

## Germany is Stripped Before the Entire World

### CANADIANS REST ON ARMS AT HISTORIC CITY OF MONS

#### This Place Capitulated Early Monday Morning Before Relentless British Pressure-- Canadians Happy Over Final Triumph--Canada's Effort Costs 60,000 Lives.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

With the Canadians in Flanders, Nov. 12.—Peace descended like a mantle over the battle front. The last big gun crashed its challenge and the great overpowering quiet replaced turmoil, death and destruction.

Almost coincident with the signing of the armistice by the desperate enemy the city of Mons capitulated before the relentless British pressure. Canadian troops under Gen. Horne captured the place. On this hallowed ground the Canadian troops are now resting on their arms, happy in the thought of the fitness of their final triumph. They had driven the enemy out by the same gateway through which Field-Marshal von Buelow and von Kluck hurled their great armies against the valiant little force of "contemptibles" in 1914.

#### 60,000 Canadian Soldiers Dead.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Ottawa Nov. 12.—In the awful conflict that ended yesterday, Canada's glorious effort has cost the lives of 60,000 of Canadian soldiers. Up to and including the 31st of October, the latest figures available show the total casualties to be 211,308, divided as follows: Killed in action, 34,677; died of wounds or disease, 16,467; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing and prisoners of war, 6,240.

### ALLIES MUST BE READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

With the American Forces in France, Nov. 12.—Orders announcing that the armistice between the Allied Powers and Germany had been signed, and giving directions as to the future conduct of all Allied soldiers, say that all communication with the enemy both before and after the termination of hostilities is absolutely forbidden. In case of violation the severest disciplinary measure will be immediately taken. Every emphasis will be laid on the fact that the arrangement is an armistice only and not peace. There must not be the slightest relaxation of vigilance. The troops must be prepared at any moment for further operations.

Special steps will be taken by all commanders to insure the strictest discipline and that all troops be held in readiness fully prepared for any eventuality.

### VICTORY LOAN MUST SUCCEED.

At least \$500,000,000 must be obtained by Saturday night.

- 1.—To bring the boys home.
- 2.—To maintain them in Europe till peace is firmly established.
- 3.—To maintain our industrial activities and provide new employment for munition workers and soldiers as they return.
- 4.—To continue our loans to Britain for buying Canadian food.
- 5.—To enable Canadian workers to get their rightful share of orders for rebuilding Belgium and France.

Monday Nov. 11th will be recorded as the greatest day in British history. We all relaxed and rejoiced and will remember it as long as we live.

Let us, in our rejoicing, not forget the tremendous responsibility that rests on us for the remainder of the week. Canada must subscribe for \$35,000,000 on each of the next five days.

—E. R. WOOD,

Chairman, Dominion Executive, Victory Loan, 1918.

**RUSSIA WILL BE AT PEACE TABLE**

Washington, Nov. 12.—Russia, according to Entente diplomats here, will be represented at the peace conference, whether or not the Allies Powers and America recognize the Russian Government at Omsk. There are representative Russians possessing the confidence of the Allied Powers who might be invited by the Powers to sit at the conference.

### Austrian Emperor Has Abdicated

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Nov. 12.—Emperor Charles of Austria has abdicated, according to the Copenhagen despatch quoting private advices from Vienna. It is reported that a general strike would be declared in Vienna tomorrow.

Victor Adler, leader of the Austrian Socialists, and foreign secretary in the German-Austrian Cabinet formed at Vienna on Oct. 31st, is dead.

### Made to Kiss Union Jack.

Kitchener, Ont., Nov. 12.—While thousands were celebrating the great victory, Hans Schmidt, watchmaker and Prussian, was heard to exclaim: "Germany is not beaten yet." A crowd of veterans rushed to the City Hall, where Schmidt was obliged to kiss the Union Jack and repeat his rash statements.

W. R. Travers, formerly manager of the Farmers' Bank, who, for his part in wrecking it, received a term in penitentiary, is in custody in Toronto on a serious charge.

**WHIG CONTENTS.**

- 1.—Canadians Rest on Arms at Mons; Socialists Agree; Memorable Celebration.
- 2.—Head on the Side; Incidents of the Day.
- 3.—Kingston's Memorable Celebration.
- 4.—Editorial Notes.
- 5.—Thanksgiving to God; Local News.
- 6.—Western Ontario News.
- 7.—The Forum.
- 8.—Military; Theatrical.
- 9.—Terms of Armistice; Airplane Marvels.
- 10.—The Wife; Talking It Over.
- 11.—News From the Country.
- 12.—All Kingston Was on Parade.
- 13.—News From the District.
- 14.—Sporting News; Suit and Jeff.

### GERMANY'S GREAT REVOLT

German armistice delegates, in a message to the German high command sent by French wireless and picked up at London Monday, announced the signing of the armistice.

The German revolution is steadily progressing throughout the empire, says a German wireless despatch from Berlin. Soldiers and workers' councils are being established everywhere.

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commander of the German northern army group, and his staff have fled from Liege, where the garrison has revolted. Officers at Liege has been deposed and the red flag hoisted.

Armed workers and soldiers stormed the prison in the Ald-Moabit street in Berlin, but at the request of Deputy Buechener, they released only those incarcerated as "war victims."

### EX-KAISER AWAITS HOLLAND'S DECISION

Said He Would Have Surrendered to the British Last Saturday.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—It is stated on good authority that William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, will be interned in Holland. He was on his way to the British lines near the station of Eystun, awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government. The blinds on the train are down.

William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, his eldest son and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it is learned from a reliable source, are in a railway train near the station of Eystun, awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government. The blinds on the train are down.

### Would Extradite Wilhelm.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) New York, Nov. 12.—Extradition of former Emperor William from Holland and his trial on the charge of murder, for which he has been indicted in England, is urged by former Ambassador Gerrard.

### Ex-Crown Prince Reported Shot.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Nov. 12.—The former German Crown Prince is reported to have been shot, but details are lacking.

It is learned here that the Dutch Government will object to the former German Emperor residing in Holland.

### WILSON'S PROCLAMATION.

Asks People to Assist in Establishing Just Democracy.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, Nov. 12.—President Wilson issued the formal proclamation at 10 o'clock yesterday morning announcing that an armistice with Germany had been signed. He said: "My fellow countrymen, the armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

### LAKE STRAMER SUNK.

Struck Rocks in Fog—Loss Over \$1,500,000.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The steamer C. A. Congdon, a 10,000 ton bulk freighter, owned by the Continental Steamship Company, was wrecked on Canoe Rocks, Lake Superior, on Saturday according to the word received here to-night. The Congdon struck the rocks in a dense fog, broke in two, and sank in 200 feet of water. The crew was saved by wreckers. The loss on the Congdon and her cargo of grain is estimated at more than \$1,500,000.

### KING ALBERT'S GIFT.

Beautiful Home for Convalescent American Officers.

Bruges, Belgium, Nov. 12.—King Albert has presented to the American Red Cross his beautiful home adjoining the Pavilion Henry IV, at St. Germain near Paris, for convalescent American officers. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, accepted the gift in the name of the American Red Cross.

### The German Armistice Delegates.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, Nov. 12.—Besides five principal German armistice delegates the others in the German party were Majors Dusterberg, Brinckmann, Kriebel and Von Boettcher and Baron Von Lersner. The principal German delegates were Matthias Fritschy, General H. K. A. Winterfeld, Count Alfred Von Oberdorff, General Von Gruenell and Naval Captain Von Salow.

### WOULD RESIST SURRENDER OF GERMAN NAVY.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Nov. 12.—The Admiralty intercepted a German wireless from the cruiser Strassburg addressed to all German war vessels in the North Sea to assemble immediately in Sassnitz harbor and resist surrender to the last.

### GLAD HEARTS IN RECLAIMED FRENCH AND BELGIAN TOWNS



These two British official war photographs illustrate in a moving way the joy with which British soldiers are being greeted as they march into towns where the Germans have held hard sway for four years. They were taken in the recaptured French village of Sandemont a few hours after the Germans were driven out.

### KINGSTON'S MEMORABLE CELEBRATION ON MONDAY

#### The Big Event On the Market Square in the Evening—There Were Addresses, Fireworks and Bonfires, Followed By a Great Procession.

Kingston celebrated from early morning until late at night on Monday, and made history.

The old Limestone City, historic for many things, has held celebrations and celebrations, but that following the news of peace "took the cake," as the small boy would say. Kingston went wild with joy during the day, but the civic demonstration on the Market Square in the evening formed a most fitting climax to the day's proceedings. The "big noise" started after tea time, and it was a very late hour when it ended, and the citizens tucked themselves in bed, very tired but happy.

Monday, November 11th, 1918, will be a "red letter day" on the pages of Kingston's history. Men, women and children alike joined in the festivities, and never before has the city been so stirred. Kingston celebrated in royal fashion, and the day will be one never to be forgotten.

The market square was the scene of a "big day" in the civic celebration, and long before 7.30 p.m., the hour appointed for the programme to commence, the square and the surrounding streets were jammed with people. And every one was happy.

Every one wore a smile. They came with a smile, kept on smiling, and went home with a smile. What a wonderful old world this would be if the people could just go on through life smiling like this all the time. And now that peace has been declared, there is no reason why the peace and happiness should not continue. There are still greater things in store for Kingston following war reconstruction.

The civic demonstration consisted of singing of patriotic songs and hymns, band selections, fireworks, a parade, and a general good time. Every one gave thanks to God for the great victory. Speakers referred to the joyful news, and told what it all meant to all the countries that stood for righteousness, liberty and justice, the crowd cheered, bands played, sky rockets were set off, and most impressive was the prayer offered by Bishop Bidwell to Almighty God for the ending of the world's greatest war.

Two railway lorries were used as a platform for the speakers and others who joined Mayor Hughes on the platform, including Brigadier-General T. D. R. Hemming and several members of his staff; W. F. Nickle, M.P., Anthony Rankin, M.P., Principal Bruce Taylor of Queen's University, F. S. Johnston, United States Consul, Bishop

Rev. W. T. G. Brown.

Rev. W. T. G. Brown, pastor of Spydham Street Methodist Church, was next called on, and in an eloquent address he referred to the

great duty of rejoicing. There was no piece of news the public had ever received that would equal that which came over the wires early Monday morning. There was but one thought in the minds of all the people congregated at this celebration, and at the celebrations elsewhere, and that was the overthrowing of militarism. At the opening we did not realize the meaning of a war. And now the thanksgiving for peace means what it could not mean four years ago. We were thinking about those who could not come back, and we honored those who had given up their lives in the great struggle.

"Thank God we did not know how to make war," added the speaker. "That was sent into this war, no matter how great the losses we might be called upon to make. And now that peace has come, we are not looking for revenge, but we are thinking about love, reconstruction, liberty and brotherhood. And by the grace of God our hopes will be realized. Men have been willing to make sacrifices, and they will do so again. We have been living in years of sacrifice, and we will now live to build up a great free country."

"If any one hesitated to buy a Victory Bond when we were at war," said the speaker in conclusion, "fearing they would not get the best returns, now we are at peace, they are sure that it is the best investment on the face of the earth. Let every one buy a Victory Bond."

The cheering was resumed at the close of Rev. Mr. Brown's address, and as soon as the Mayor could get a chance he called on the bands to play "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and this well-known hymn was well rendered.

W. F. Nickle, M.P.

W. F. Nickle, M.P., was roundly cheered as he was called upon by the Mayor.

"We have heard the bells denote the passing hour," said Mr. Nickle, "and we have heard them toll for the dead and give the alarm for fire, but not until to-day have we heard their sweet tones. And what does it all mean to Canada? Did you notice the magnificent sunrise this morning? It showed that nature herself was rejoicing with us."

Mr. Nickle referred to the part the United States had taken in the fight, and called for cheers for F. S. Johnston, United States Consul in Kingston, who was on the platform, and they were given with some "pep." Afterwards the speaker made feeling reference to those who had lost their lives in the struggle. He spoke of the great work which would follow the peace negotiations, in the distribution of men now overseas. Employment would have to be secured for the industrial workers, and a vast amount of money would be required for the purpose of reconstruction. This called for a liberal response to the Victory Loan. The "Kaiser Tell-Tale" here had almost been submerged and every one must sacrifice something to help swell the amount, so as to be able to carry on.

"And we will," cried a man in front of the platform, amidst loud applause.

"Many men have given up their (Continued on Page 3.)