign terms, although it elected to send a courier back to grand headquarters before acting. Moreover, the object of the revolution is assumed to be pace and since signing of the armistice is the shortest road to immediate peace, it is thought the revolutionaries will not seek to interfere.

If there should be a repudiation of the envoys, or if what is happening in Berlin should delay an answer beyond the time allowed by Marshal Foch, eleven o'clock tomorrow, the American and Allied armies would continue their advance and hostilities probably would end only through the surrender of individual military units on the field.

German Warships in Fight With Each Other

London, Nov. 10.—German warships, manned by crews loyal to the monarchy, and others seized by Reds and now at Flensburg on the Schleswig coast are in battle, according to Copenhagen advices.

It is stated that six battleships anchored outside of Flensburg have directed their guns against the revolutionists. A bombardment was expected. The battleshipp Koenig, which refused to surrender, was taken after a hard fight.

Reports of growing disaffection and uprisings by the populace continue to pour in from the Continent.

Crowd on Bridge Sees $15,000 Fire in Loft

New York.—Fire which started on the top floor of the seven-story loft building at Nos. 17 to 23 East Broadway, did $15,000 damage. Thousands saw the fire from the Brooklyn Bridge.

The top floor of the building is occupied by T. Tryerely, A. Cohen and the Drexler Coat and Suit Company, manufacturers of clothing. On the sixth floor, where property was damaged by water and smoke, the tenants are the Bon-ton Cloak and Suit Company, Lazarus Levy, of No. 9 East Broadway, is the owner of the building.

Lodger Arrested As Barrel Slayer

New York.—Antonio Sanzoni, 35, of 2149 Second avenue, was arrested yesterday and taken to police headquarters charged with the murder of Glachino Panetti, who was slain on September 26. Sanzoni had recently made his home with Gasparo Candella, whose body, covered with stab wounds, was found in a barrel yesterday. Three children discovered the body while playing in a lot at Forty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Brooklyn.

The police believe the man was murdered as the result of a feud and that the body was brought to the vacant lot at night.

Turkish Slaves to Work for Germans

Amsterdam.—The German newspapers announce that the Turkish government, at the request of the German authorities, has consented to send to Schleswig-Holstein several hundred young men to assist in agricultural work and thereby cope with Germany's shortage of men.

It is calculated that several thousands of Turks of nonmilitary suttus have been impressed into Germany for agricultural work. These laborers are not being paid, as they are considered to be working for Turkey in an allied country, and their upkeep is to be at the expense of the Turkish government.

Washington Without Knowledge of Events

Washington, Nov. 10.—Washington had no official information early today of the events transpiring in Europe.

President Wilson read the press dispatches and then went to church as usual. He was there when the news came from Paris that the courier of the German armistice envoys had been so delayed that he did not arrive at German headquarters until 10 o'clock this morning.

New Orleans Mayor Lost Vote, Says Women

New York—Women suffrage in Louisiana lost by less than 2,000 votes at last week's election, the National American Woman Suffrage Association here reported yesterday. All of the districts outside New Orleans returned a favorable vote on the issue.

General Strike Is Declared in Berlin

Berlin, Saturday, Nov. 9.—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has declared a general strike. Troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the council.

Disillusion

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN on resigning as chancellor of the German empire issued the following proclamation:

"In these difficult days the hearts of many among you, my fellow-countrymen, who outside the frontier of the German fatherland are surrounded by manifestations of malicious joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people

"Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has ever done. The homeland has shown unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance.

"In the fifth year, abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasingly superior forces.

"The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted to us. But the German people has won this still greater victory over itself and its belief in the right of might.

"From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard time which faces us and on which you also can build."

Bertha Krupp and Her Husband Arrested When Big Gun Plant Is Taken

By Associated Press

London, Nov. 10, 5: 10 p. m.—Essen, where the great Krupp steel works are situated, is reported to be in the hands of the revolutionaries, the Exchange Telegraph Company, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to

Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen und works, and his wife, have been ar-Halbach, the head of the Krupp rested.

Bavarian Republic Wants to Be Basis For Peace in Germany

By Associated Press

Amsterdam, Friday, Nov.8.—The proclamation issued at Munich in behalf of the Council of Workmen, Soldiers and Peasants, which constitued itself into a Diet, announcing a republic had been formed in Bavaria, declared that the "Democratic and Socialist Republic of Bavaria has the strength to realize a peace for Germany, preserving that country from the worst."

The proclamation, after promising a constituent assembly to elect by all adult men and women, says that Bavaria will make Germany ready for a league of nations. It then continues:

"The present revolution is needed to complete the self-government of the people before enemy armies stream across our country or before troops should, after the armistice, bring about chaos.

"The council will insure strict order. Soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of soldiers' councils. Officers acquiescing in the altered situation will not be hindered in their duties.

"We reckon on the co-operation of the entire population. All officials will remain at their posts.

"Fundamental social and political reforms will immediately commence."

More Large Cities Join In the German Revolt

By Associated Press

London, Nov. 10. 11:29 a. m.—Leipsic, the largest city in Saxony, the capital of Wurttemberg, and Cologne and Frankford have joined the revolution, according to reports from the Danish frontier, telegraphed here by the Copenhagen corresponded of the Exchange telegraph Company.

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

Max Admits Might Is No Longer Right

London, Nov. 10.—Just before Prince Maximilian of Baden, offered his resignation as imperial chancellor, he issued an appeal "To Germans abroad," in which he said:

"In the fifth year (of hostilities), abandoned by the allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasing superior forces."

The text of the chancellor's statement reads:

"In these difficult days the hearts of many among you, my fellow countryman Fatherland are surrounded by manifestations of malicious joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people.

"Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has ever done. The home land has shown unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance.

"In the fifth year, abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasingly superior forces.

"The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted to us. But the German people has won a still greater victory over itself and its belief in the right of might.

"From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard time which you also can build."

Province of Poland Rebels and Germans Deport Males

London, Nov. 8.—The population of the Polish Province of Plock has risen against the Germans, and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons of both sides have been killeed according to a Zurich dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Germans have arrested and shot members of the Polish military organization, and the whole male population is being deported to Germany.

Germans Do Not Try To Stand For Some Time

By Associated Press

With the Allied Forces in Belgium, Saturday, Nov. 9—There are many indications that the Germans do not intend to make a protracted stand this side of Brussels and Charlerci.

FOE ABANDONS ITS CANNON IN A WILD FLIGHT

French Troops Renew Pursuit of Beaten Enemy Who Is Near Rout

By Associated Press

Paris, Nov. 10—French troops this morning renewed their pursuit of the Germans. The French official statement issued to-day says the retreat of the enemy is becoming more and more precipitate. Everywhere along the line the Germans are abandoning great quantities of war material.

Cannon, numerous vehicles of all descriptions and in somme instances entire railroad trains have been captured by Foch's forces.

The text of the statement reads:

"Our pursuit of the enemy was renewed this morning under favorable conditions."

"West of Mezieres the French passed the Sormonne River and took the village of Sormonne They reached the Hirson route at Mezieres-sur-Renwez."

"On the right the French continued to cross the Meuse River between Lumes and Donchery."

"In his retreat which is becoming more and more precipi- everywhere considerable material. The French have captured tous the enemy is abandoning notably between Ancre and Momignies (southwestern Belgium) cannon, numerous vehicles of all kinds and whole railroad trains."

General Strike Called By German Socialists Who Hold All Power

Berlin, Nov. 10.—In an extra edition of the Vorwaerts the central organ of the Social Democratic party in Germany, the following call for a general strike was published:

"The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Berlin has decided upon a general strike. All the factories are at a standstill.

"The necessary administration of the people will be maintained. A large part of the garrison has been closed and bodies of troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

"The movement will be guided in common by the Social Democratic party of Germany and the Independent Social Democratic party of Germany. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council will take charge of the maintenance of quiet and order Long live the Social Republic!

(Signed)

"WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL"

From all parts of the German empire news is being received regarding similar revolutions which almost everywhere remain within the bounds of economic order.

Revolt Spreads to Every Part of Kaiser's Realm

By Associated Press

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—German guard vessels in the mine fields of the great belt and little belt have left their stations. The crews forced the officers to leave the vessels and then hoisted the red flag.

The Rhenish Wetfalian Zeitung of Essen, announces that Eutin, the capital of the principality of Luebeck, is in the hands of the Soldiers Council. Many persons, both civilian and military, have been shot.

The railway stations in the entire industral districts of Germany from Dortmund to Duisburg, have been occupied by the Soldiers' Councils according to a dispatch from Essen There were no disorders.

Kings of Bavaria and Saxony Follow Kaiser and Crown Prince in Abdication

London, Nov. 10.—Emperor William signed a letter of abdication on Saturday morning at the German grand headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Hindenburg, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Getrman crown prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly awterwards.

It is believed that King Ludwig of Bavaria, and King Frederick August of Saxony also have abdicated.

EMPEROR WILLIAM II

Born in Berlin, January 27, 1859, son of Emperor Frederick and Empress Victoria and grandson of first German Emperor, William I.

Educated by private tutor and in public school. Student at Bonn University, 1877-1879.

Married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, who bore him six boys and one girl.

Studied statecraft under Bismarck and at 29 became third German Emperor by the death of his father.

Proved hard-working monarch, visiting many countries of Europe. Encouraged industrial development.

Forced Bismarck's resignation in 1890. In 12 stormy years had three Chancellors, 19 Prussian Ministers and eight Secretaries of State.

Built great Kiel ship canal and other remarkable works.

Stood behind Austria in her annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and "bluffed Europe." Interfered in Moroccan situation, nearly bringing on war.

Built the German army and created a remarkable navy. Developed the German mercantile marine.

Demonstrated himself connoisseur in art, music and literature and proclaimed himself the elect of God, chosen by the Almighty, to rule Germany.

In 1914 backed Austria's right to chastise Servia for the alleged encouragement of the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, thus bringing about the general war.

Took the field with his troops as "my own Field Marshal."

Ill in the winter of 1914-15 and again in 1915-16.

Held throne despite demands for his abdication, until November 9, when after notifying Socialists he would not desert the Fatherland, he suddenly stepped down and out.