

REBELS SEIZE GREATEST GERMAN PORTS

Partly Cloudy To-night and Saturday; Warmer.

"If It Happens In New York
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FOCH WON'T STOP FIGHTING; MUST TAKE TERMS BY MONDAY

REVOLT SPREADS TO BREMEN, SCHWERIN AND EAST PRUSSIA; REBELS TAKE NAVY TO SEA

Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven and Many Other Cities in Hands of Revolutionists—Prince Henry Flees Kiel Under Fire.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The greater part of the German Navy, with red flags hoisted, has left the harbor of Kiel in possession of mutinous sailors, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Some of the German warships have arrived at Flensburg, in Schleswig, the Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen reports. Their officers were navigating them under the command of the sailors.

The German ports of Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven are in the hands of Soldiers' Councils, the Schleswig Volks Zeitung says.

The cities of Bremen, Schwerin and Tilsit have joined in the German revolution, says another Copenhagen despatch.

Sonderburg, a Prussian town in Schleswig, 13 miles northeast of Flensburg, is in the hands of the revolutionists, the despatch adds. The red flag has been hoisted on the ships there.

Hamburg is reported completely in the hands of the revolutionists.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht is said to have arranged for the formation of a soldiers' council at Bremen.

Stockholm reports that the ferry between Trelleborg, Sweden, and Saugwitz, Germany, has been suspended because the crews of the German torpedo boats at Saugwitz are refusing to obey the orders of their commanding officers.

There are no guards on the German-Danish frontier, it is reported, and many prisoners have crossed into Denmark. Despatches say that no trains have arrived at Copenhagen from Hamburg to-day.

SEIZURE OF NAVY DESCRIBED AS "FAIRLY PEACEFUL"
The movement of virtually the entire German navy by revolutionary forces was carried out in a fairly peaceful manner, according to the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The red flag was hoisted quite generally, he adds.

All the large wharves connected with the naval service were also taken over by the revolutionists.

At Wilhelmshaven the naval officers agreed to hand authority over to the rebels if they would promise to make resistance should the British attack that naval port.

The Third Infantry Regiment, according to these advices, has taken possession of the airbase at Oldenburg, in Holstein.

Blankenese, a commune in Westphalia, twenty-four miles northwest of Dusseldorf, has joined the revolution.

A Berlin wireless despatch received here to-day says:

"The Third Squadron remains faithful to the Government."

[The Berlin despatch indicates a claim by the German authorities that a part of the German

(Continued on Second Page.)

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ADMIRAL WILSON ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPORT THAT ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED

Commander at Brest Says the Information Appeared to Be Official and Exonerates United Press.

BREST, France, Nov. 8.—Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U. S. N., commander of the American forces in French waters, to-day made the following statement:

"The statement of the United Press relative to the signing of the armistice was made public from my office on the basis of what appeared to be official and authoritative information.

"I am in a position to know that the United Press and its representative acted in perfect good faith, and that the premature announcement was the result of an error for which the agency was in no wise responsible."

The following statement was issued by the United Press at noon to-day:

"Yesterday's announcement of the signing of the armistice between Germany and the Allies was made by Admiral Wilson at Brest and was filed to the United Press with the Admiral's approval. This information was received by the United Press in a cablegram from Roy W. Howard (President of the United Press) shortly before noon to-day.

"Practically at the same time another message from Howard was delivered to the United Press, stating that Admiral Wilson made the announcement in Brest at 4 P. M. French time, but that later he was notified that it was not confirmable. This latter message, filed by Howard, did not show, in the form in which it was delivered, whether it was sent yesterday or how long it had been held up."

"Howard's cablegram clearly showed that Admiral Wilson acted in good faith, stating that he supposed the announcement was official and therefore gave his approval to the filing of the message to the United Press in New York."

"The United Press to-day asked the Government to ascertain how long Howard's messages stating that Admiral Wilson authorized the announcement and also that he later was notified that it was unconfirmable, were held up by the censors."

"There was reason to believe that the message stating that the news was unconfirmable was badly delayed in view of the fact that it was not received here until almost twenty-four hours after the original cablegram. The messages received to-day from Howard were as follows:

Unipress New York.
"PARIS—Urgent. Brest Admiral Wilson who announced Brest newspaper 1600 (4 P. M.) Armistice been signed later notified unconfirmable, meanwhile Brest riotously celebrating."

"HOWARD SIMMS."
The other message read:

"Unipress, New York.
BREST—Urgent. Armistice bulletin based local announced (announcement) by Admiral Wilson, Admiral's approving official was filed with Admiral's approval; local newspaper bulletined; Brest celebrated night long."

"It will be noted that the first message quoted was signed by the names of both Howard and the Paris office in the same form as the message received yesterday. In every way this first quoted message indicates that it was probably filed very quickly after the original bulletin."

(Racing and Entries on Page 12.)

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TURKS TO SEE ALLIED WAR FLEETS TO-MORROW
Fighting Ships Will Then Anchor Off Famous St. Sophia, Constantinople.
LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Allied fleets will anchor off St. Sophia, Constantinople, on Saturday, according to information received in London to-day.

ARMISTICE IN TWO DAYS, PEACE TO FOLLOW AT ONCE, PRINCE MAX TO SOCIALISTS
(Special Cable Despatch to The Evening World) (Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Express, in a despatch from Amsterdam Thursday (yesterday), states that Socialist Leader Naske, speaking at Kiel yesterday, said: "I want you all to know that Max (the German Chancellor) asked me to tell you that the armistice will be signed within a couple of days and that peace will follow immediately."

The Express view was that the armistice would be signed within the next twenty-four hours.

PLEA FOR A LIMITED TRUCE IS QUICKLY TURNED DOWN

German Envoys Send Wireless to High Command Asking Instructions—Seventy-two Hour Limit for Reply Expires Monday Morning at 11 o'clock.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Associated Press).—The German proposal for an immediate provisional suspension of hostilities has been rejected by Marshal Foch.

A French wireless message picked up here from the German delegates to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Command reads as follows:

"From the German Plenipotentiaries for an Armistice to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Command—Friday morning at Allied General Headquarters the Plenipotentiaries received the conditions of an armistice as well as a formal demand that they be accepted or refused within seventy-two hours, expiring on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, French time.

"The German proposal for an immediate conclusion and provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch.

"Please acknowledge receipts and send back courier as soon as possible with your latest instructions. Sending of fresh delegates is not necessary for the moment.

"A German courier bearing the text of the conditions of the armistice has been sent to Spa, no other means of communication being practicable."

TIME LIMIT SET FOR REPLY.

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Associated Press).—The German delegates who came within the French lines last night to receive from Marshal Foch the Allied terms for an armistice proceeded this morning to the meeting place designated by the Marshal.

The white flag bearers reached the left wing of Gen. Debeney's army at 10 o'clock last night. They arrived at the place indicated by the Allied Supreme Commander within the French lines about 2 o'clock this morning and passed the remainder of the night there.

An official note issued this afternoon says:

"The German delegates arrived this morning at Marshal Foch's headquarters. They made a formal demand for an armistice. The text of the conditions of the Allies was read and delivered to them. They asked a cessation of arms. It was refused them. The enemy has seventy-two hours to answer."

It was later announced that the German demand for a cessation of hostilities was for an immediate suspension. The time limit expires at 11 o'clock A. M. Monday.

Marshal Foch had with him Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of Great Britain, and Major Gen. Maxime Weygand of the French Army, Marshal Foch's assistant.

Marshal Foch also had with him during the armistice conferences an American as well as British representatives.

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GERMAN ENVOYS MET FOCH AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING; NO COMPROMISE TOLERATED

Lansing Formally Announces That No Information Reaching the Government Is Being Withheld—Foch Can Only Discuss Truce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Associated Press).—At President Wilson's direction Secretary Lansing issued the following statement shortly after noon to-day:

"I am requested and authorized by the President to state that no information reaching this Government concerning the armistice negotiations in France has been withheld, that any statement to the contrary is utterly false and that as soon as a definite decision in regard to the armistice has been reached it will immediately be made public by the Government."

Previously the statement had been authorized at the White House that whenever word came from the signing of an armistice in France, President Wilson himself would announce it immediately.

CONFERENCE OPENS IN FRANCE

The American Government was notified just before noon that Marshal Foch had received the German delegates seeking armistice terms behind the French lines at 9 o'clock this morning, Paris time.

In announcing that the conference which may end the war had begun, the State Department disclosed that the German envoys after reading the surrender terms handed them would be allowed a brief time to consider whether they must communicate with Berlin and then would be given seventy-two hours in which to reply, if they required a decision from Berlin.

Everywhere it is believed that the Germans are beaten and that their surrender cannot long be delayed. Word that the drastic conditions under which the American and Allied advance may stop is awaited with confidence.

WILL FIGHT TILL TRUCE IS SIGNED.

An official diplomatic despatch from France to-day emphasized that Marshal Foch is empowered only to deliver armistice terms to the Germans and receive their acceptance. This despatch said:

"The powers conferred on Marshal Foch only concern the conclusion of an armistice. The modification which he is qualified to grant are strictly limited. Any suspension of arms, even if it is asked for on philanthropic grounds, is out of the question."

"It is stated that there should be no doubt that the armistice and the peace conditions are two distinct questions and while Marshal Foch is duly qualified to negotiate the armistice, the peace negotiations are concerns of the Allied Governments.

"Marshal Foch will do nothing more than communicate to the delegates the already prepared conditions of the armistice."

No effort at compromise or evasion by the Germans is to be tolerated. They must take what the Allies and the United States offer and lay down their arms or there will be no interruption of the great offensive which is destroying the German military machine.

Time is given only for consideration of the drastic terms by the Envoys and for communication by them with Berlin if they desire. In view of the Associated Press despatch from Paris saying seventy-two hours would be allowed, it was assumed here that an additional day had been granted because of the delayed arrival of the Germans.