

ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY

11TH NOVEMBER 1918

*Marshall
Henderson*

THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.

November 11th. 1918.

In August 1918 it became apparent that the ALLIES were to be victorious, and the adoption of some measures to conclude hostilities seemed more and more imminent.

On September 26th, BULGARIA was defeated and asked for peace, on October 30th, TURKEY was granted an Armistice on board H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" by ADMIRAL THE HONOURABLE SIR SOMERSET GOUGH CALTHORPE at MUDROS, and on November 4th, AUSTRIA was beaten too, so GERMANY was left alone.

On 1st October, MARSHAL HINDENBURG had asked for an Armistice through PRESIDENT WILSON, on the lines of his "Fourteen Points", but as Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL says in "The Last Phase" it is one thing to ask for an Armistice and another to get it at once.

Anyhow after this request PRESIDENT WILSON sent a certain obscure individual called COLONEL HOUSE to FRANCE to try and arrange terms with the EUROPEAN POWERS, HOUSE on arrival in Paris was found to have full instructions from the PRESIDENT, and was his trusted friend and adviser.

This necessitated several very important meetings in France, which I always attended with my chief.

It was a stupendous task for the ALLIES to arrive at the Terms of Armistice because no one seemed to know exactly what stage of exhaustion Germany had arrived or

what they would accept.

Anyhow Mr. LLOYD GEORGE thought he should make sure of plenty of advice, and for the last meetings at the end of October took over to Paris with him the following:- Mr. A.J. BALFOUR, SIR ERIC GEDDES, Mr. L.S. AMERY, LORD READING, SIR ROSSLYN WEMYSS, SIR MARK SYKES, SIR MAURICE HANKEY, and others whom no doubt I have forgotten, I should add that there were several of the same type already in Paris.

We stayed at the Meurice, and were done very well indeed by the French Government, we rushed about a good deal after COLONEL HOUSE but I personally was kept busy all day on the telephone between London and the Rue Royale, from where I really supplied all these people with the news.

The line was in an awful state, and arrangements at the French Admiralty bad, so my nerves were often on edge trying to hear what was going on, but I never failed. It is interesting to note what came through.

I also was the receiver in Paris all the time of the Director of Naval Intelligence's most secret messages, which were superimposed JACK and numbered. I had to see they were given to the Prime Ministers Chief Naval Staff and those whom they concerned with a pious hope they were not left about.

The information mostly came out of Room 40. O.B. but there was other stuff too.

On October 30th, I received the news of TURKEY signing an Armistice, and got a correct draft on the telephone.

of the Terms which I imparted to the Prime Minister's Chief Naval Staff etc. as they sat at dinner at the Meurice.

On the 3rd. November, having got very important news from WHITEHALL I rushed back to the Meurice to find 1st. Lord.

He, the C.N.S. EVERETT, FULLER, etc. were closeted in a suite of rooms, trying to draft the Terms of Armistice, smoking Havana cigars, and shouting at one another as far as I could see.

Being somewhat shy of invading their privacy I looked for a sentry messenger or someone, but no one was forthcoming so realizing as I did, that my news was much more important than what they were talking about, I walked in. Hurriedly I said to SIR ERIC "Please forgive me for intruding" but before I got on any further, the manners of the speaker ^{over} ~~on~~ which I understand he has presided asserted themselves, and he said "What the hell do you mean by coming in here?"

I said "I thought SIR ERIC GEDDES as 1st Lord you would like to know the GERMAN HIGH SEA FLEET have hoisted the Red Flag, and refuse to go to Sea any more." As I walked out of the door I believe he muttered "I am sorry" or something, so with this snub, the only one I got in the War, I returned again to my telephone.

Next day we returned to London to put a final polish to the Armistice Terms, and on the 6th, November we left London again for Paris in an awful hurry -- i.e. the C.N.S. me, and JOHN HUMBER, Admiralty messenger a

character. SIR ROSSLYN WEMYSS had the great honour of being sent on this occasion to meet the GERMAN PARLEMENTAIRES to represent and sign for GREAT BRITAIN and her ALLIES, and this choice was made by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE as the SEA SERVICES had to be represented and he could not think of anyone better than the CHIEF NAVAL STAFF.

We arrived in Paris at 7. 15a.m. on Thursday 7th, November and were met at the Gare du Nord by BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES GRANT C.B. who was on the LIASON STAFF, he told us the PARLEMENTAIRES had left SPA and were on the way to meet us, but we had no further news. We went to the Meurice and after breakfast heard we were to go to the GRAND QUARTIER GENERAL after lunch which was then at SENLIS. GEORGE HOPE joined up with our party here, and BAGOT came over from London as German interpreter.

At 3.15 p.m. cars fetched us from the Hotel and we went to join MARECHAL FOCH at his HEADQUARTERS at SENLIS, here a train was awaiting us, but we had no idea where we were going and we did not ask.

The MARECHAL was accompanied by GENERAL WEYGAND and a small staff with whom we dined, we went to bed wondering.

At 7.0 a.m. the train stopped in the COMPIEGNE FOREST, and shortly after the PARLEMENTAIRES ARRIVED ON a parallel line 50 yards from us.

From here the business transacted is related in practically the language I wrote for the records at the ADMIRALTY, and the Official printed Terms of Armistice

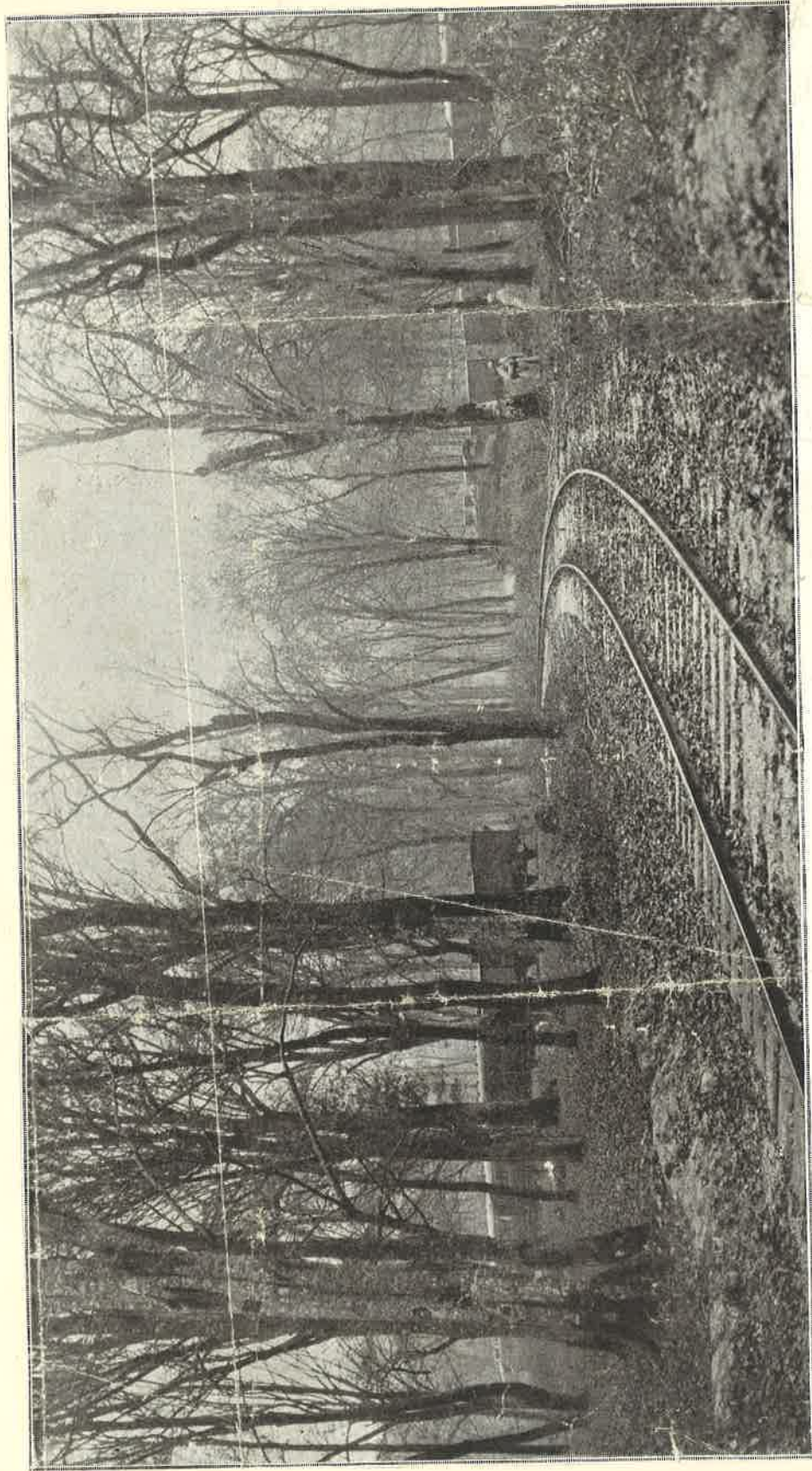
are at the end for reference.

I think it should be understood the Terms of Armistice we took into the FOREST were not the same as these printed at the end of this account.

Many people, amongst them ADMIRAL BEATTY did Not believe GERMANY would agree to sending their ships to SCAPA FLOW, and expected they would insist on internment in a neutral port, say, VIGO, with full complements aboard where BEATTY would have had to blockade them as Nelson did the French at Brest.

However the four days respite came as a blessing, and we were able to put the Terms across them as we wished. See FOCH'S note to the Chief Naval Staff for alteration of clauses, this went on all the time.

I wrote the proces-verbal at the meetings and after ^{got} the concurrence of ADMIRAL WEMYSS and GENERAL WEYGAND.



Train du maréchal Foch où fut signé l'armistice.
Train des plénipotentiaires allemands.

EN FORÊT DE COMPIÈGNE : LE DÉCOR DE LA CAPITULATION ALLEMANDE

FIRST MEETING AT 9.a.m.

Friday November 8th, 1918 .

The train bearing the ALLIED MISSION to meet the GERMAN PARLEMENTAIRES left SENLIS STATION at 5.p.m. on November 7th, 1918. The ALLIED MISSION was under the direction of MARECHAL FOCH, with whom was associated ADMIRAL SIR ROSSLYN WEMYSS, FIRST SEA LORD.

The train arrived at a point in the middle of COMPIEGNE FOREST at 7.p.m. on November 7th, and halted for the night, the German delegates arriving from the Front at 7.a.m. on November 8th by train, which took up a position on a branch line 50 yards from the Marechal. A typical November day, cold and damp.

At breakfast time the Marechal sent a message to all fronts to push the enemy back with all the means in our power. "Poussez, Poussez" he said to Weygand.

On the arrival of the Parlementaires, Marechal Foch sent a staff officer to inform the Germans of his willingness to receive them, in the following words :-

"Monsieur le Marechal sera disposé de recevoir
"les delegues allemands a neuf heures exacte ce matin."

General Weygand asked me how I thought we should receive the delegates from a point of view of courtesy, nonplussed, I said "I was quite incapable of advising him as to the chivalry of the battlefield!" We received them, Weygand and I, at the door standing erect and stiffly bowing our heads.

At 9.a.m. the delegates arrived at MARECHAL FOCH'S salon and were conducted within; GENERAL WEYGAND then informed them he would announce their arrival to the Marechal, the latter was for a short time overcome with the tremendous importance of his task.

Immediately after this MARECHAL FOCH entered the salon accompanied by ADMIRAL WEMYSS, and there were present the following :-

MARECHAL FOCH'S STAFF.

General Weygand, Chief of Staff.
Lieut. P. Laperche. (Interpreter in German).

ADMIRAL WEMYSS' STAFF.

Rear-Admiral G. P. W. Hope, C.B., Deputy First Sea Lord.
Captain J. P. R. Marriott, Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord.
Commander W. T. Bagot, (acting as Interpreter in German.)

GERMAN MISSION.

Erzberger. Chef de Mission.
General Winterfeldt.
Captain Vanselow. Imperial Navy.
Count Oberndorf.
Major Geyer. Secretary.
One Interpreter.

The Marechal then asked the Germans what they wanted, in a very brusque manner.

ERZBERGER replied that they had come to hear the Allies' propositions for the creation of an armistice. The Marechal said he had no propositions to make.

COUNT OBERNDORF then produced from his pocket a paper and read an extract of MR. WILSON'S reply to Germany.

The MARECHAL told OBERNDORF to shut up as he did

not wish to listen to all that, and asked the Germans if they wished an armistice or NOT, and if so, he would give them the Allies' terms.

ERZBERGER. 'YES' said that was what they wanted.

THE MARECHAL demanded their credentials, ERZBERGER then produced them, and they were handed to MARECHAL FOCH who retired with ADMIRAL WEMYSS and GENERAL WEYGAND to examine them. It was lucky the Germans did not retaliate as we had no credentials.

The credentials being in order the MARECHAL returned to the salon, and asked ERZBERGER to introduce members of his Mission. This was done, and the MARECHAL acted similarly with the Allied representatives, introducing each by name and rank.

The MARECHAL said his Chief of the Staff would then read the terms of armistice, which were duly translated and understood by all concerned. The reading of the terms was concluded at 9.53 a.m. The delegates were visibly impressed by this reading.

ERZBERGER then asked for copies of the terms of armistice and a German translation. The MARECHAL said the latter was not available. Here again the MARECHAL was pretty rude, but of course they asked for it.

OBERNDORF asked for permission to be put in touch with a W/T station, so that he might remit the terms to the German Government and the High Command.

The MARECHAL said the message could be sent in cypher only - the Germans said they had not brought a cypher.

GENERAL WINTERFELDT said they wished to send a special messenger - the Chief of the Staff said facilities would be given.

GENERAL WINTERFELDT then made a statement which was taken down word for word, and which, paraphrased, was as follows :-

The General said he was the representative from the German High Command, and he considered the terms of armistice would require careful consideration before they could arrive at any conclusion. This consideration would be given as soon as possible, but it would take time to get the opinion of the German Government and the High Command. At the present moment, he said, the rout of the German Army continued, and both in the armies and amongst the civilian inhabitants many casualties continue to occur uselessly. Under these conditions the German Government and the High Command have the honour to ask the Allies to again consider the proposition of the German Government made by W/T the day before yesterday asking the Marechal Foch for an immediate cessation of hostilities on all fronts. This armistice to begin to-day from a named hour and to be based on such simple conditions as will allow of fighting ceasing at once.

The MARECHAL immediately replied that as the Generalissimo of the Allied Army and as their representative on this occasion he was unable to agree to any cessation of hostilities until such time as the terms of armistice as framed by the Associated Powers, and which had just been read, was signed by the German delegates.

ERZBERGER asked for time to consider the terms.

GENERAL WINTERFELDT asked for permission to send a short paraphrased message en clair to his Government, and to inform them, his request as given in his statement was refused.

This message was then drafted, vised by the Chief of the Staff, and despatched by Eiffel Tower, a paragraph being added to say that the first meeting had taken place.

The meeting rose at 10.35. and the German messenger left at 12.40.p.m.

A Naval representatives meeting was called for 3.30.p.m.

General Meeting for 4.30.p.m.

CAPTAIN VON HELLDORF left at noon by car for Spa with terms of Armistice. He was a nice looking young man terribly cut up by Terms of Armistice, a national misfortune. I saw him leave, "A bottle of beer in each pocket and crying his eyes out."

PERSONAL NOTES ON THE GERMAN DELEGATES.

Excellence Matthias Erzberger. Age 43.

Son of a postman in South Germany. Schoolmaster by profession. Member of Reichstag centre party. Catholic. Employed in 1914 in propaganda section of F.O. Lost this post on fall of Bethmann Hollweg in 1917. Led the attack of the majority parties on the Admiralty for making false promises about S/M campaign in July 1917. Proposed and carried the resolution of 18 July 17 for a peace without annexations or indemnities. In October 1918 appointed Minister without portfolio in Prince Max's government in which he was the strongest personality. Described as a man of much energy and ability, In confidential relations with the Vatican and Vienna, but not a gentleman. Ludendorff's first powerful enemy. Of medium height, fat and bloated looking, double chin, scrubby moustache, wears pincenez, very common and badly dressed. He was murdered outside Berlin in 1920.

Excellence Graf von Oberndorf. Age 48.

Well born. Doctor of law. Now holds rank of Ambassador. Has been through the ordinary diplomatic career, being appointed as Minister at Sofia during the war and remained there until capitulation of Bulgaria. Slight build, medium height. Speaks French fluently. A polished gentleman.

Our First Duty.

The happy close of hostilities in this greatest and most terrible of all wars, fought for everything that we hold dear and sacred, led the PRIME MINISTER yesterday to move the adjournment of the House of Commons to St. Margaret's, there to give humble and reverent thanks to the ALMIGHTY for this great deliverance. It was a fitting commemoration, in keeping with our national traditions, of the mercy vouchsafed to us. The crowded service at St. Paul's in the afternoon, and the more formal thanksgiving to be celebrated to-day in the presence of the KING and QUEEN, are evidence that the action of the House reflects the solemn thoughts of the nation at this wonderful turning point in the world's history. For it is victory complete and undisputed. The terms of the armistice, which, it need hardly be observed, are purely military and naval and do not prejudice the conditions of peace, are unquestionably adequate, but we cannot see that any could have been safely dispensed with. Those relating to the evacuation by Germany of the countries and districts belonging to other Powers on the West and East fronts are a matter of course; so are the provisions for the repatriation without reciprocity of prisoners and civilian Allies, for the surrender of guns and war material—5,000 guns and 30,000 machine-guns "in good condition" are to be delivered up on the Western front—for the surrender of German submarines and the disarmament and internment of a number of German battleships, and for such consequential measures as the discovery and destruction of mines by sea and land. The ships to be disarmed and interned include ten battleships, six light cruisers, and fifty destroyers. So ends the fallen KAISER's effort to grasp the trident. Other measures, not less essential, are the occupation of Mainz, Coblenz, and Cologne, with the bridgeheads across the Rhine at these important strategic points, the establishment of a neutral zone on the right bank, and the evacuation by Germany of the whole of the left bank. The delivery of 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 railway wagons, and 5,000 motor-lorries in good condition, and the provision that none of the means of communication shall be impaired will also be noted as measures of ordinary prudence in the circumstances. The barbarous methods of "militarism" have compelled the Allies to insist that the enemy Command shall disclose any such measures as the poisoning or pollution of wells which they may have ordered, and shall refrain from further acts of destruction. On the East front the Allies require free access to the former territories of Russia, through Danzig or by the Vistula, for the purpose of provisioning the populations and for the maintenance of order, and also free access to the Baltic and the right to occupy the German fortifications at the entrance to that sea. The Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and of Bukarest, with their supplements, are abandoned, while the financial provisions demand reparation and the restoration of the gold looted from Belgium and Russia. It is also provided that the Allied troops occupying the Rhine provinces shall be a charge upon Germany. No loophole, it will be seen, is left her to escape from the obligations imposed upon her. Heligoland itself may be occupied, should the mutiny of her Fleet prevent the delivery of the ships. The insolent message issued by some of the mutineers, bidding their comrades to resist, proves the wisdom of the precaution.

large views of the immense problems with which victory confronts us and to handle them as becomes us with the calm wisdom of our fathers. When last we vindicated the liberty of the world against military despotism, there was a party in the Cabinet which desired to obtain material advantages, but the sagacity of WELLINGTON and of CASTLEREAGH led them to fix their gaze on the future of Europe as a whole and to repudiate demands which would have tended to subvert it. It is too soon for any revulsion of feeling towards the people who have brought this awful calamity upon the world, and who have aggravated in a thousand ways unknown to civilized peoples the inevitable horrors of war. We drew the sword without hatred or passion because Germany compelled us to draw it; but the inextinguishable brutalities which she perpetrated so long as she had the power, and which no class of her people dared to condemn, have filled us with a loathing and a righteous indignation which will not readily pass away. She has been false and cruel. She must bear the

penalty in our mistrust and in our abhorrence. Pleas like that which DR. SOLF has addressed to PRESIDENT WILSON leave us quite unmoved, and, we doubt not, will leave Americans quite unmoved. It is not three months since this man, as Colonial Secretary in the Imperial Government, was declaring that the Brest-Litovsk Treaties came by agreement, denouncing the Czecho-Slovaks as "landless robbers," and demanding the return of the German colonies with a redivision of Africa to suit German interests. Now he cries out that the "fearful conditions" of the armistice will lead to starvation in Germany, especially as the blockade is to continue, and he appeals most "solemnly and in all earnestness" to the PRESIDENT to avert the creation in Germany, of "feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of the community of nations can rest." This is a contemptible attempt at mischief-making. DR. SOLF has but to look at the armistice in order to see that "the Allies and the United States" contemplate the provisioning of Germany "during the armistice as shall be found necessary." That is both right and wise. It is our plain interest to do what in us lies to preserve stable government in Germany, if only in order to have some responsible authority with whom to deal. We can neither carry out the armistice nor negotiate the peace without an established Government of some kind. The internal situation in Germany, as we show in another article, is precarious. The negotiations between the Majority Socialists and the more "advanced" group reveal profound differences of opinion and of policy, and beyond the so-called "Minority section" there stand elements dangerous to all social order. HINDENBURG states that he and his Army are supporting the new Government in order to save Germany from "chaos." No great nation in a state of "chaos" can afford the basis for a just peace, and to obtain that basis is at this moment a problem far more urgent than individual problems of territorial adjustment. Under the secure guarantees afforded by the armistice these latter questions can wait. The question of European order cannot wait. Its settlement is a condition precedent not only to anything resembling a League of Nations, but to peace at all. For that reason it is the first present duty and the highest present interest of all the Allies to work for a general restoration of free and orderly government. And for that reason it should be understood in all quarters that any private squabbling between States or peoples, any attempt to snatch territorial or other advantages and to present them to the world as accomplished facts, will have for its

General Detlef von Winterfeld. Age 57.

First Commission 1888. Has had very little actual military experience, never having commanded more than a company. Several years Military Attache at Brussels - then returned to General Staff. 1909 to 1914 Military Attache Paris. During the war he has been active in Spain on espionage work. It is stated that "He is a kindly chap, very much in earnest, and of average mental calibre. He has the reputation of being a piocheur, having collected a good deal of information. Is a fair, though no (except in French) fluent linguist. Is polite and quite without the aggressive manner not seldom found among his colleagues. Has probably a nervous temperament old for his age." Winterfeld's father was present at Versailles in 1871 at the Peace negotiations, in the Salle des Glaces. A typical Prussian.

Capt. von Vanselow. Age 44.

Entered Navy in 1892. Promoted to Captain in April 1917. There is apparently nothing noteworthy in his career. Appears to have served on the Admiral Staff Berlin since 1913. Has been chief of the Military political Department of the Admiralty Staff since some time in 1917. Short, stout, and rather subdued, not very prepossessing, not much force of character. Does not look at all like a sailor, more like a pork butcher.

MESSAGE A TRANSMETTRE PAR RADIO.

passé par téléphone le 8-11-18.

par: Commandant SEROT

reçu par: Commandant d'ARRAS.

A: 13 h.10.

Plénipotentiaires allemands

au Haut Commandement Allemand.-

- 1° - Le courrier, Capitaine von HELLDORF, franchira les lignes entre 6 heures et 8 heures du soir (heure française) dans une voiture automobile allemande, partant de LA CAPELLE et suivant la route HAUDROY, ROCQUIGNY, FOURMIES, TRELON.

Prière d'assurer son passage.

- 2° - Un officier d'Etat-Major avec les deux chiffreurs de la Marine doit franchir les lignes en suivant le même itinéraire.

Prière d'indiquer par T.S.F. le jour et l'heure de leur arrivée aux avant-postes français.

Le Haut-Commandement français prendra les mesures nécessaires pour assurer leur passage.

(signé) : von WINTERFELD.

MESSAGE A TRANSMETTRE PAR RADIO.

Le 8 Novembre 1918 -11 h. 35.

Passé par téléphone par Off. Int. LAPERCHE.

Reçu par General DESTICKER.

**Plénipotentiaires pour l'Armistice, en Haut-
Commandement Allemand.-**

**Prière d'envoyer immédiatement les deux chiffreurs
de la marine avec un officier de l'Etat-Major.**

MESSAGE PAR RADIO.

Le 8 Novembre 1918 - 11 h. 30.

Passé par téléphone par Off. Int. LAPERCHE.

Reçu par General DESTICKER.

Plénipotentiaires allemands pour l'Armistice au
Chancelier de l'Empire, aux Haute Commandements Militaire
et Naval Allemands.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont reçu vendredi matin, au
Grand Quartier Général des Alliés, les conditions d'armistice
ainsi que la mise en demeure de les accepter ou de les
refuser dans un délai de soixante-douze heures (72 h.)
expirant lundi matin à onze heures (11 h.) heure français.

La proposition allemande tendant à la conclusion
immédiate d'une suspension d'armes provisoire a été re-
poussée par le Maréchal FOCH.

Un courrier allemand porteur du texte conditions
d'armistice est envoyé à SPA, aucun autre mode de com-
munication n'étant pratique. Prière d'accuser réception
et de renvoyer le plus vite possible le courrier avec vos
dernières instructions.

L'envoi de nouveaux délégués n'est pas nécessaire
pour le moment.

(signé) : ERZBERGER.

NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

DEATH OF SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

"HERO OF MANY FIGHTS."

We regret to announce that General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I., died at Buchrumb, Dufftown, on November 9, his 89th birthday.

The fourth son of Colonel Thomas Lumsden, C.B., of Belhelvie, and younger brother of the famous Lumsden of the Guides (the late Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden), the story of whose life he published in 1899 conjointly with Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C.S.I., he was born in 1829. He was educated at Addiscombe, and entered the Indian Army as ensign on December 10, 1847. There have been few instances of men to whom before their 30th year the title "Hero of Many Fights" could have been so appropriately applied as to Peter Lumsden, for there was scarcely any fight on the hills of the North-West Frontier of India from 1852 to 1856 in which he had not a share, and though he was invariably mentioned in dispatches in terms of praise due to undoubted merit, his reward was but a medal and clasp, coupled with the thanks of the Government on one occasion. He thus early gathered the experiences which later on fitted him so eminently for the important duties which were to be entrusted to him.

In March, 1857, he accompanied his elder brother and Dr. Bellew on a special mission to Afghanistan, and, though they were anxious to return to India on the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny, the Government of India assured them that their presence and influence in Afghanistan at that critical time were of paramount importance.

The mission eventually left for India about May, 1858, and Peter Lumsden thus had the gratification of being able to take a part in the final suppression of the Mutiny, and to share in the pursuit and capture of Tantia Topee, under Sir Hugh Rose. He was thanked by Government for his work in Afghanistan, while his subsequent services in the field were mentioned in dispatches and a medal was granted him.

In 1860 he was appointed D.A.A. and Q.M.G. on the staff of Sir Robert Napier's Second Division, and took part in all the operations of the Allied British and French troops in China, including the attack on the Sinho forts, the capture of Tang-ku and of the Taku forts, and the advance on and occupation of Peking. Being mentioned in dispatches, he was promoted brevet major and received a medal with two clasps. His last service in the field was during the brief campaign of 1865 in Bhutan, for which a clasp was awarded. Promoted lieutenant-colonel in August, 1866, and colonel in March, 1870 (on appointment as A.D.C. to the Queen), about which time he was also nominated a C.S.I., he filled many important staff appointments during the years preceding his final return to his native land, including the posts of Deputy Quartermaster-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, and Chief of the Staff.

SETTLEMENT OF THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

On its being decided to appoint a joint Anglo-Russian Commission for the settlement of the Afghan frontier, he was selected for the difficult post of English Commissioner, owing to his special experience and attainments, and also on account of his great physical vigour. As to this, a story may be told. He had only recently recovered from scarlet fever when he happened to pass a spot where a man was seen to be drowning. There were many onlookers, and Lumsden called out, "It is probable death for me to jump in, as I have barely recovered from scarlet fever. Will nobody save the man?" Nobody stirred, however, and Lumsden then jumped in and saved the man's life. Sir Peter, as he had become in 1879, left England, *via* Persia, for the Murghab, where he was to meet his Russian colleague, while an escort of Anglo-Indian troops, under the command of Colonel, now Sir, West Ridgeway, marched from India across Baluchistan by the Nushki route to meet him. Unfortunately, Sir Peter Lumsden was led to believe that his Government would support him in demanding the whole of the Badghees district for the Ameer, and the official English maps marked the possible frontier between the Heri Rud and Murghab rivers along a line far to the north, not merely of what was eventually decided upon, but of the positions which Russian troops at that moment had actually occupied. This was the true cause of the collision between General Komaroff's force and the Afghans at Pul-i-Khishti, near Penjdeh. That incident brought England and Russia to the verge of war, and Mr. Gladstone's speech about "the book that could not be closed" will be remembered. Mr. Gladstone did not mean his words to be taken literally, but the English Commissioner on the spot insisted that the very least concession with which we ought to be satisfied was the retirement of the Russian forces north of the line for which we originally contended before the negotiation could proceed. This view was not supported in London, and while the Commissioner was ordered to remain passive in his camp on the Paropamisus the two Governments, after several months' discussion, arranged between themselves both the principle of an accord and the practical line of what the frontier was to be, whereupon it was given out that the work to be done on the spot was not of sufficient importance to call for the employment of an officer of Sir Peter Lumsden's high rank. The truth was that Sir Peter Lumsden's sturdy independence was too well known to the authorities for them to expect his cooperation, and they accordingly adopted this third course to avoid the unpopularity of recalling him. Sir Peter Lumsden returned to England, and a very few weeks after Mr. Gladstone's Government fell from power.

Almost the first act of Lord Salisbury on taking over the seals of office was to bestow on Sir Peter the G.C.B. as a reward for the dignified manner in which he had performed a thankless task. After this, the most important incident in his career, Sir Peter resumed his work at the India Office, which he left in 1893 on the completion of his 10 years' tenure of his seat on the Council. He then retired to a small estate he had purchased in Aberdeenshire, where he passed the remainder of his life in enjoyment of the pursuits of a country gentleman. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. Sir Peter married, in 1862, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Marriott.

At 10.30.a.m. we heard the KAISER had abdicated and fled to Holland, however as the delegates credentials were signed by their Government, they could continue to function.

FIRST NAVAL MEETING.

A meeting was held at 4.p.m. on November 8th, 1918, to hear the views of Captain Vanselow on the terms of Armistice and answer his questions.

Rear-Admiral Hope	}	were present.
Captain J. P. R. Marriott		
Commander Bagot		

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said it appeared to him we were continuing hostilities after signature of the armistice by refusing to raise the blockade. Was it right for us to make Germany cease war and for us to carry on with it? Germany was in a serious position and not able to support a retiring army who were leaving a great part of their supplies behind them. The continuation of the blockade would mean hunger, sickness and Bolshevism.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said he did not anticipate that the Germans would be allowed to trade as they did before the war, but it was necessary to bring food to Germany and buy in foreign markets. He also said that supplies and medicines for troops in Colonies was essential. On two or three occasions airships had tried to supply VON LETTOW but unsuccessfully..

m He did not know if his Government would enter into the armistice and offered no personal opinion; merely raising these points to save time.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW also complained bitterly of the Black List and expressed the hope that it would be abolished.

Noted.

(Reference: Paragraph XX: TERMS OF ARMISTICE.)

CAPTAIN VANSELOW wanted to know how Germany was to get orders to her U Boats, many of them being a long way off and over 100 days out.

No answer waited for.

How were we going to stop ships sinking U Boats?

No answer waited for.

If a U Boat sank a steamer during the armistice does this break it?

REPLY: The matter would be submitted to a Court of Enquiry.

He asked for a guarantee that if information asked for as to whereabouts of German ships was provided they would not be attacked and sunk.

REPLY: This was out of the question as conditions of armistice forbade it.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW asked for permission for unarmed ships to go out and meet returning U Boats to show them the way in.

REPLY: How far do they want to go out?

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: As far as outer limit of declared British mined area and as far as the Skaw.

REPLY: If we had full information there was no objection.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said that the armistice allows the Allies to use neutral waters, can returning U Boats do so?

REPLY: This was a question for neutrals to answer.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said that we use neutral waters and propose not to let them do so; this is not reciprocity! (Reference: Paragraph XXVIII. TERMS OF ARMISTICE.)

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said he could not deal with the question itself, but wished to say that they cannot evacuate Belgium if they are made to give up all the ships in Belgian Ports. This evacuation must be done by sea route owing to the bottle-necked shape of their position there.

REPLY: This was a question for Military at full Conference.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW remarked that his views were not final as he had not really had time to study the conditions satisfactorily.

He asked that particular instructions should be given to ships to avoid one another during the armistice so that unfortunate incidents should not take place.

He could not deal with questions of Prisoners of War, internment and surrender of ships, which were the business of his Government.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said they had not got six Battle Cruisers - only the "HINDENBURG", "SEYDLITS", "MOLTKE", "VAN DER TANN" and "DERFFLINGER" were in existence.

QUESTION: What about "MACKENSEN"?

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: She had not been touched for over

a year, and all work on new construction had long since been given up. He added that they had not got 160 submarines.

(Reference: Paragraph XXII. TERMS OF ARMISTICE.)

CAPTAIN VANSELOW asked when and where the surrender should take place.

REPLY: This could be decided by W/T and it would be arranged that ships should muster in batches at a certain spot and be escorted into harbour.

(Reference: Paragraph XXIII. TERMS OF ARMISTICE.)

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: How was surveillance of interned warships in last three lines of Paragraph XXIII to be carried out?

REPLY: We should appoint a Commission.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: Did this imply in any way a partial occupation of a German Port?

REPLY: This was not intended.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: Did we consider the sweeping up of mines our right or our duty?

REPLY: We claim the right.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: said if the armistice was signed it meant Peace, therefore why not start sweeping mines and assigning an area to Germany, as it should be done as soon as possible and winter was near.

REPLY: This was not an armistice question but it would be settled as soon as paper was signed.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: said it should be carefully laid down that British and German minesweeping operations kept as clear of one another as possible.

(Reference: Paragraph XXIX. TERMS OF ARMISTICE.)

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said they wished to make it clear that they had made but small use of the Black Sea Fleet. They had now only the "VOLYA" and 3 T.B.D.'s and 3 submarines (which were doing their trials unsatisfactorily).

REPLY: Noted.

(Reference: Paragraph XXX. TERMS OF ARMISTICE.)

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said the ships referred to were Allied ships which were in German Ports when war began; Germany is asked to return these ships, but the Allies make no mention of returning German ships in a similar position. This was not fair.

REPLY: It was the term of armistice.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW stated that the German submarine war was only started to try and strangle our blockade, and that the Allies now had them down and would strangle Germany if this armistice was made. He could not see the use of blockading Germany when the Army would not fight, and meant starving the people.

He said the state of the land was very bad and full of sick and hungry people.

Germany was doing splendidly in France in April and May when Bolshevism came and ruined the Army.

He laid great stress on the pitiable state of Germany, the lack of food of all sorts, fuel, oil, petrol and clothing materials.

From this meeting we came to the conclusion that the Germans would accept any terms we dictated and that

they were really "down and out". They were surprised that Intelligence should have told us "Mackensen" was in being, and also that they had not got 160 submarines, which proved to be true.

The General Meeting called for 4.30. did not take place.

On November 9th. we had a quiet day and did not see the Germans, so took a car and went to the Front. Lens, Arras, Soissons and the prisoners cages were indeed sad sights. Pigs in England are as well housed as Germans were in French cages.

S E C O N D N A V A L M E E T I N G .

Saturday November 10th, 1918.

9.35.a.m.

The same Officers were present as at the first Meeting.

QUESTION: It appears that the general political situation in Germany is much changed. If the armistice was signed, did CAPTAIN VANSELOW think that Germany could comply with the conditions about surrendering her warships.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: Said he had only the news we sent them. Though Kaiser and Crown Prince had withdrawn their claims to the throne, and the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max, had been relieved by Ebert, the monarchy was not necessarily abolished. There was no disorder, and there appeared at present no reason that the agreement would not be carried out. He added that the order to sign will be given by the new Government.

He could not be sure order will be carried out in every ship - there might be cases of destruction.

QUESTION: It is understood that the Government will remain in such command of the Fleet that they will be able to ensure the delivery of ships but that crews might destroy vessels.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: Yes.

QUESTION: Supposing the armistice is agreed to, it is not our wish to impose impossibilities. CAPTAIN VANSELOW'S views are asked as to time required to comply with Articles 23 and 22.

I desire to express at once through you to all ranks of the Army of the British Empire, Home, Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Troops, my heartfelt pride and gratitude at the brilliant success which has crowned more than four years of effort and endurance.

Germany, our most formidable enemy, who planned the war to gain the supremacy of the world, full of pride in her armed strength and of contempt for the small British Army of that day, has now been forced to acknowledge defeat.

I rejoice that in this achievement the British Forces, now grown from small beginnings to the finest Army in our history, have borne so gallant and distinguished a part.

Soldiers of the British Empire! In France and Belgium the prowess of your arms has great in retreat as in victory, has won the admiration alike of friend and foe, and has now by a happy historic fate enabled you to conclude the campaign by capturing Mons, where your predecessors of 1914 shed the first British blood. Between that date and this you have traversed a long and weary road; defeat has more than once stared you in the face; your ranks have been thinned again and again by wounds, sickness, and death; but your faith has never faltered, your courage has never failed, your hearts have never known defeat.

With your Allied Comrades you have won the day.

Others of you have fought in more distant fields; in the mountains and plains of Italy; in the rugged Balkan ranges; under the burning sun of Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Africa; amid the snows of Russia and Siberia; and by the shores of the Dardanelles.

Men of the British race who have shared these successes felt in their veins the call of the blood and joined eagerly with the Mother Country in the fight against tyranny and wrong. Equally those of the ancient historic peoples of India and Africa, who have learned to trust the Flag of England, hastened to discharge their debt of loyalty to the Crown.

I desire to thank every officer, soldier, and woman of our Army, for services nobly rendered, for sacrifices cheerfully given; and I pray that God, Who has been pleased to grant a victorious end to this great crusade for justice and right, will prosper and bless our efforts in the immediate future to secure for generations to come the hard-won blessings of freedom and peace.

GEORGE R.I.

November 11, 1918.

THE NAVAL CONDITIONS.

CALL TO RESISTANCE BY SOLDIERS' COUNCIL.

The Secretary of the Admiralty last night forwarded the following wireless intercept:—
November 11, 2.45 a.m.

The following message has been received from the Command and Soldiers' Council, SMS Strassburg:—

To all ships, t.b.d.'s, and submarines in the North Sea and Baltic:—

Extract from the Armistice Terms of the Entente: Handing over of 160 submarines to the enemy. Internment of 10 battleships, six battle-cruisers, six light cruisers, 50 of the most modern destroyers in neutral or enemy harbours. Occupation of all coastal fortifications as far as the Baltic by the enemy. Handing over of all prisoners without reciprocity. Destruction of all German naval air forces. Handing over of all enemy and neutral merchant shipping confiscated by us. The blockade instituted in defiance of international law against the German people is to continue. This would entail the destruction of us all.

German comrades, defend our country against this unheard-of presumption. Strong English

by Colonel House to the Prime Minister yesterday:—

"Sincere congratulations. No one has done more to bring about this splendid victory than you.

"EDWARD HOUSE."

Mr. Lloyd George replied:—

"Many thanks for your generous telegram. Nothing contributed more to the victory than the prompt response of the President to the appeal I made to him for American help in those critical days."

THE AIR FORCE.

To the Right Hon. LORD WEIR, Secretary of State and President of the Air Council.

In this supreme hour of victory I send greetings and heartfelt congratulations to all ranks of the Royal Air Force. Our aircraft have been ever in the forefront of the battle; pilots and observers have consistently maintained the offensive throughout the ever-changing fortunes of the day, and in the war zones our gallant dead have lain always beyond the enemies' lines or far out to sea.

Our far-flung squadrons have flown over home waters and foreign seas, the Western and Italian battle lines, Rhineland, the mountains of Macedonia, Gallipoli, Palestine, the plains of Mesopotamia, the forests and swamps of East Africa, the North-West frontier of India, and the deserts of Arabia, Sinai, and Darfur.

The birth of the Royal Air Force, with its wonderful expansion and development, will ever remain one of the most remarkable achievements of the Great War.

Everywhere, by God's help, officers, men and women of the Royal Air Force have splendidly maintained our just cause, and the value of their assistance to the Navy, the Army, and to Home Defence has been incalculable. For all their magnificent work, self-sacrifice, and devotion to duty, I ask you on behalf of the Empire to thank them.

GEORGE R.I.

November 11, 1918.

Debts of Honour.

As the sound of the guns dies away and all hearts are filled with the knowledge that at long last victory is ours, it may be well to remind ourselves that, though the fighting is over, we shall be living for many months under the conditions of war. The terms of the armistice, as we read them to-day, show clearly enough that both Navy and Army must be kept on a war footing to enforce them. During the whole period of transition the rigid economy which we have been learning for four years must be strictly enforced. Coal and food, in particular, will be as scarce as they are to-day, and the rate of subscription to War Bonds must not be allowed to slow down. Many war charities must still be kept going, and the needs of the Red Cross will be as urgent as ever for some time to come. We may be allowed to express our special hope that the funds of that great society, for which we have pleaded almost daily for fifty months, will now be swelled with innumerable thank-offerings to the men who have suffered, and are still suffering, on our behalf. In this way, and by the exercise of economy and self-restraint we can show ourselves worthy of the great gift which is ours to-day, and still play our part in making victory secure.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: I cannot say any more until the armistice is signed - after that I will give all information in my power. Of the number of the U Boats which remain, the first part can go to sea at once, the second part in five to eight days.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW understands that we do not intend to take all of their submarines, some are to be interned. The third part would be ready for sea in fourteen days. The crews of submarines are intact and untouched by Bolshevism. Is it all we to render impotent all U Boats capable of harming the Allies, and those unfit for sea would be put under surveillance?

CAPTAIN VANSELOW: Said we were very incorrect over the number of submarines we think they have.

ANSWER: To simplify the above CAPTAIN VANSELOW was told that we would now have all enemy submarines and the difference was explained between the meaning of the word "armer" in French as applied to a ship of war.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW asked with reference to the internment in neutral ports, if they can ask neutrals to intern them?

REPLY: This will be arranged by the Associated Powers. If the neutrals will not agree, then the Associated Powers will arrange for ships to come to an Allied Port. Germany was not to put any questions on the subject to neutrals. (See my note at beginning p.)

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said as officer to officer that the German Fleet has not been beaten yet, therefore they should be allowed to intern, as war cannot go on. He

He also asked what crew and stores were to be left on board the ships.

REPLY: A navigating party and stores enough to get from Port to Port with safety.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said seven days were required to prepare ships for departure, based on time for coaling, paying off, getting out ammunition and stores, also interval of time for CAPTAIN VANSELOW to get back and give executive order to begin.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said the numbers mentioned in Article 23 are too high.

REPLY: None was made.

It was mentioned to CAPTAIN VANSELOW that if as one of the sad results of mutiny in the German Fleet it was not possible to surrender ships, it would be necessary to take steps to enforce it. In that case we would assume the right to use Heligoland as an advanced base for this operation.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW asked if we would occupy Heligoland for this operation only.

REPLY: Yes.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said he did not think it would be necessary.

He said we over-estimated German powers and did not know what they had gone through. (See note beginning p.)

As to the selection of 10 Battleships who was to choose them?

REPLY: The Allies and the United States.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said that the French text was not clear. Paragraph ~~XXVI~~ was of the most interest to them. If we

THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, who was received with loud cheers, said:—The armistice, as has already been announced in the Press, was signed this morning at 5 o'clock after a discussion which was prolonged all night. I will read to the House the conditions of the armistice, in so far as they have reached us up to the present. I ought to warn the House and the public that we have only received such corrections as were rendered necessary by the new conditions—we only received them by telephone. I have been correcting them up to the latest moment and there is a possibility that there may be a few mistakes; but substantially this will represent the conditions which Germany has accepted.

The Prime Minister then proceeded to read the conditions (which are published in full in another page). His announcement, in parenthesis, at the end of Paragraph (I.) that "the armistice was signed at 5 o'clock and war ceased at 11 o'clock" was the signal for the first burst of cheering. Similar demonstrations punctuated other important points of the announcement, particularly those which had reference to Alsace-Lorraine and to the repatriation of British prisoners. Dealing with the 14 days allotted for the completion of the evacuation the Prime Minister stated that there had been certain alterations in the number of days. He explained that the neutral zone to be set up on the right bank of the Rhine was "in addition to the bridgeheads." Referring to the Note about Heligoland he said that in consequence of recent events this had had to be added. He had just received it by telephone from Admiral Wemyss.

THANKS FOR THE GREAT DELIVERANCE.

The Prime Minister concluded his statement with the following words:—Those are the conditions of the armistice. (Cheers.) Thus, Mr. Speaker, at 11 o'clock this morning came to an end the cruellest and most terrible war that has ever scourged mankind. I hope we may say that thus, this fateful morning came to an end all wars. (Cheers.) This is no time for words. Our hearts are too full of gratitude, for which no tongue can give adequate expression. (Hear.) I will therefore, Mr. Speaker, move that the House do immediately adjourn until this time to-morrow, and that we, the House of Commons, proceed to St. Margaret's to give humble and reverent thanks for the great deliverance of the world from its great peril. (Cheers.)

Mr. ASQUITH (Fife, E.), who was received with cheers, said:—I am sure the House, without any distinction or difference of opinion, will agree that the motion the Prime Minister has made and the course he proposes to adopt is the only one which is consonant to our feelings and those of the country and the Empire. With regard to the terms of the armistice as read out I would simply say this. It is clear from it that its acceptance by our enemies means not only that the war is at an end, but that the war cannot be resumed (cheers); and I join with a full heart in the aspiration that not only this war will not be resumed, but that we have now entered upon a new chapter in international history, in which war will be recognized as an obsolete anachronism, never to be revived. As the Prime Minister said, there is nothing we can do in conditions so unexampled as these, but as a House now on behalf of the nation to acknowledge our gratitude towards Almighty God.

THE PROCESSION TO ST. MARGARET'S.

The SPEAKER then put the motion "That this House do now adjourn," and when it had been agreed to said:—I propose to proceed at once to St. Margaret's, and I would invite the House to follow very much in the same order in which we proceeded on August 4 last. That is to say, I will go first with the Mace, then I would invite the Privy Councillors to follow in fours, so far as can be in order of precedence, and then the rest of the House will fall in behind. We will occupy the seats all down the nave on the south side.

The SPEAKER then left the Chair, and, in his State robe of black bordered with gold, led the procession from the Chamber, preceded by the Mace, and followed by the clerks in wigs and gowns. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Whitley, walking abreast, formed the first rank of members; Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. McKenna the second; and other Ministers and members fell in behind in a compact body. In place of the buzz of conversation which is usual whilst members are leaving the House there was an impressive silence. At 20 minutes past 2 o'clock the Chamber, which had been so

take away their ships we shall have anarchy and hunger.

REPLY: When he gets official reply he will find that the point has not been forgotten.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said he did not raise any of the questions he asked on November 8th as he considered the answers were binding.

REPLY: In the affirmative.

MARECHAL FOCH was quite charming all the time we were with him, whether on duty at conferences or at his table.

One story he told appeals to me :-

The Marechal one night at dinner said "After this war is over I am going to travel, and one of the places I want to visit is Malta. "He was asked why, and he said, "J'ai entendu qu'il y a a Malte tant de belles choses." We told him there were those, once upon a time, but now they are nearly all gone. "Alors, ou donc?" quoth the Marechal. We explained that Napoleon on his way to Egypt in 1798 took all he could with him on board his ship. "And where are these things now?" said the Marechal. Reply. "In the wreck of L'Orient, at the bottom of Aboukin Bay," and all the old man said was, with a twinkle in his eye, "Nelson il etait tres bien!!"

WEYGAND said after the war, there were three things he did not want ever to see again, and they were typewriters, telephones, and motor cars. But his wish has not been granted as he is now Commander in Chief of the French Army.

THIRD NAVAL MEETING

Saturday November 10th, 1918.

8.30.p.m.

The same officers were present as before.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW said he had just read the alteration to the terms of Armistice. He thanked us for the alteration re East Africa which permitted Von Lettow and his force to be evacuated without surrendering. The Power given them by Chancellor only referred to the text they have seen. If he gave a decision even conditionally about our request for the use of Heligoland, as it concerns the cession of German territory, he would be tried for treason. There are thus two courses open:-

- (1) Either to ask by wire for instructions from
Chancellor and wait for reply before
signature of terms,

or

- (2) Clause concerning Heligoland could be taken
from agreement and dealt with separately,
so that Armistice can be signed.

He was prepared to forward such a separate communication with recommendations for acceptance with explanations. He was ready to go to Admiral Scheer and to the Imperial Chancellor with this suggestion.

He wished to refer to new Clause re time for surrendering and interning ships.

One clause asks submarines to go to sea at once.

Can time count from when CAPTAIN VANSELOW arrives at SPA?

REPLY: Orders will not be given until after delegates get back to Spa, and the first batch of submarines need not go to sea until we give this order.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW was told that the internment order for surface ships counts from the time of signature.

All day we had been expecting news of a final meeting, and though the Germans had till Monday 12th, November at 11.a.m. to give an answer, we expected it sooner,

We had been very busy all day rearranging texts and discussing the Terms, it never entered any of our heads to go to bed.

At midnight GENERAL WEYGAND came to my room and said the Germans had had their answer and Marechal Foch had summoned a full meeting at 2.15.a.m. next morning Sunday the 11th, November 1918.

We then had a final Naval Meeting amongst the Sailors and made sure we knew exactly what our terms were. I then checked them with General Weygand and we were ready

LAST MEETING OF DELEGATES.

Begun at 2.15.a.m. Sunday November 11th, 1918.

The MARECHAL said he was at the disposition of the delegates.

The Chief of the Staff said the questions of the delegates had been answered and the duration of the Armistice was 36 days.

GENERAL WEYGAND then read the final terms of Armistice after their amendment.

The delegates brought up the question of including Alsace Lorraine "dans les pays envahies," and were reassured that the latter was not included in that sense by the insertion of "ainsi que Alsace Lorraine." The chart of the various stages of evacuation of invaded territory was put on the table and explained.

HERR ERZBERGER said they could not produce so many aeroplanes, and it was decided to put the figure at 1,700. It was decided that of the material mentioned in Clause IV. half should be delivered at once, the rest before the end of the armistice, the different armies to arrange to accept the surrenders according to orders which would be promulgated. ARTICLE V. The zones at Bridgeheads were explained.

The evacuation by the enemy of the Rheinlands was described on the map.

ARTICLE VII. ERZBERGER said re surrender of rolling stock, they could not do it, as it was not available. The MARECHAL asked for the figures of German rolling stock and lorries.

This was not forthcoming, but ERZBERGER said they were very short of transport. He asked that they might not give up this material until after the armistice, and then only 5,000 lorries. This latter was approved, but figures of railway rolling stock remained the same.

ERZBERGER asked if they might expect repayment for the money they had lost in Belgium.

ARTICLE XVII. ERZBERGER said they could not evacuate East Africa in less than two months. It was decided to add "or as arranged by Allies" to Clause XVII.

NAVAL TERMS.

There was not much discussion over the Naval terms, and the objections and remarks of Captain Vanselow were overruled and were of little value.

It should be noted that throughout our conversations the measures we adopted against them which hit them hardest appeared to be the blockade ashore and afloat coupled with the use of the Black List.

They all passionately appealed that these measures might be abolished but were told that it could not be entertained. CAPTAIN VANSELOW said Germany was only forced into the submarine war to try and prevent our strangling her by our blockade. However, we promised Germany we would undertake her provisioning immediately.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW complained it was not fair to take their merchant ships, and ADMIRAL WEMYSS told them it was their fault through the submarine campaign.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW asked if navigating parties of ships surrendered, would they be sent back to Germany?

REPLY: Yes.

CAPTAIN VANSELOW appealed to ADMIRAL WEMYSS to send ships to neutral ports because the German Fleet had not been beaten.

(Reference CLAUSE XXXII. which deals with the Black List.)

ARTICLE XXXII. ERZBERGER said we were not acting fairly over this, and said their mortality through lack of food had been awful, and we were now going to make it worse.

They ask us to promise not to use the Black List against them.

REPLY: The text of the Armistice could not be altered.

After the terms had been read, translated and understood, HERR ERZBERGER rose and read the following declaration:-

The German Government will, as a matter of course, use its utmost endeavours to ensure the execution of the obligations imposed upon it.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries acknowledge that in regard to several points their suggestions have been met in a conciliatory spirit. In consequence they are justified in regarding both the observations, communicated to them on 9th November, concerning the conditions of the armistice with Germany, and the reply thereto given them on 10th November as an integral part of the whole agreement.

At the same time they feel bound to state beyond all possibility of doubt that in particular the shortness of the period allowed for evacuation, and the handing

over of indispensable means of transport threaten to bring about a state of things, which, through no fault of the German Government and the German people, would render impossible the continued fulfilment of the conditions laid down.

Further, the undersigned plenipotentiaries deem it their duty, ~~in~~once more recalling their verbal and written statements, to point out most emphatically, that the fulfilment of this agreement is bound to plunge the German people into a state of anarchy and and starvation. According to the pronouncements which brought about the armistice negotiations such conditions were undoubtedly to be expected as would have the effect of putting an end to the misery of the non-combatant population, the women and children, whilst guaranteeing the complete military security of our opponents.

The German people, which for fifty months has withstood a world of enemies, will preserve its freedom and unity notwithstanding any violence which may be offered.

A people numbering seventy millions may suffer, but cannot die.

(signed) ERZBERGER,
OBERNDORFF,
WINTERFELDT,
VANSELOW.

At the end of this MARECHAL FOCH said, "Ca c'est tres bien."

Extract from Times
11/11/18 describing how
news of signing of
Armistice was received in
London and before
Buckingham Palace.

HAPPY CROWDS IN LONDON.

STREETS GAY WITH FLAGS.

CHEERS FOR THE KING.

London and the country generally received with fervent gratitude the news that the greatest war in history had come to an end. Churches, including St. Paul's Cathedral, were filled to overflowing at the thanksgiving services which were hurriedly arranged, and cheering crowds thronged the streets till a late hour at night.

The King and Queen had an enthusiastic greeting from the great crowds which gathered outside Buckingham Palace when the news was known, and in the afternoon, when they drove through the City and the West End, they again met with a vociferous reception. Their Majesties will attend a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral to-day.

The King will invite the members of both Houses of Parliament and Imperial representatives to be present in the Royal Gallery in order that his Majesty may deliver a message through them to the people of the Empire. In order that Sir Robert Borden may be present his Majesty will defer the reception until the Canadian Prime Minister's arrival, which is expected early next week.

The transition from war to peace conditions has begun. Recruiting has been stopped, and all call-up notices are cancelled. Bells may now be rung and public clocks may chime and strike at night. Big Ben and St. Paul's Cathedral clock were heard again yesterday. Various concessions with regard to lighting and hotel and theatre hours, some of them temporary, are also announced. Particulars will be found on page 5. The light in the tower of the Houses of Parliament reappeared last night.

THANKSGIVING.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT ST. PAUL'S TO-DAY.

The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family will attend a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral at 12.15 to-day. Their Majesties will leave Buckingham Palace at 11.45 and arrive at the Cathedral about noon. The service is expected to last about 45 minutes.

The following is the route to be taken by their Majesties:—

TO ST. PAUL'S.	RETURN JOURNEY.
THE MALL	LUDGATE-HILL
ADMIRALTY ARCH	NEW BRIDGE-STREET
THE STRAND	EMBANKMENT
FLEET-STREET	HORSE GUARDS-AVENUE
LUDGATE-HILL	HORSE GUARDS PARADE
	THE MALL

The hymn "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven," to Goss's tune, will be sung in procession. The psalm will be No. xlvii., "God is our hope and strength," and the lesson Isaiah xl. Then follows the Old Hundredth. The Thanksgiving "For Peace and Deliverance from our Enemies," from the Prayer-book, will be used, together with another, "For the Triumph of our Cause." The hymn "For all the Saints" will be sung to the tune by Vaughan Williams, and the Te Deum will be Stanford in B flat. The service will conclude with the National Anthem.

Except for a few seats reserved for Ambassadors, Ministers of State, and others by the Lord Chamberlain, the Cathedral will be free to all.

Ambassadors and Chefs de Mission, Cabinet Ministers, former members of the Cabinet, High Commissioners for the Dominions, Agents-General, members of the Board of Admiralty, the

GREETING TO THE KING.

SCENES AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

There were no scenes yesterday more remarkable than those which occurred outside Buckingham Palace. "Empires and Kingdoms and Kings and Crowns are falling like withered leaves before a gale," Mr. Lloyd George said at Guildhall on Saturday night, but the Prime Minister spoke of the countries and monarchs that made the war. The Kaiser, the Austrian Emperor, and Tsar Ferdinand are fugitives. King George, the Constitutional Sovereign of Great Britain, who is not clad in "shining armour," and has never rattled a sabre, who never sought war, and who has looked for no personal aggrandisement through the sword, was acclaimed by his people in the hour of victory. The first thought of thousands, as soon as the news of the signing of the armistice became known, was for the King, and in dense streams they made their way to the Palace to cheer and if possible to get a glimpse of their Sovereign.

At a quarter to 11 in the morning there were no signs of the scenes that were to come. People with time to spare strolled about the Mall looking at the captured German guns. Against the Palace rails a small crowd had gathered to watch the ceremony of changing the Guard. The only flag in sight was the Royal Standard, which flew tautly with the breeze above the Palace façade. A few minutes before the hour the news filtered among the people as a rumour. Believers cheered and others began to question those about them. Then a police officer within the forecourt of the Palace confirmed the great tidings and invited officers and wounded soldiers within the gates.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CROWD

At 11 o'clock exactly a typewritten copy of the Prime Minister's announcement of the cessation of hostilities was hung outside the railings. Suddenly the maroons exploded in the air. From that moment the crowd began to collect. Men and women ran along the Mall or through the Green Park. Others hurried down Constitution Hill or came hustling round from Buckingham Palace-road. Many had already secured flags. Soon there was a triple row on the pavement and the plinth of the Queen Victoria Memorial was crowded with a cheering throng. Riders came galloping down from the Row and reined up their horses before the Palace. Taxicabs and motor-cars drew up, and people who had no claim to them scrambled on to their roofs. Within 10 minutes 5,000 people had assembled and they began to call for the King.

At a quarter-past 11 a mighty cheer rang out. The King, in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, the Queen, bareheaded, but wearing a fur coat, the Duke of Connaught, and Princess Mary had stepped through a window and were standing on the balcony of the Palace. The Guards in the Courtyard presented arms, the band crashed out the chords of the National Anthem, officers stood at attention, and civilians removed their hats. Men and women took up the refrain joyously and fervently. There came a brief pause, and then the band—that of the Irish Guards—played "Rule Britannia." Again the crowd sang, and above the mass hundreds of flags waved vigorously. When the music ceased the King removed his cap and led a fresh burst

The agreement was signed at 5.a.m. by MARECHAL FOCH, ADMIRAL WEMYSS, and the four German delegates, and on the completion of this, the MARECHAL announced that their tasks were at an end and left the room.

The Germans asked us to meet a Food expert and a Transport Officer the next day to hear what they had to say, but they never arrived.

At 5.a.m. orders were issued to cease hostilities at 11.a.m. afloat, ashore and in the air, and the period of it to be 36 days.

I was told by Admiral Wemyss to ring up BUCKINGHAM PALACE and inform HIS MAJESTY, the line was dreadful and I must have been cut off about 30 times but finally got Charles Cust and informed him.

I also told 10 Downing Street, and Charles Grant at Liason Headquarters, his message to London is attached.

We then had a glass of port and went for a walk in the Forest which was wonderfully soothing after our busy night.

At 8.20.a.m. MARECHAL FOCH and ADMIRAL WEMYSS left for Paris by car to lay the terms of armistice before their Governments, and Foch, Clemenceau and Wemyss danced ring-a-ring-a-roses round the Elysee! The German delegates ^{left for} Spa at 10.a.m. The terms were read by Mr. CLEMENCEAU to the CHAMBRE that afternoon, but telephone could not compete with terms for our House of Commons. MR. LLOYD GEORGE and GEDDES were both rather cross about it, it should have been sent by air.

A description of the German delegates is attached.

Their appearance was in all cases forbidding, and though downhearted when they arrived, they were doubly so after their first meeting with the MARECHAL. They undoubtedly expected easier terms, but were prepared to sign anything, hunger, sickness, anarchy and Bolshevism being the key-notes of their pitiable position.

Thus concludes the account of an historic incident. The greatest war in history was brought to a close after various conversations by the illustrious MARECHAL FOCH in a railway carriage in the middle of the COMPIEGNE FOREST forty-two miles from Paris.

As I had several things to clear up, and a good many questions to settle with GENERAL WEYGAND, I did not get to Paris till lunch time.

There I found Admiral Wemyss and in the evening he and I went to Boulogne by car. Paris was "en fete," but we saw little of it, there was so much to do whilst we were there. We crossed to Folkestone in a destroyer and Lady Wemyss came down in a car to meet us. We had had a long weary night and no chance to wash or shave but we drove straight to St. Pauls to return thanks to God for Peace, we got there just in time for the Great Service and we sat very near to their Majesties. It was a lovely day and the sun poured through the windows on a congregation who looked happy beyond all belief.

The simple words of the Archbishop and the beautiful service always remain in my memory, and then we drove through the streets packed with people who had all been through so much, and longed for a new chapter to their lives.



ADJ. HOPE

Gén. Weygand.

Amiral Wemyss.

Maréchal Foch

CAPT. MARRIOTT.

Le manuscrit original de la convention d'armistice, revêtu des signatures du maréchal Foch et de l'amiral Wemyss d'une part, de celles des plénipotentiaires allemands de l'autre, est dans la serviette du maréchal.

Photographie prise devant le wagon désormais historique où se fit la capitulation allemande, le matin du 11 novembre, au moment où le maréchal Foch allait partir pour Paris.

We went to the Mall House where Margot was to greet me, and so we got into the Rolls and Cashnella took us home to 20 ⁿStrafford Place.

It was over, and throughout there had been no mistakes, no misunderstandings, we left our French confreres with feelings of a great Common bond of sympathy, and the old Marechal though he did not say very much made us realise we had been with someone who was as nearly perfection as one could imagine.

THIS ORDER was SIGNED by ADMIRAL WEMYSS and handed to CAPTAIN VANSELOW for his information and guidance at the time of the SIGNING of the ARMISTICE.

The following ships and vessels of the German High Seas Fleet with their complete armament and equipment are to be surrendered to the Allied and United States of America Governments, in Ports which will be specified by them :-

BATTLESHIPS.

3RD Battle Squadron

"KONIG"
"BADEN"
"GROSSER KURFURST"
"KRONPRINZ WILHELM"
"MARKGRAF"

4th Battle Squadron

"FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE"
"KONIG ALBERT"
"KAISERIN"
"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"
"KAISER"

BATTLE CRUISERS.

"HINDENBURG"
"DERFFLINGER"
"SEYDLITZ"
"MOLTKE"
"VON DER TANN"
"MACKENSEN" (on stocks)

LIGHT CRUISERS.

"BRUMMER"
"BREMSE"
"KOLN"
"DRESDEN"
"EMDEN"
"FRANKFORT"
"NURNBERG"
"WIESBADEN"

DESTROYERS.

Fifty of the most modern destroyers.

ALL SUBMARINES.

NOTE.

The following Telegram show how anxious M. CLEMENCAU was about the terms being accepted after the Revolution in Germany occurred. It was unnecessary however for the Marechal to go to Paris as he could assure M. Clemenceau all was well.

No379/HR.

Pour le Maréchal FOCH.

Du fait de la révolution allemande il va se poser, entre le Maréchal FOCH et les délégués allemands, des questions capitales sur lesquelles il est nécessaire que les Alliés prennent, dans un délai extrêmement court, de graves résolutions. Comment la clause de l'armistice relative à la flotte allemande pourra-t-elle être exécutée si les grands navires cuirassés demeurent aux mains de l'insurrection qui peut s'en servir à tout moment contre nous? D'une façon générale quelles conditions doit remplir le nouveau gouvernement pour que nous puissions traiter avec lui sans nous exposer à de redoutables déceptions, et pouvons-nous trouver dans le cas de lui demander un supplément de garanties?

N'est-il pas absolument inadmissible qu'aux élections annoncées par le Gouvernement pour fonder le nouveau régime nous permettions aux allemands d'annexer de fait les provinces allemandes de l'Autriche en les appelant à prendre part au vote ce qui est un acte pure et simple d'incorporation.

Enfin, ne peut-il pas arriver que, dans certaines conditions à prévoir, nous ayons à limiter nous-mêmes

notre occupation du territoire allemand si, faute d'une puissance régulière avec qui traiter, nous nous trouvons dans l'obligation de continuer la guerre. Si l'un de vos collaborateurs pouvait venir à Paris dans le plus bref délai pour une conversation qui me paraît indispensable j'y verrais de grands avantages.

J'envoie le même télégramme à M. Orlando et à M. Lloyd George.

Signé : CLEMENCEAU

I. D. 1195

TERMS OF ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY

(November 11th, 1918)

27 November 1918

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TERMS OF ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY

CONVENTION

Between Marshal FOCH, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, acting in the name of the Allied and Associated Powers, with Admiral WEMYSS, First Sea Lord, on the one hand; and

Herr ERZBERGER, Secretary of State, President of the German Delegation, Count von OBERNDORFF, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

Major-General von WINTERFELDT, Captain VANSELOW (German Navy),

duly empowered and acting with the concurrence of the German Chancellor, on the other hand.

An Armistice has been concluded under the following conditions:

Entre le Maréchal FOCH, Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées, stipulant au nom des Puissances Alliées et Associées, assisté de l'Amiral WEMYSS, First Sea Lord, d'une part; et

M. le Secrétaire d'État ERZBERGER, Président de la Délégation Allemande, M. l'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire Comte von OBERNDORFF,

M. le Général Major von WINTERFELDT, M. le Capitaine de Vaisseau VANSELOW,

munis de pouvoirs réguliers et agissant avec l'agrément du Chancelier Allemand, d'autre part.

Il a été conclu un armistice aux conditions suivantes:

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE CONCLUDED WITH GERMANY

A.—The Western Front.

I.—Cessation of hostilities on land and in the air six hours after the signing of the Armistice.

II.—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries—Belgium, France, Luxembourg, as also Alsace-Lorraine,—so ordered as to be completed within 15 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 (Appendix I) determined at the time of the signing of the Armistice.

CONDITIONS DE L'ARMISTICE CONCLU AVEC L'ALLEMAGNE

A.—Sur le Front d'Occident.

I.—Cessation des hostilités, sur terre et dans les airs, 6 heures après la signature de l'armistice.

II.—Évacuation immédiate des pays envahis — Belgique, France, Luxembourg, ainsi que de l'Alsace-Lorraine, — réglée de manière à être réalisée dans un délai de 15 jours à dater de la signature de l'armistice.

Les troupes allemandes qui n'auront pas évacué les territoires prévus dans les délais fixés seront faites prisonnières de guerre.

L'occupation par l'ensemble des troupes alliées et des États-Unis suivra, dans ces pays, la marche de l'évacuation.

Tous les mouvements d'évacuation ou d'occupation sont réglés par la Note Annexe No. 1, arrêtée au moment de la signature de l'Armistice.

III.—Repatriation, beginning at once, to be completed within 15 days, of all inhabitants of the countries above enumerated (including hostages, and persons under trial or convicted).

IV.—Surrender in good condition by the German Armies of the following equipment:

5,000 guns (to wit 2,500 heavy and 2,500 field),
25,000 machine guns,
3,000 *Minenwerfer*,
1,700 fighting and bombing aeroplanes—
primarily all the D.7's and all the night bombing machines.

The above to be delivered *in situ* to the Allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the Note (Appendix I) determined at the time of the signing of the Armistice.

V.—Evacuation by the German Armies of the districts on the left bank of the Rhine. These districts 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 by Allied and United States troops will be assured by garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne) together with bridge-heads at these points of a 30-kilometre (about 19 miles) radius on the right bank, and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions.

A neutral zone shall be set apart on the right bank of the Rhine between the river and a line drawn parallel to the bridge-heads and to the river, and 10 kilometres ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles) deep, from the Dutch frontier to the Swiss frontier.

Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine districts (right and left bank) shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 16 days, in all 31 days after the signing of the Armistice.

All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the Note (Appendix I) determined at the time of the signing of the Armistice.

III.—Rapatriement, commençant immédiatement et devant être terminé dans un délai de 15 jours, de tous les habitants des pays énumérés ci-dessus (y compris les otages et les prévenus ou condamnés).

IV.—Abandon par les Armées Allemandes du matériel de guerre suivant en bon état:

5,000 canons (dont 2,500 lourds et 2,500 de campagne),
25,000 mitrailleuses,
3,000 *Minenwerfer*,
1,700 avions de chasse et de bombardement, en premier lieu tous les D.7 et tous les avions de bombardement de nuit,

à livrer sur place aux Troupes des Alliés et des États-Unis, — dans les conditions de détail fixées par la Note Annexe No. 1, arrêtée au moment de la signature de l'Armistice.

V.—Évacuation des pays de la rive gauche du Rhin par les Armées Allemandes. Les pays de la rive gauche du Rhin seront administrés par les autorités locales, sous le contrôle des troupes d'occupation des Alliés et des États-Unis.

Les troupes des Alliés et des États-Unis assureront l'occupation de ces pays par des garnisons tenant les principaux points de passage du Rhin (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne) avec, en ces points, des têtes de pont de 30 klm. de rayon sur la rive droite, — et des garnisons tenant également les points stratégiques de la région.

Une zone neutre sera réservée, sur la rive droite du Rhin, entre le fleuve et une ligne tracée parallèlement aux têtes de pont et au fleuve, et à 10 klm. de distance, depuis la frontière de Hollande jusqu'à la frontière de la Suisse.

L'évacuation par l'ennemi des pays du Rhin (rive gauche et rive droite) sera réglée de façon à être réalisée dans un délai de 16 nouveaux jours, — soit 31 jours après la signature de l'Armistice.

Tous les mouvements d'évacuation ou d'occupation sont réglés par la Note Annexe No. 1, arrêtée au moment de la signature de l'Armistice.

VI.—In all territories evacuated by the enemy, all evacuation of inhabitants shall be forbidden; neither damage nor harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants.

No person shall be prosecuted for having taken part in any military measures previous to the signing of the Armistice.

No destruction of any kind shall be committed.

Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, and equipment, which shall not have been removed during the periods fixed for evacuation.

Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, &c., shall be left *in situ*.

No measure of a general or official character shall be taken which would have as a consequence the depreciation of industrial establishments or a reduction of their personnel.

VII.—Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain so employed.

5,000 complete locomotives, 150,000 wagons in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed in Appendix No. II the total of which shall not exceed 31 days.

5,000 motor lorries are also to be delivered in good condition within 36 days.

The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within 31 days, together with all personnel and material belonging to the organization of this system.

Further, working material in the territories on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left *in situ*.

All stores of coal and material for upkeep of permanent way, signals, and repair shops shall be left *in situ* and kept in an efficient state by Germany, as far as the means of communication on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned.

VI.—Dans tous les territoires évacués par l'ennemi, toute évacuation des habitants sera interdite; il ne sera pas apporté aucun dommage ou préjudice à la personne ou à la propriété des habitants. — Personne ne sera poursuivi pour délit de participation à des mesures de guerre antérieures à la signature de l'Armistice.

Il ne sera fait aucune destruction d'aucune sorte.

Les installations militaires de toute nature seront livrées intactes; — de même les approvisionnements militaires, vivres, munitions, équipements, qui n'auront pas été emportés dans les délais d'évacuation fixés.

Les dépôts de vivres de toute nature pour la population civile, bétail etc., devront être laissés sur place.

Il ne sera pris aucune mesure générale ou d'ordre officiel ayant pour conséquence une dépréciation des établissements industriels ou une réduction dans leur personnel.

VII.—Les voies et moyens de communication de toute nature, voies ferrées, voies navigables, routes, ponts, télégraphes, téléphones, ne devront être l'objet d'aucune détérioration.

Tout le personnel civil et militaire, actuellement utilisé, y sera maintenu.

Il sera livré aux Puissances Associées: 5,000 machines montées et 150,000 wagons, en bon état de roulement et pourvus de tous rechanges et agrès nécessaires, dans les délais dont le détail est fixé à l'Annexe No. 2 et dont le total ne devra pas dépasser 31 jours.

Il sera également livré 5,000 camions automobiles en bon état, dans un délai de 36 jours.

Les chemins de fer d'Alsace-Lorraine, dans un délai de 31 jours, seront livrés, dotés de tout le personnel et matériel affectés organiquement à ce réseau.

En outre, le matériel nécessaire à l'exploitation dans les pays de la rive gauche du Rhin sera laissé sur place.

Tous les approvisionnements en charbon et matières d'entretien, en matériel de voies, de signalisation et d'ateliers, seront laissés sur place. — Ces approvisionnements seront entretenus par l'Allemagne, en ce qui concerne l'exploitation des voies de communication des pays de la rive gauche du Rhin.

All lighters taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. The Note attached as Appendix I defines the details of these measures.

VIII.—The German Command must reveal, within 48 hours after the signing of the Armistice, all mines or delay-action engines laid within the territories evacuated by the German troops, and shall facilitate their discovery and destruction.

Further the German Command shall reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or pollution of wells, springs, &c.). All the foregoing under penalty of reprisals.

IX.—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States Armies in all occupied territories, except payment to those who are entitled thereto.

The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine districts (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

X.—The immediate repatriation, without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war, including those under trial and already convicted. The Allied Powers and the United States of America shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they think fit. This condition annuls all previous conventions regarding prisoners of war, including that of July 1918, now being ratified. However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as heretofore. The repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be settled at the conclusion of the peace preliminaries.

XI.—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from territory evacuated by the German forces shall be cared for by German personnel, who will be left *in situ* with the necessary material.

Tous les chalands enlevés aux Alliés leur seront rendus. La Note Annexe No. I règle le détail de ces mesures.

VIII.—Le Commandement Allemand sera tenu de signaler, dans un délai de 48 heures après la signature de l'Armistice, toutes les mines ou dispositifs à retard agencés sur les territoires évacués par les troupes allemandes, et d'en faciliter la recherche et la destruction.

Il signalera également toutes les dispositions nuisibles qui auraient pu être prises (tel qu'empoisonnement ou pollution de sources et de puits, etc.).—Le tout sous peine de représailles.

IX.—Le droit de réquisition sera exercé par les Armées des Alliés et des États-Unis dans tous les territoires occupés, sauf règlement de comptes avec qui de droit.

L'entretien des troupes d'occupation des pays du Rhin (non compris l'Alsace-Lorraine) sera à la charge du Gouvernement Allemand.

X.—Rapatriement immédiat, sans réciprocité, dans des conditions de détail à régler, de tous les prisonniers de guerre, y compris les prévenus et condamnés, des Alliés et des États-Unis. — Les Puissances Alliées et les États-Unis pourront en disposer comme bon leur semblera. Cette condition annule les conventions antérieures au sujet de l'échange des prisonniers de guerre, y compris celle de Juillet 1918 en cours de ratification. Toutefois, le rapatriement des prisonniers de guerre allemands, internés en Hollande et en Suisse, continuera comme précédemment. — Le rapatriement des prisonniers de guerre allemands sera réglé à la conclusion des préliminaires de paix.

XI.—Les malades et blessés évacuables, laissés sur les territoires évacués par les Armées Allemandes, seront soignés par du personnel allemand, qui sera laissé sur place avec le matériel nécessaire.

B.—Clauses relating to the Eastern frontiers of Germany.

XII.—All German troops at present in any territory which, before the war, formed part of Austria-Hungary, Roumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1st, 1914. All German troops at present in territories which before the war formed part of Russia must likewise return to within the frontiers of Germany as above defined as soon as the Allies shall think the moment suitable, account being taken of the internal situation of these territories.

XIII.—Evacuation 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 (frontiers as existing on August 1st, 1914) to be recalled.

XIV.—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures, and any other coercive measure with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (frontiers as existing on August 1st, 1914).

XV.—Denunciation of the treaties of Bukarest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

XVI.—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated 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 and for the purpose of maintaining order.

C.—East Africa.

XVII.—Evacuation of all German forces operating in East Africa within a period specified by the Allies.

D.—General Clauses.

XVIII.—Repatriation without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter

B.—Dispositions relatives aux Frontières Orientales de l'Allemagne.

XII.—Toutes les troupes allemandes qui se trouvent actuellement dans les territoires qui faisaient partie avant la guerre de l'Autriche-Hongrie, de la Roumanie, de la Turquie, doivent rentrer immédiatement dans les frontières de l'Allemagne telles qu'elles étaient au 1^{er} août 1914.

Toutes les troupes allemandes qui se trouvent actuellement dans les territoires qui faisaient partie avant la guerre de la Russie devront également rentrer dans les frontières de l'Allemagne définies comme ci-dessus, dès que les Alliés jugeront le moment venu, compte tenu de la situation intérieure de ces territoires.

XIII.—Mise en train immédiate de l'évacuation par les troupes allemandes et du rappel de tous les instructeurs, prisonniers et agents civils et militaires allemands se trouvant sur les territoires de la Russie (dans les limites du 1^{er} août 1914).

XIV.—Cessation immédiate par les troupes allemandes de toutes réquisitions, saisies ou mesures coercitives, en vue de se procurer des ressources à destination de l'Allemagne, en Roumanie et en Russie (dans leurs limites du 1^{er} août 1914).

XV.—Renonciation au Traité de Bucarest et de Brest-Litovsk et traités complémentaires.

XVI.—Les Alliés auront libre accès aux territoires évacués par les Allemands sur les frontières orientales, soit par Dantzig, soit par la Vistule, afin de pouvoir ravitailler les populations et dans le but de maintenir l'ordre.

C.—Dans l'Afrique Orientale.

XVII.—Évacuation de toutes les forces allemandes opérant dans l'Afrique Orientale dans un délai réglé par les Alliés.

D.—Clauses générales.

XVIII.—Rapatriement sans réciprocité, dans le délai maximum d'un mois, dans des conditions de détail à fixer, de tous les internés

to be fixed, of all interned civilians including hostages and persons under trial and convicted who may be subjects of other Allied or Associated States other than those mentioned in Clause III.

Financial Clauses.

XIX.—With the exception of any future concessions and claims by the Allies and United States of America :

Repair of damage done.

While the Armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery of war losses.

Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium, and, in general, immediate return of all documents, specie, stock, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, affecting public or private interests in the invaded countries.

Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that Power.

This gold shall be held in trust by the Allies until peace is signed.

E.—Naval Clauses.

XX.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea, and definite information to be given as to the position 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, without raising questions of neutrality.

XXI.—All Naval and Mercantile Marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned, without reciprocity.

XXII.—The surrender at the ports specified by the Allies and the United States of all submarines at present in existence (including all submarine cruisers and minelayers), with armament and equipment complete. Those

civils, y compris les otages, les prévenus ou condamnés, appartenant à des Puissances Alliées ou Associées autres que celles énumérées à l'article III.

Clauses financières.

XIX.—Sous réserve de toute renonciation et réclamation ultérieure de la part des Alliés et des États-Unis :

Réparation des dommages.

Pendant la durée de l'armistice il ne sera rien distrait par l'ennemi des valeurs publiques pouvant servir aux Alliés de gages pour le recouvrement des réparations de guerre.

Restitution immédiate de l'encaisse de la Banque Nationale de Belgique et en général remise immédiate de tous documents, espèces, valeurs (mobilières et financières, avec le matériel d'émission) touchant aux intérêts publics et privés dans les pays envahis.

Restitution de l'or russe ou roumain pris par les Allemands ou remis à eux.

Cet or sera pris en charge par les Alliés jusqu'à la signature de la paix.

E.—Clauses navales.

XX.—Cessation immédiate de toute hostilité sur mer et indication précise de l'emplacement et des mouvements des bâtiments allemands.—Avis donné aux Neutres de la liberté concédée à la navigation des marines de guerre et de commerce des Puissances Alliées et Associées dans toutes eaux territoriales sans soulever de questions de neutralité.

XXI.—Restitution, sans réciprocité, de tous les prisonniers de guerre des marines de guerre et de commerce des Puissances Alliées et Associées au pouvoir des Allemands.

XXII.—Livraison aux Alliés et aux États-Unis de tous les sous-marins (y compris tous les croiseurs sous-marins et tous les mouilleurs de mines) actuellement existants, avec leur armement et équipement complets, dans les

which cannot put to sea shall be denuded of crew and equipment, and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. Submarines ready to put to sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately on receipt of wireless order to sail to the port of surrender, the remainder to follow as early as possible. The conditions of this Article shall be completed within 14 days of the signing of the Armistice.

XXIII.—The German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be dismantled and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, failing them, Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America. They shall remain there under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only care and maintenance parties being left on board.

The vessels designated by the Allies are :

6 Battle Cruisers.

10 Battle Ships.

8 Light Cruisers (of which two shall be mine-layers).

50 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, completely dismantled, and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. The military equipment of all vessels of the Auxiliary Fleet is to be landed. All vessels specified for internment shall be ready to leave German ports seven days after the signing of the Armistice. Directions for the voyage shall be given by wireless.

XXIV.—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all minefields and to destroy obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, the positions of which are to be indicated.

XXV.—Free access to and from the Baltic for the Naval and Mercantile Marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, secured by the

ports désignés par les Alliés et les États-Unis. Ceux qui ne peuvent pas prendre la mer seront désarmés de personnel et de matériel et ils devront rester sous la surveillance des Alliés et des États-Unis.

Les sous-marins qui sont prêts pour la mer seront préparés à quitter les ports allemands aussitôt que des ordres seront reçus par T. S. F. pour leur voyage au port désigné de la livraison, et le reste le plus tôt possible.

Les conditions de cet article seront réalisées dans un délai de 14 jours après la signature de l'armistice.

XXIII.—Les navires de guerre de surface allemands qui seront désignés par les Alliés et les États-Unis seront immédiatement désarmés, puis internés dans des ports neutres, ou, à leur défaut, dans les ports alliés désignés par les Alliés et les États-Unis.

Ils y demeureront sous la surveillance des Alliés et des États-Unis,—des détachements de gardes étant seuls laissés à bord.

La désignation des Alliés portera sur :

6 croiseurs de bataille.

10 cuirassés d'escadre.

8 croiseurs légers (dont 2 mouilleurs de mines).

50 destroyers des types les plus récents.

Tous les autres navires de guerre de surface (y compris ceux de rivière) devront être réunis et complètement désarmés dans les bases navales allemandes désignées par les Alliés et les États-Unis, et y être placés sous la surveillance des Alliés et des États-Unis.

L'armement militaire de tous les navires de la flotte auxiliaire sera débarqué.

Tous les vaisseaux désignés pour être internés seront prêts à quitter les ports allemands 7 jours après la signature de l'armistice.

On donnera par T. S. F. les directions pour le voyage.

XXIV.—Droit pour les Alliés et les États-Unis, en dehors des eaux territoriales allemandes, de draguer tous les champs de mines et de détruire les obstructions placées par l'Allemagne, dont l'emplacement devra leur être indiqué.

XXV.—Libre entrée et sortie de la Baltique pour les marines de guerre et de commerce des Puissances Alliées et Associées, assurée par

occupation of all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defence works of all kinds in all the channels between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and by the sweeping up and destruction of all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, the positions of all such mines and obstructions to be indicated by Germany, who shall be permitted to raise no question of neutrality.

XXVI.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, German merchant ships found at sea remaining liable to capture. The Allies and United States contemplate the provisioning of Germany during the Armistice as shall be found necessary.

XXVII.—All Aerial Forces are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

XXVIII.—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports Germany shall abandon *in situ* and intact the port material and material for inland waterways, also all merchant ships, tugs, and lighters, all naval aircraft and air materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

XXIX.—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian warships seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant ships seized in the Black Sea are to be released; all warlike and other material of all kinds seized in those ports are to be handed over, and German materials as specified in Clause XXVIII are to be surrendered.

XXX.—All merchant ships at present in German hands belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers are to be restored to ports specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

XXXI.—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, delivery or restoration.

l'occupation de tous les forts, ouvrages, batteries et défense de tout ordre allemands, dans toutes les passes allant du Cattégat à la Baltique, et par le dragage et la destruction de toutes mines ou obstructions dans et hors les eaux territoriales allemandes, dont les plans et emplacements exacts seront fournis par l'Allemagne, qui ne pourra soulever aucune question de neutralité.

XXVI.—Maintien du blocus des Puissances Alliées et Associées dans les conditions actuelles, — les navires de commerce allemands trouvés en mer restant sujets à capture. Les Alliés et les États-Unis envisagent le ravitaillement de l'Allemagne pendant l'armistice, dans la mesure reconnue nécessaire.

XXVII.—Groupement et immobilisation dans les bases allemandes désignées par les Alliés et les États-Unis de toutes les forces aériennes.

XXVIII.—Abandon par l'Allemagne, sur place et intacts, de tout le matériel de ports et de navigation fluviale, de tous les navires de commerce, remorqueurs, chalands, de tous les appareils, matériel et approvisionnements d'aéronautique maritime, toutes armes, appareils, approvisionnements de toute nature, en évacuant la côte et les ports belges.

XXIX.—Évacuation de tous les ports de la Mer Noire par l'Allemagne et remise aux Alliés et aux États-Unis de tous les bâtiments de guerre russes saisis par les Allemands dans la Mer Noire; — libération de tous les navires de commerce neutres saisis; — remise de tout le matériel de guerre ou autre saisi dans ces ports, — et abandon du matériel allemand énuméré à la clause XXVIII.

XXX.—Restitution, sans réciprocité, dans des ports désignés par les Alliés et les États-Unis, de tous les navires de commerce appartenant aux Puissances Alliées et Associées, actuellement au pouvoir de l'Allemagne.

XXXI.—Interdiction de toute destruction de navires ou de matériel avant évacuation, livraison ou restitution.

XXXII.—The German Government shall formally notify all the neutral Governments, 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 special concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

XXXIII.—No transfer of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag is to take place after signature of the Armistice.

F.—Duration of Armistice.

XXXIV.—The duration of the Armistice is to be 36 days, with power of extension. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the Armistice may be repudiated by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notice. It is understood that failure to execute Articles III and XVIII completely in the period specified is not to give reason for a repudiation of the Armistice, save where such failure is due to malice aforethought.

To ensure the execution of the present convention under the most favourable conditions, the principle of a permanent International Armistice Commission is recognized. This Commission will act under the supreme authority of the High Command, military and naval, of the Allied Armies.

The present Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, at 5 o'clock (French time).

Signed:

F. FOCH.	ERZBERGER.
R. E. WEMYSS.	OBERNDORFF.
	WINTERFELDT.
	VANSELOW.

XXXII.—Le Gouvernement allemand notifiera formellement à tous les Gouvernements neutres, et en particulier aux Gouvernements de Norvège, de Suède, du Danemark, et de la Hollande, que toutes les restrictions imposées au trafic de leurs bâtiments avec les Puissances Alliées et Associées, soit par le Gouvernement allemand lui-même, — soit par des entreprises allemandes privées, — soit en retour de concessions définies, comme l'exportation de matériaux de construction navales, ou non, sont immédiatement annulées.

XXXIII.—Aucun transfert de navires marchands allemands de toute espèce sous un pavillon neutre quelconque ne pourra avoir lieu après la signature de l'Armistice.

F.—Durée de l'Armistice.

XXXIV.—La durée de l'Armistice est fixée à 36 jours, avec faculté de prolongation.

Au cours de cette durée l'Armistice peut, si les clauses ne sont pas exécutées, être dénoncé par l'une des parties contractantes, qui devra en donner le préavis 48 heures à l'avance. — Il est entendu que l'exécution des Articles III et XVIII ne donnera lieu à dénonciation de l'Armistice pour l'insuffisance d'exécution dans les délais voulus que dans le cas d'une exécution mal intentionnée.

Pour assurer dans les meilleures conditions l'exécution de la présente Convention, le principe d'une Commission d'Armistice Internationale Permanente est admis. — Cette Commission fonctionnera sous la haute autorité du Commandement en Chef Militaire et Naval des Armées Alliées.

Le présent Armistice a été signé le 11 Novembre 1918 à 5 heures (cinq heures), heure française.

Signé :

F. FOCH.	ERZBERGER.
R. E. WEMYSS.	OBERNDORFF.
	WINTERFELDT.
	VANSELOW.

DECLARATION MADE BY GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES ON SIGNING ARMISTICE

German Government will naturally endeavour with all its power to take care that the duties imposed upon it shall be carried out.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries recognize that in certain points regard has been paid to their suggestions. They can therefore regard the comments made on November 9th in the conditions of the Armistice with Germany and the answer handed to them on November 10th as an essential condition of the whole agreement.

They must, however, allow no doubt to exist on the point that in particular the short time allowed for evacuation as well as the surrender of indispensable means of transport threaten to bring about a state of things which without its being the fault of the German Government and the German people may render impossible the further fulfilment of the conditions.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries further regard it as their duty with reference to their repeated oral and written declaration once more to point out with all possible emphasis that the carrying out of this agreement must throw the German people into anarchy and famine. According to the declarations which preceded the Armistice, conditions were to be expected which while completely ensuring the military situation of our opponents would have ended the sufferings of women and children who took no part in the war.

The German people, which has held its own for fifty months against a world of enemies, will in spite of any force that may be brought to bear upon it preserve its freedom and unity.

A people of 70 millions suffers but does not die.

Signed ERZBERGER, OBERNDORFF,
WINTERFELDT, VANSELOW.

Die deutsche Regierung wird selbstverständlich bestrebt sein, mit allen Kräften für die Durchführung der auferlegten Verpflichtungen Sorge zu tragen.

Die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten erkennen an, dass in einigen Punkten auf ihre Anregung hin Entgegenkommen gezeigt worden ist. Sie dürfen daher die am 9. November übergebenen Bemerkungen zu den Bedingungen des Waffenstillstands mit Deutschland und die ihnen am 10. November überreichte Antwort als einen integrierenden Bestandteil des Gesamtabkommens ansehen.

Sie dürfen aber keinen Zweifel darüber lassen, dass insbesondere die Kürze der Räumungsfristen sowie die Abgabe unentbehrlicher Transportmittel einen Zustand herbeizuführen drohen, der ohne Verschulden der deutschen Regierung und des deutschen Volkes die weitere Erfüllung der Bedingungen unmöglich machen kann.

Die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten erachten es ferner für ihre Pflicht, unter Berufung auf ihre wiederholten mündlichen und schriftlichen Erklärungen noch einmal mit allem Nachdruck darauf hinzuweisen, dass die Durchführung dieses Abkommens das deutsche Volk in Anarchie und Hungersnot stürzen muss. Nach den Kundgebungen, die den Waffenstillstand eingeleitet haben, mussten Bedingungen erwartet werden, die bei voller militärischer Sicherung unserer Gegner die Qualen der am Kampfe Unbeteiligten, der Frauen und Kinder, beendet hätten.

Das deutsche Volk, das 50 Monate lang Stand gehalten hat gegen eine Welt von Feinden, wird ungeachtet jeder Gewalt seine Freiheit und Einheit wahren.

Ein Volk von 70 Millionen leidet, aber es stirbt nicht.

Gezeichnet: ERZBERGER, OBERNDORFF,
WINTERFELDT, VANSELOW.

TEXT OF CONDITIONS ADDED TO CLAUSES OF ARMISTICE

11 November 1918.

Le 11 novembre 1918.

The representatives of the Allies declare that owing to further occurrences it seems to them necessary that the following conditions should be added to the clauses of the Armistice:

'In case that the German vessels should not be surrendered within the time indicated the Allies and United States Governments will have the right to occupy Heligoland in order to ensure their surrender.'

Signed R. E. WEMYSS, Admiral.
F. FOCH.

The German delegates state that they will transmit this declaration to the German Chancellor with the recommendation that it shall be accepted, adding the reasons which have given rise to this demand on the part of the Allies.

Signed ERZBERGER.
WINTERFELDT.
OBERNDORFF.
VANSELOW.

Les Représentants des Alliés déclarent qu'en raison des événements nouveaux il leur paraît nécessaire que la condition suivante soit ajoutée aux clauses de l'Armistice:

'Dans le cas où les bateaux allemands ne seraient pas livrés dans les délais indiqués, les Gouvernements des Alliés et des États-Unis auront le droit d'occuper Héli-goland pour en assurer la livraison.'

Signé R. E. WEMYSS, Amiral.
F. FOCH.

Les Délégués allemands déclarent qu'ils feront parvenir cette déclaration au Chancelier allemand avec la recommandation de l'accepter, en l'accompagnant des raisons qui ont motivé cette demande de la part des Alliés.

Signé ERZBERGER.
WINTERFELDT.
OBERNDORFF.
VANSELOW.

APPENDICES

Appendix No. 1.

I.—*Evacuation of the invaded territories, Belgium, France and Luxembourg, as also of Alsace-Lorraine:*

Shall be carried out in three successive stages according to the following conditions:

1st stage. Evacuation of the territories situated between the existing front and line No. 1 on the enclosed map to be completed within 5 days after the signing of the Armistice.

2nd stage. Evacuation of territories situated between Line No. 1 and Line No. 2 to be carried out within 4 further days (9 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

3rd stage. Evacuation of the territories situated between Line No. 2 and Line No. 3 to be completed within 6 further days (15 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

Allied and United States troops shall enter these various territories on the expiration of the period allowed to the German troops for the evacuation of each of them.

In consequence the Allied troops will cross the present German front as from the 6th day following the signing of the Armistice, Line No. 1 as from the 10th day, and Line No. 2 as from the 16th day.

II.—*Evacuation of the Rhine district.*

This evacuation will also be carried out in several successive stages:

1.—Evacuation of territories situated between Lines 2 and 3 and Line 4 to be completed within 4 further days (19 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

2. Evacuation of territories situated between Lines 4 and 5 to be completed within 4 further days (23 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

3. Evacuation of territories situated between Lines 5 and 6 (Line of the Rhine) to be completed within 4 further days (27 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

4. Evacuation of bridge-heads and of the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine

Note Annexe No. 1.

I.—*Evacuation des pays envahis: Belgique, France, Luxembourg, ainsi que de l'Alsace-Lorraine:*

Se fera en 3 phases successives dans les conditions suivantes:

1^{re} Phase: Evacuation des territoires situés entre le front actuel et la ligne No. 1 de la carte jointe: — terminée dans un délai de 5 jours après la signature de l'Armistice.

2^{re} Phase: Evacuation des territoires situés entre la ligne No. 1 et la ligne No. 2: — terminée dans un délai de 4 nouveaux jours (9 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

3^{re} Phase: Evacuation des territoires situés entre la ligne No. 2 et la ligne No. 3: — terminée dans un délai de 6 nouveaux jours (15 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

Des troupes alliées et des États-Unis pénétreront dans ces différents territoires après l'expiration des délais accordés aux troupes allemandes pour l'évacuation de chacun d'eux.

En conséquence: — le front allemand actuel sera franchi par les troupes alliées à partir du 6^e jour qui suivra la signature de l'Armistice. — la ligne No. 1 à partir du 10^e jour; — la ligne No. 2 à partir du 16^e jour.

II.—*Evacuation des pays du Rhin.*

Cette évacuation se fera également en plusieurs phases successives:

1^{re}) Evacuation des territoires situés entre la ligne 2, 3 — et la ligne 4: — terminée dans un délai de 4 nouveaux jours (19 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

2^{re}) Evacuation des territoires situés entre la ligne 4 et la ligne 5: — terminée dans un délai de 4 nouveaux jours (23 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

3^{re}) Evacuation des territoires situés entre la ligne 5 et la ligne 6 (ligne du Rhin): — terminée dans un délai de 4 nouveaux jours (27 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

4^{re}) Evacuation des têtes de pont et de la zone neutre de la rive droite du Rhin.—Ter-

to be completed within 4 further days (31 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

The Allied and United States Army of Occupation shall enter these various territories after the expiration of the period allowed to the German troops for the evacuation of each of them; consequently the Army will cross Line No. 3 20 days after the signing of the Armistice. It will cross Line No. 4 as from the 24th day after the signing of the Armistice, Line No. 5 as from the 28th day, Line No. 6 (Rhine) as from the 32nd day for the occupation of the bridge-heads.

III.—*Surrender by the German Army of the war material specified by the Armistice.*

This war material shall be surrendered according to the following conditions: the first half before the 10th day, the second half before the 20th day. This material will be handed over to each of the Allied and United States Armies by each tactical group of the German Army in the proportions which may be fixed by the permanent Armistice Commission.

Appendix No. 2.

Conditions with reference to means of communication (railways, waterways, roads, river and sea ports, and telegraphs and telephones).

1.—All lines of communication as far as the Rhine, inclusive, or comprised, on the right bank of this river, within the bridge-heads occupied by the Allied Armies will be placed under the supreme authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, who will have the right to take any measure he may think necessary to assure their occupation and use. All documents relative to communications will be held ready to be handed to him.

2.—All the material and all the civil and military personnel at present employed for the maintenance and working of all lines of communication are to be maintained in their entirety upon these lines in all territories evacuated by the German troops.

minée dans un délai de 4 nouveaux jours (31 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

Les troupes d'occupation alliées et des États-Unis pénétreront dans ces différents territoires après l'expiration des délais accordés aux troupes allemandes pour l'évacuation de chacun d'eux. En conséquence: — la ligne No. 3 sera franchie par elles à partir du 20^e jour qui suivra la signature de l'Armistice; — la ligne No. 4 sera franchie par elles à partir du 24^e jour qui suivra la signature de l'Armistice; — la ligne No. 5 à partir du 28^e jour; — la ligne No. 6 (Rhin) à partir du 32^e jour, pour l'occupation des têtes de pont.

III.—*Livraison par les Armées Allemandes du matériel de Guerre fixé par l'Armistice.*

Ce matériel de guerre devra être livré dans les conditions suivantes: la première moitié avant le 10^e jour; la deuxième moitié avant le 20^e jour. Ce matériel sera remis à chacune des Armées Alliées et des États-Unis, par chacun des Groupements Tactiques de l'Armée Allemande, dans les proportions qui seront fixées par la Commission Permanente d'Armistice.

Note Annexe No. 2.

Conditions intéressant les voies de communication (voies ferrées, voies navigables, routes, ports fluviaux et maritimes, télégraphes et téléphones).

1.—Toutes les voies de communication situées jusqu'au Rhin inclus ou comprises, sur la rive droite de ce fleuve, à l'intérieur des têtes de pont occupées par les Armées Alliées, seront placées sous l'autorité pleine et entière du Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées, qui aura le droit de prendre toutes les mesures qu'il jugera nécessaires pour en assurer l'occupation et l'exploitation. Tous les documents relatifs aux voies de communication seront tenus prêts à lui être remis.

2.—Tout le matériel et tout le personnel civil et militaire utilisés actuellement pour l'entretien et l'exploitation des voies de communication seront maintenus intégralement sur ces voies, dans tous les territoires évacués par les troupes allemandes.

All supplementary material necessary for the upkeep of these lines of communication in the districts on the left bank of the Rhine will be supplied by the German Government throughout the duration of the Armistice.

3.—*Personnel.* The French and Belgian personnel belonging to the services of the lines of communication, whether interned or not, are to be returned to the French and Belgian Armies during the 15 days following the signing of the Armistice. The personnel belonging to the organization of the system controlled by the Alsace-Lorraine railways are to be maintained or reinstated in such a way as to ensure the working of the system.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies will have the right to make all changes and substitutions that he may desire in the personnel of the lines of communication.

4.—*Material.* (a) *Rolling Stock.* The rolling stock handed over to the Allied Armies in the zone comprised between the present front and Line No. 3, not including Alsace-Lorraine, will be of value at least equal to 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 waggons. This surrender will be carried out within the period fixed by Clause 7 of the Armistice, and under conditions the details of which shall be fixed by the permanent International Armistice Commission.

All this material is to be in good condition and in working order, with all the ordinary spare parts and fittings. It may be employed together with the regular personnel or with any other upon any part of the railway system of the Allied Armies.

The material necessary for the working of the system controlled by the Alsace-Lorraine railways is to be maintained or replaced for the use of the French Army.

The material to be left *in situ* in the territories on the left bank of the Rhine, as well as that on the inside of the bridge-heads, on the other hand, should permit of the normal working of the railways in these districts.

(b) The material for signal lines, repair shops, material for signalling, machine tools and tool outfits taken from the workshops and dépôts of the French and Belgian lines are to be replaced under conditions the details of which are to be arranged by the permanent International Armistice Commission.

The Allied Armies are to be supplied with

Tout le matériel supplémentaire nécessaire pour l'entretien de ces voies de communication dans les pays de la rive gauche du Rhin, sera fourni par le Gouvernement allemand pendant toute la durée de l'armistice.

3.—*Personnel.* Le personnel français et belge appartenant au service des voies de communication, qu'il soit interne ou non, sera remis aux Armées françaises et belges dans les 15 jours suivant la signature de l'armistice.

Le personnel affecté organiquement au réseau exploité par les chemins de fer d'Alsace-Lorraine sera maintenu ou remis en place de façon à assurer l'exploitation du réseau.

Le Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées aura le droit de faire dans le personnel des voies de communication toutes les mutations et tous les remplacements qui lui conviendront.

4. *Matériel.* (a) *Matériel roulant.* Le matériel roulant remis aux Armées Alliées dans la zone comprise entre le front actuel et la ligne N° 3 non compris l'Alsace-Lorraine, sera d'une importance au moins égale à : 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons. Cette livraison sera effectuée, dans les délais fixés par la clause 7 de l'Armistice, et dans des conditions de détail à arrêter par la Commission d'Armistice Internationale Permanente.

Tout ce matériel sera en bon état d'entretien et de roulement et pourvu de toutes les pièces de rechanges ou agrés usuels. Il pourra être utilisé avec son personnel propre ou tout autre, sur un point quelconque du réseau ferré des Armées Alliées.

Le matériel affecté organiquement au Réseau exploité par les chemins de fer d'Alsace-Lorraine sera maintenu ou remis en place à la disposition de l'Armée Française.

Le matériel à laisser sur place dans les pays de la rive gauche du Rhin ainsi qu'à l'intérieur des têtes de pont d'autre part, devra permettre l'exploitation normale des voies ferrées de ces territoires.

(b) *Matériel de voie de signalisation et d'atelier.* — Le matériel de signalisation, les machines-outils et l'outillage prélevés sur les ateliers, les dépôts des réseaux français et belge, seront remis, dans des conditions de détail à arrêter par la Commission d'Armistice Internationale Permanente. — Il sera fourni aux Armées Alliées le matériel de voie, rails,

railroad material, rails, incidental fittings, plant, bridge building material and wood necessary for the repair of the lines destroyed beyond the present front.

(c) *Combustibles and maintenance material.* The German Government are to be responsible throughout the duration of the Armistice for the release of combustibles and maintenance material to the dépôts normally working in the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

5.—*Telegraphic and Telephonic Communications.* All telegraphic and telephonic lines, all fixed W. T. stations are to be handed over to the Allied Armies with all the civil and military personnel and all their material, including all stores on the left bank of the Rhine.

Supplementary stores necessary for the upkeep of the line are to be supplied throughout the duration of the Armistice by the German Government as and when required.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies will occupy this line in a military sense, and will ensure its control, and will make all changes and substitutions in personnel which he may think necessary.

He will send back to the German Army all the military personnel who are not in his judgement necessary for the working and upkeep of the railway.

All plans of German telegraphic and telephonic lines are to be handed over to the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies.

petit matériel, appareils, matériel de pont et les bois nécessaires à la remise en état des lignes détruites au delà du front actuel.

(c) *Combustible et matière d'entretien.* — Pendant la durée de l'Armistice, les combustibles et matières d'entretien seront libérés par les soins du Gouvernement Allemand aux dépôts normalement affectés à l'exploitation dans les pays de la rive gauche du Rhin.

5.—*Communications Télégraphiques et Téléphoniques.* — Toutes les lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques, tous les postes de T. S. F. fixes seront passés aux Armées Alliées avec tout le personnel civil et militaire et tout leur matériel, y compris tous les approvisionnements constitués sur la rive gauche du Rhin.

Les approvisionnements supplémentaires nécessaires pour l'entretien du réseau devront être fournis, pendant la durée de l'armistice, par le Gouvernement Allemand au fur et à mesure des besoins.

Le Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées occupera ce réseau militairement, en assurera la direction et fera, dans le personnel, tous les remplacements et mutations qu'il jugera utile.

Il renverra à l'Armée Allemande tout le personnel militaire qu'il n'estimera pas nécessaire pour l'exploitation et l'entretien du réseau.

Tous les plans du réseau télégraphique et téléphonique allemand seront remis au Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées.

From Times of 30th March 1936.

Home from the Sea

To-day the flag of ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM FISHER, lately Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, will be struck in H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth on her arrival home at Devonport, and the occasion will mark the close of an unusual and notable term of sea service. Since last August both the Mediterranean Fleet and a large part of the Home Fleet, though nominally on a peace footing and subject to the ordinary routine of peace, have actually been working under conditions not unlike those with which the Royal Navy was familiar during much of the War. The peace routine of the Mediterranean Fleet provides, for the many thousands of men serving in it, periodical stays at their principal base, Malta, where they can enjoy both the opportunities for recreation, which keep a large number of young men fit and contented, and the ordinary amenities of life in a station where both officers and men can be joined by their families. Service in the Home Fleet, which in the Navy alternates with service on a foreign station, normally includes three periods of fourteen days' leave in the year. The precautionary concentration in the Eastern Mediterranean, forced upon the Government last August by the "campaign of violent and menacing propaganda in Italy largely directed against the United Kingdom as one of the foremost upholders of the Covenant," has deprived the officers and men of both fleets of all these alleviations, and has involved a prolonged period of strain and anxiety in surroundings which, though not indeed inhospitable, are not prepared with facilities for recreation or distraction.

That, in spite of these conditions, the spirit and bearing of all ranks and ratings has, in LORD STANLEY'S words in the House of Commons, been magnificent, is evidence of the high qualities of the distinguished officer who has been Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet for the last three and a half years, and who has succeeded in sustaining the moral and good spirits of the men of his fleet throughout a period specially and tragically trying to himself. It is a matter for congratulation that his services are to be continued in what has always been regarded as the chief command at home.

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