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# Has to Submit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11---The world war ended at six o'clock this morning (Ontario time), with red revolution in Germany and with William Hohenzollern, former Emperor, a fugitive from his native land. Announcement that the armistice terms envoys at midnight last night (five o'clock Paris time), and that hostilities would cease six hours later, was made at the State Department at 2.45 o'clock this morning. The terms of the surrender of Germany were not made public coincident with this announcement, but they were to be given out later in the day. The momentous news of the ending of the war was given the newspaper correspondents virtually by an official of the State Department.

BRITISH TO REMAIN WHERE THEY ARE.

LONDON, Nov. 11 .-- 10.56--- The Allied troops will not until further orders go beyond the line reached at 11 a. m. to-day.

# Terms of the Armistice are Equivalent by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories for any other purpose. to Complete Surrender of the Enemy

#### Canadian Press Despatch

Washington, Nov. 11.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to Congress by President Wilson at one o'clock this afternoon.

Assembled in the hall of the House where nineteen months ago Senators and Representatives heard the President ask for the declaration of war, they to-day heard him speak the words which herald the coming of

President Wilson drove to the Capitol, at 12.45 o'clock through streets

President Wilson drove to the Capitol at 12.45 o'clock through streets thronged with cheering people.

The terms Germany accepted when she signed the armistice pictured her surrendering abjectly to Marshal Foch, on the field, her armies beaten, her Government overturned, her former kaiser master in flight. A small Congress and a small crowd heard the President's burning words. But enthusiasm ran riot.

The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications, which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine, and the surrender of all supplies of war.

The terms also provide for the abandoment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of 160 submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle 'cruisers, ten battleships eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships. All allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the allied countries.

Among the financial terms included are restitution for damage done by the German armies; restitution of the cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium and return of gold taken from Russia and Rumania.

The immediate repatriation of all allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the allies also is included.

Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ, Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

The President spoke as follows:

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"In these times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the Supreme War Cauncil been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicated with them. Those terms are as follows:

1.—MILITARY CLAUSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

One Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

Two—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries—Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg—30 ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

Three—Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above-mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

5,000 GUNS, 2,000 AEROPLANES GIVEN UP. Four—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns, (two thousand five hundred field), thirty thousand machine guns. Three thousand minewerfer. Two thousand aeroplanes (fighters, bombers-firstly, D. Seventy three and night bombing machines.) The above to be delivered to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

NEUTRAL ZONE 19 MILES WEST OF THE RHINE

"Five—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left

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"Five—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridge-heads at these points in thirty kilometre (19 miles) radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometres (25 miles) to the east from a frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometres from the east of the stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all nineteen days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

NO MORE HUN VANDALISM.

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Six.—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuof inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or
erty of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed.
ary estblishments of all kinds shall be delivered intagt as well as
try stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods
for evacuation.

# 5,000 LOCOMOTIVES, 50,000 WAGONS, 10,000 MOTORS

Seven—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, fifty thousand wagons and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorrine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all prewar personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals, and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

# MUST REVEAL ALL HIDDEN MINES.

Eight—The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuse disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops, and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all detructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc), under penalty of reprisals.

Nine—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies 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.

to the German Government.

Ten—An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

Eleven—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be eared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

II.—DISPOSITION RELATIVE TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GERMANY. Twelve—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war believed to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Gamany, as they existed on August 1, 1914. FREE ACCESS TO RUSSIA.

Thirteen—livacuation 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 1914) to be recalled.

Fourteen—German troops to cease at once all regulations and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to chemical accordance intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined by Logica 4, 2014).

Fifteen—Abandonment of the treates of Businers and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties,

Sixteen—The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated

### III.—CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA

Seventeen-Unconditional capitualation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

#### IV.—GENERAL CLAUSES.

Eighteen—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated States than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen, with the reservation that any future claim and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

Nineteen—The following financial conditions are required. Paparation

and the United States of America remain unaffected.

Nineteen—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy, which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or repriation for war losses, immediate restitution of the cash deposit, in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumainian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

#### V.—NAVAL CONDITIONS

Twenty—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutralty beng waived.

Twenty-one—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without recipro-

Twenty-two—Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America, All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

#### BATTLESHIPS SURRENDERED.

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Twenty-three—The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by all the allies and he United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, only care-takers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battle-ships eight light cruisers, including two mine-layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river-craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet, (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.,) are to be disarmed ... Twenty-four—The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters and the positions of these are to be indicated.

Twenty-five—Freedom of access to and from the Baltics to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries, and defence works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic and to sweep up all the mines and obstructions wilnin and without German territorial waters, without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and destructions are to be indicated.

Twenty-six—The everting blockade conditions set up by the allied and the positions of all such mines and destructions are to be indicated.

Twenty-six—The everting blockade conditions set up by the allied and \$5sociated powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

Twenty-seven—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of

Twenty-eight—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

Twenty-nine—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause tweny-eight are to be abandoned.

Thirty—All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

Thirty-one—No destruction of ships or materials to be permitted before

Thirty-one—No destruction of ships or materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

Thirty-two—The German Government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway. Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not are immediately cancelled.

Thirty-three—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

Thirty-four—The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure or execution of any of the above clause the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting partes n 48 hours president solice. nours previous notice.

# Canada's Sacrifice To The Cause Of Freedom.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—In the awful conflict that ended yesterday, Canada's glorious effort has cost heavily in loss of life and limb.

Up to and including the 31st of October, the latest figures available, the total casualties were 211,358, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 34,877.

Died of wounds or disease, 15,457.

Wounded, 152,779.

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Presumed dead, missing and prisoners of

Total, 211,358.

# Program

of a

# Peace Demonstration In Clinton, Monday, Nov. 11 on the close of Great War

1-Address by MAYOR THOMPSON

2-Doxology.

### 3-"O God our Help in Ages Past.

O God, our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come; Our shelter from the stormy blast, And our eternal home.

Before the hills in order stood, Or earth received her frame, From everlasting thou art God. To endless years the same.

O God, our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come; Be thou our guard while life shall last And our eternal home.

# 4-Prayer by Rev. A. E. Jones.

# 5-All People that on Earth do Dwell

All people that on earth do dwell, Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice Ilim serve with fear, his praise forth

Come ye before him, and rejoice. Know that the Lord is God indeed,
Without our aid he did us make;
We are his flock, he doth us feed,
And for his sheep he doth us take.

O enter then his gates with praise, Approach with joy his courts unte: Praise, laud, and bless his name always, For it is seemly so to do.

For why? the Lord our God is good,
His mercy is forever sure;

And shall from age to age endure.

6-National Anthem

# Joy Reigns When War Ends

Clinton does Her Part to Celebrate to Victory over the Hun and His Partners

The first word of the signing of the armistice was received by telephone-by Mr. A. J. Morrish, from Miss Southcombe of the C. P. R. telegraph Co., at Stratford, who was formerly operator at Mr. Morrish's store, and Mr. Morrish soon telephoned it about town of the good news a little after four.

Mr. A. T. Cooper was soon at the telegraph key and the bulletins were coming in. But it was 8.30 before the town hall and whistles commenced to make a joyful noise.

The New Era called up The London Advertiser and the Editor of that Journal told us that the good news was "absolutely correct" and by the noise that could be heard outside the city newspaper office, we never doubted hisword.

The Bruce train gave the joyful news a boost by its whistle from the "Y right into the station.

The Piano factory hands were soon down on parade headed by part of the Kiltie Band and the younger boys were soon marching around with flags, horns: and old tin cans. Flags were soon floating from flag

poles and tacked up on stores.

### "The Spirits of 84 "Seagram"

With due apologies to that famous picture of the American war. It was depicted to true life by John Ransford and Fred Jackson with drums and William Jackson with a white plug hat he wore when he was "sweet 21" with the cymbals marched up the street to the G. T. R. station, and they were some procession all to themselves. Mayor Thompson was Grand Marshal of No. I parade.

# Pte, Ernie Walton Home

The biggest reception yet was tendered to Pte. Ernie Walton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Walton, who arrived home on the 11 o'clock train after spending 4 years in the service. Pte. Walton was on a visit to the Old Land when war broke out and he enlisted at once.

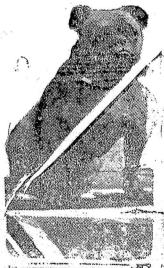
Headed by the Kiltie Silver Band the young soldier was escorted to his home. The procession was a long one. Most people adjourned to have din-

per but the small boy had not time to eat and kept things lively about town.

# Afternoon Parade

Sharp at 2 o'clock the citizens assembled in front of the band stand when a Thanksgiving service was held-Programme may be read on another Immediately after the service a pro-

cession was formed with Col. Rance as Marshall and headed by the Kiltie Bandl and Clinton saw its biggest parades. The Women's Patriotic Society, Girl's Auxiliary, School of Commerce, school. children, mother's whose boys are overseas, and citizens in general formed! the big parade. Two fifers were also in line and so was the Fife and Drum (Continued on Second Section)



The British Bulldog, a firm friend,



WHEN JOHNNY CANUCK COMES MARCHING HOME WITH GERMAN SOUVENIRS, AND THE GOOD USE WE CAN MAKE OF THEM