THE STARS AND STRIPES
November 15, 1918
page 1

ARMISTICE SIGNED, HOHENZOLLERNS GO, EMPIRE DISSOLVES

Three Facts Stand Out in Confusion of Dramatic Ten Days

GERMANY CRIES FOR FOOD

Suspension of Hostilities to Last 36 Days—Fighting Ends With Allies Beyond Meuse

From all the confusion of the riotous ten days just past, three great facts stand out clearly and irrefutably.

Germany has signed an armistice, the terms of which are now in process of execution.

The house of Hohenzollern has been definitely deposed.

The states that formerly made up the German Empire are in the throes of revolution.

Apart from those facts, there is only a medley of reports, some apparently trustworthy, some obviously not, which the world must take at their face value. For instance, one dispatch declares that Hindenburg is in Holland with his former imperial master, while another asserts that he has placed his services at the disposal of the revolutionary government. As for the Crown Prince, he is variously reported as having been assassinated, or fled to Holland, or as being still with his troops. Wherever he is, he is not taken into the councils of the New Germany.

As for the revolution itself, come to life in every German State, and upsetting one petty throne after another, it is progressing irresistibly and without great bloodshed in orthodox German fashion. It has been marked thus far by none of the terroristic excesses of the Russian revolutions of 1917 and 1918.

Signing the Armistice

It was on the evening of Wednesday, November 6, that an official German dispatch, coming through Switzerland, announced that plenipotentiaries had left Berlin for the Western front for the purpose of concluding an armistice.

The party did not reach the Allied lines until 10:30 o'clock Thursday night, November 7. They crossed the sector held by the right wing of General Debeney's Army at the village of Haudroy, north of La Capelle, some 25 kilometers northeast of Guise. *(continued)*

OldMagazineArticles.com

2
Armistice

The delegates were received by Marshal Foch at Allied General Headquarters Saturday morning. The armistice terms were placed in their hands, and they were allowed 72 hours—that is, until 11 o'clock Monday morning—to accept or reject them. A courier immediately started back through the lines for German General Headquarters at Spa, southeast of Liége, in Belgium.

Apparently, he returned before dawn on Monday morning, November 11, 1918. For at 5 o'clock on the morning of November 11, 1918, signatures were set to the document that suspended hostilities on the Western front—the only front leff—six hours later.

What the Armistice Means

The armistice is not the treaty of peace. It has nothing to do with the final disposition of territory, the fate of kings, the payment of indemnities. It is a purely military affair. It means simply a suspension of fighting for a given period; a state of war still exists.

The terms of the armistice (given entire on page 6) stipulate that the armistice is to be in force for 36 days, and that it may be denounced by either side on 48 hours' notice.

On Saturday night came the news of the Kaiser's abdication. The commander of the German army, four years ago the most redoubtable, most disciplined, most efficient fighting organization in the world's history, boarded a train and fled to Holland.

Of the fighting of the past week there is little to be said, for the years that have elapsed in the past ten days already make it ancient history. Fighting ended, it only remains to be said, with French and Americans along and across the Meuse in the first abrupt foothills of the Ardennes, and with the British well east of Mons, the Belgian city where in 1914 the "old contemptibles" began their memorable retreat before the surpassing troops of a power that the history books will call the German Empire.

On Monday the German Government, assuming there is one, asked, through the foreign secretary, Dr. Solf, that the President of the United States arrange for the opening of peace negotiations immediately, "as there is a pressing danger of a famine."

That same day President Wilson, addressing a joint session of Congress, stated that steps were being taken to supply the Central Powers with food on the same systematic plan which fended starvation from Belgium in the days of German occupation.

AU CHAPEAU ROUGE
DYEING
Improved Cleaning for the Army and Ambulances
80 Bd Haussmann. Tél Central 71.68
120 Rue Lafayette. Tél. Nord 61.41
PARIS

OldMagazineArticles.com