

HOSTILITIES CEASED

President Will Read Armistice Terms Today

DRAFT CALLS CANCELLED

HUNS MURDER CIVILIANS.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD IN BELGIUM, Nov. 9.—One hundred and sixty civilians, mostly women and children, met deaths in the battles and bombardments preceding the evacuation of Deynze. Thirty-four of this number were burned to death in cellars, where they were ordered to seek refuge by Bavarian troops.

Cheerful Man Always in Demand.
Give us, O give us, the man who sings at his work! By his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time—he will do it better—he will persevere longer.—Carlyle.

Banishing Troubles.
Quick is the succession of human events; the cares of today are seldom the cares of tomorrow; and when we lie down at night, we may safely say to most of our troubles: "Ye have done your worst, and we shall meet no more."—Cowper.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The state department announced at 2:35 o'clock this morning that Germany had signed the armistice at 5 o'clock, French time.

FIGHTING HAS CEASED

Fighting ceased at Eleven o'clock, French time, this morning and at 3:00 o'clock this morning by Oregon time.

New Government

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The text of the statement issued by the new people's government in Berlin follows:

"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 Thereupon, in the offices and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn.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 the representatives of the recent majority group three independent Social Democrats will enter the future government."

News Given Out In London

LONDON, NOV. 11.—(BY UNITED PRESS.)—PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE ANNOUNCED THAT FIGHTING CEASED ON ALL FRONTS AT 11 O'CLOCK FRENCH TIME.

Terms Are To Be Announced

WASHINGTON, NOV. 11.—(BY UNITED PRESS.)—PRESIDENT WILSON WILL READ THE ARMISTICE TERMS TO CONGRESS TODAY.

All Of Draft Calls Cancelled

WASHINGTON, NOV. 11.—(BY UNITED PRESS.)—PRESIDENT WILSON HAS AUTHORIZED PRO-POST MARSHAL CROWDER TO CANCEL ALL OUTSTANDING DRAFT CALLS.

GERMAN AUTOCRACY OVERTHROWN!

Preceding the signing of the armistice, the autocracy of Germany definitely passed out of existence and the rule of the people is in full sway.

On Sunday, Berlin, the German capital, following many of the principal cities of Germany joined the ranks of the revolutionists.

A Copenhagen dispatch of Sunday announces that Frederick Ebert, Socialist, has become the German chancellor, succeeding Maximilian.

The Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency of Germany, states that this action was for the purpose of assuring assistance in the solution of the demobilizing problems.

A proclamation of the new chancellor announces that plans will be made for the formation of a people's government.

REVOLUTIONISTS HOLD OFFICIAL POWER.

The revolution, which has been under way for several days, reached absolute control Sunday. All railway stations are occupied by the Soldiers' council. It is announced that the great Krupp gun works at Essen have been seized by the revolutionists.

The leader of the Socialists in the reichstag announced: "The kaiser and the crown prince have abdicated. The dynasty has been overthrown. It is a splendid victory for the German people.

"Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a new government, in which all shades of the Social Democratic party are to participate.

"Only decrees from the government bearing the signature of Herr Ebert have validity. Only orders from the minister for war bearing the counter-signature of the Social Democrat, acting as assistant, are official."

Will Continue Navy Program

WASHINGTON, NOV. 11.—(BY UNITED PRESS.)—SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS HAS ANNOUNCED THAT AMERICA'S BIG NAVY PROGRAM WILL CONTINUE.

HOW THE K. OF C. HELPS OUR ARMY

WORK OF RELIEF SOCIETY IN DEVELOPING "MORALE WHICH WILL WIN THE WAR."

Morale!

There is not a military commander directing the movements of vast armies who is not talking about morale these days. It's an important little word. It is constantly mentioned in official communiques and apparently the fate of nations depends upon it. Military experts declare that the failure of the morale of the Russian army caused the collapse of the empire of the Czar. As the morale of the German army weakened Allied leaders made gain after gain. And the First American Army, students of warfare, insist, crashed through to a wonderful victory because of the highly excellent morale of General Pershing's fighters. The little word of six letters, which lately has become so common in America, really has a world of meaning.

It means that the soldier is sure he is right.

It means he's satisfied.

It means he's happy.

It means he's physically fit and morally clean.

It means he's dead in earnest.

And it means he's ready to make any sacrifice to perpetuate his ideals.

It is pretty generally known throughout the Allied world—and the fact has probably reached Berlin by

this time—that the American soldier is a real fighting man. He goes into battle with a song on his lips and dies with a smile in his eyes. That's morale. That's the sort of thing General Pershing and Marshal Foch have been talking about. It's the thing that decides battles and wins wars.

The Knights of Columbus, one of the big war working organizations actively engaged with the American Overseas Forces, is in the field with the express purpose of aiding in maintaining the morale of our troops at the highest possible pitch. Because of the important work the order is doing along this line in American training camps and cantonments and with the American armies in Europe, the Knights of Columbus have been strongly endorsed by military and political leaders in all the Allied countries. General Pershing was among the first to welcome K. of C. secretaries and volunteer chaplains in France and gave them every possible help in carrying on their welfare work among the American soldiers. President Wilson publicly praised the work of the order and strong endorsements were issued by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The K. of C. early was accepted as one of the organizations operating under the direction of the Training Camp Commissions of the Army and Navy Departments.

Marshall Foch the French military genius, extended greetings to the Knights of Columbus in America and thanked them for the efforts they were making to help the Allied cause. The strong position that has always been taken by the Knights of Colum-

bus in regard to moral hazards surrounding a young man's life has been recognized and welcomed, giving rise to the firm confidence that the influence of the organization in the camps adds much to their general tone.

The great armies in our country's service, as has been well said, are made up of men separated from their homes and the social surroundings to which they have been accustomed, and no small part of the success achieved in making them as fine as they are is the result of activities of agencies such as the Knights of Columbus, who have been sympathetic and constant in their co-operation with the government departments, merely competing in service and in no sense starting religious rivalry. The value to the army and to the country of the work which this society in common with others, is doing, has been carefully estimated, and is appreciated very highly.

The Knights of Columbus is an organization with more than 430,000 members in the United States. It has measured up to the gigantic task it accepted when the United States entered the war and in attempting to keep pace in every way with the rapid growth of the American armies here and abroad.

The K. of C. first entered war work during the Spanish-American war when it voted money to aid returning veterans at Montauk Point. When the American army mobilized along the Mexican border it entered the field on a larger scale and erected a chain of service buildings in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. The cost of instituting and maintaining this system of recreation halls during the border trouble was met entirely out of the funds of the order.

When the United States entered this war the Supreme Officers of the Knights of Columbus immediately volunteered its services. The offer was accepted and a fund was raised by taxing every member of the Order. Knights of Columbus secretaries and chaplains became popular almost immediately and it was apparent that a sum much larger than could be raised within the Order would be needed. In the first general appeal issued throughout the United States by the K. of C. a total of \$11,241,529 was obtained.

Knights of Columbus secretaries are now everywhere. They may be found in American training camps and cantonments, on shell-torn fields in Flanders and Picardy, in base hospitals where American wounded are cared for, in Italy, at embarkation points, abroad transports, and at points of debarkation.

On September 1, 1918, there were 300 workers in France, 450 additional secretaries had been passed by the United States government and were being sent overseas as rapidly as shipping space could be obtained, and 200 others had been accepted by the order. This means that there will be 1,000 K. of C. secretaries in Europe within a very short time.

Clubhouses have been erected at points of embarkation in this country and debarkation points in France and seventy-five secretaries have been assigned to permanent duty abroad transports, plying between this country and European ports. One hundred secretaries have been ordered to Italy, where ten buildings are being erected.

The Order maintains three buildings in London, a headquarters building in Paris and a total of forty-five permanent buildings throughout France. Others will be erected as they are needed.

When Marshal Foch called the Allied armies from the trenches and started the big drive toward Berlin the Knights immediately organized to "Follow the Flag." A fleet of big trucks was placed in operation to keep pace with the

(Continued on Page 2.)