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SEATTLE IN ECSTASY OF JOY AT ENDING OF WORLD'S WORST WAR

Parades of Joyous, Shouting, Happy Workers Forsake Jobs, Home and Family to Let the World Know That Peace Has Come.

There never was anything like it in Seattle before—today's celebration of the end of the world war.

Like Topsy, it grew. By a sort of spontaneous combustion of Seattle's heart and soul, it grew from nothing into cheering thousands of marchers and screeching hundreds of automobiles; into waving flags, patriotic music, confetti, singing girls and floats telling the late unlamented Kaiser a good place to go.

This was supposed to have begun as a business day, but everybody, including 30,000 shipbuilders, went on the theory that if business interfered with the celebration, the business should be cut out. Business men ordered out their trucks, jammed them with employes and told them to "go to it." Stores closed north, east, south and west of their own volition, long before an order came from the Retail Trade Bureau that the closing was to be general. Then came Gov. Ernest Lister's proclamation for a legal holiday, but it had been a holiday for hours before that.

Things began and continued in Times Square. The parade sometimes made a wide circle, once or twice all the way down Second Avenue, but none of the participants forgot where the celebration really started and everybody came back time and again to Times Square. If you didn't know just where the celebration was at any particular moment all you had to do was to wait at The Times Building and it would come to you.

Mayor Says "Let 'Er Go."

"The lid is off! Everybody get out today and celebrate in the open air! Give me my coat! I'm going to get in it myself!"

Short and to the point was Mayor Hanson's proclamation, but—

Seattle beat him to it.

Gov. Ernest Lister declared it a legal holiday, but—

Seattle beat him to it.

The Retail Trade Bureau met and declared a holiday, but—

Seattle and their clerks beat them to it.

Seattle knew today would be a holiday—legal or otherwise—knew it when the first news that the world war was ended was announced to the city by The Times whistle last night.

By 10 o'clock this morning the city was delirious with joy and Second Avenue a howling, shrieking bedlam of men and women, boys and girls, walking and riding, or just standing still and cheering.

Shipyard Workers Begin.

The thousands of shipyard workers began it. When the early shift reported for work they were told they could celebrate if they wanted to. And did they want to? In thirty minutes the business section was a mad house.

The greatest demonstration in the city's history began at 8 o'clock and in two hours a monster impromptu parade developed on Second Avenue. It had no head nor tail and for once there was no grand marshal to announce "the details." It was democracy in full tilt.

From one end of Second Avenue to the other, auto trucks, private cars, delivery wagons, laundry wagons, even garbage wagons, sounding sirens and horns and covered with shrieking men and girls ringing bells, blowing horns and trailing anything that would add to the noise.

Shame on Annette.

Hastily improvised signs and banners made sudden appearance. Motion picture theatres were robbed of their signs and decorations. Annette Kellerman, not "in person" of course, shivered along on the top of a truck poised on one toe and garbed in artistic atmosphere, while a huge sign over her head announced, "To Hell With the Kaiser."

"The King Is Dead; Long Live the King—in Hell!" was another sign carried by a howling mob of shipyard workers.

"The Yanks Did It" became a popular slogan on hat ribbons and white paper streamers.

"Come on in," a huge sign twelve feet in width was torn from the front of a Second Avenue picture theatre and added to the parade.

Weather Helps.

Perfect sunshiny weather made possible a celebration of maximum enthusiasm and display. Things really started with the putting out of bulletins at The Times and the crying of extras by perspiring newsboys and little discussions here and there of the way things had turned out.

That wasn't exciting enough to suit somebody, so he got a friend or two and began to parade around The Times Building. Every yard of the way the line grew. A truckload of shipyard workers appeared and headed things. The circle of march grew wider.

Soon garbage cans began to disappear from the alley entrances of luckless eating houses. In some cases the cans were carried and beaten as tom toms, as were empty oil cans; in others, celebrants rode down the pavement astride of the rattling, bumping cans. Scores of them soon were tied behind automobiles and motorcycles.

By 10:30 o'clock the parade had assumed an air of orderly disorder. It left The Times Building and went south on Second Avenue with a huge United States flag at the head, the front line made up of a United States soldier flanked by two Canadian soldiers. Then came Duthie's Band, whole divisions of industrial workers on foot with banners and dozens of automobile trucks, usually crowded with flag-waving pretty girls.

Every window along the line of march was crowded with store and office employes—until the bosses came around and told them to get their bonnets on and go at it. They did.

Street car traffic was sadly interrupted by auto and truck drivers that forgot all about traffic rules.

Even the influenza masks were forgotten except that they were used instead of handkerchiefs and waved from windows and doorways by cheering clerks and other spectators who had not joined the paraders.

Auto drivers opened mufflers and back-firing explosions added to the din.

One driver in a small gray roadster stopped at the curb to conduct a Fourth of July celebration of his own. The loud explosions of his engine soon drew

(Continued on Page Ten.)

HOLIDAY DECLARED BY GOVERNOR LISTER

GOVERNOR ERNEST LISTER today issued a proclamation declaring today a legal holiday as follows:

Proclamation by Governor—

By virtue of the authority in me vested, I hereby proclaim Monday, November the eleventh, a legal holiday. And on this day everyone will refrain from engaging in their usual line of activity and all join in celebrating the end of the war.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and have caused the seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia on the 11th day of November, 1918. Signed by

ERNEST LISTER,
Governor of Washington.

BAN WILL BE LIFTED HERE TOMORROW

Dr. McBride to Sign Order Removing All Regulations With Exception of Mask Rule.

The influenza closing ban will be lifted in Seattle tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, except the regulation requiring the wearing of gauze masks in public assemblages.

Theatres and stores will be open.

Giving Seattle double cause for celebration today, City Health Commissioner J. S. McBride announced that tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock he will sign the order revoking the regulations that closed Seattle schools, churches, theatres, dance halls and all places of public assembly October 5 on account of the epidemic.

City Health Commissioner McBride and Mayor Hanson both said that the gauze masks must be worn continuously in public places, in stores, in churches, in schools, in theatres and at dances.

Officers of the Seattle School Board said this noon that they had not been informed of any orders lifting the ban or any order that would open the schools.

City schools, they said, will not open tomorrow, nor were they prepared to say when they will open.

Commissioner McBride's order revoking the closing regulations will say that the danger from influenza in Seattle appears to have ceased, but he urges the citizens to remember that many cases of the disease still prevail and every precaution should be exercised in wearing the masks that have been found most effective.

All Danger Not Over.

"We warn the people that all danger is not over and if the gauze mask order is not obeyed to the letter it will be necessary to put the ban back on," said Dr. McBride today.

"Although theatres will be open, overcrowding will not be tolerated. The people must not lose their heads. Unless they will continue to cooperate with us by wearing the required masks we will have to return to the closing orders—and we do not want to. We are putting it strictly up to the people.

The city will continue administering the influenza vaccine free of charge at the various stations previously announced, and Commissioner McBride urges that those who have not taken the preventive treatment to avail themselves of it either through their family physician or from the free stations if they are unable to pay for the treatment.

VISITOR FROM MONTANA FOUND DEAD IN BED FROM INFLUENZA

William Weir, who according to the hotel register came to Seattle from Park City, Mont., on November 1, was found dead in his bed at the Hotel New Richmond yesterday morning. Death was due to influenza, according to Deputy Coroner Harry Johnson. Weir was about 35 years old.

PORTLAND FORGETS BAN ON INFLUENZA TO CELEBRATE

PORTLAND, Ore., Monday, Nov. 11.—Immediately after the receipt of the Associated Press dispatches containing the official announcement of the signing of the armistice, Portland started to celebrate. Police, acting under or-

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DICTATES HUN SURRENDER

—Color Cartoon by Martin from photo copyright International News Service.
Marshal Ferdinand Foch.

WORLD NOW FACES LABORS OF PEACE

By PAUL H. LOVERING,
Associate Editor of The Times.

THIS IS THE GREATEST DAY in the history of the present generation of men.

Posterity may acclaim it the greatest day in all recorded history, not only because it marks the end of the biggest of all wars, but also because of the profoundly important changes in human thought that will date from the victory of the Allied nations.

Just as the mind was unable to grasp all of the war because of its immensity, so is the mind incapable of visualizing all the probabilities, to say naught of the possibilities, of peace.

The outstanding, overmastering fact is the triumph of those principles for which America and its Allies have contended.

Autocracy has failed ignominiously in its attempt to turn back the clock of human progress!

Liberal government has proved itself, even in war, more efficient than autocratic government!

The world is spared a hideous triumph of militarism, which would have made armed might the only right recognized by peoples everywhere!

The thought of the world now can expand along kindlier lines, with peace between nations the highest recognized aim of statesmanship!

Finally, mankind is given its first opportunity to substitute law for war and to assure the enforcement of the new law by establishing an "international sheriff."

THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE signed by Germany obviously render impossible a resumption of hostilities even if that country had remained under the old regime.

The new German liberalism, however, wants and must have peace in order to work out the great problems which it now confronts. It constitutes no menace to the victors.

In point of fact, Germany requires Allied aid—must have it, in fact, if its peoples are to be fed, if its industries are to be revived and if law and order are to be assured throughout the country.

What the new form of Germany's government will be is a matter for speculation. One by one, the kings of the various small states are being forced to abdicate and they probably will follow the Kaiser into retirement.

Republics have been proclaimed in a number of these states. This fact may be indicative of the trend of popular thought.

Having been made free through defeat—one of the war's most amazing results!—the Germans now probably will aspire to organize a government paralleling in ideals and purposes the governments of those nations which have emerged victorious from the struggle.

A hopeful sign for Germany's future is Hindenburg's action

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GERMANY HUMBLED TO DUST!

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to Congress by President Wilson at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Assembled in the hall of the House, where nineteen months ago senators and representatives heard the President ask for the declaration of war, they today heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

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

The military terms include surrender of 5,000 guns, half field and half light artillery; 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 flame throwers and 2,000 airplanes.

The surrender of 5,000 locomotives, 50,000 wagons, 10,000 motor lorries, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine for use by the Allies and stores of coal and iron also are included.

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

The naval terms provide for the surrender of 160 submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

All Allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the Allied countries.

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

Repatriation of Prisoners.

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

In connection with the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine it is provided that the Allies shall hold the crossings of the river at Coblentz, Cologne and Mayence, together with bridgeheads in a thirty-kilometer radius.

German troops are to retire at once from the territory held by Russia, Rumania and Turkey before the war.

The right bank of the Rhine, that occupied by the Allies, is to become a neutral zone and the bank held by the Germans is to be evacuated in nineteen days. The armistice is for thirty days, but the President spoke of the war "coming to an end."

FULL TEXT OF TERMS

Military clauses on Western Front:

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

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

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

Give Up Equipment.

4—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipments: 5,000 guns (2,500 heavy, 2,-

(Continued on Page Two.)

PROSPERITY JUST BEGUN FOR SEATTLE

Lumber, Siberian and Oriental Trade, and Increased Shipbuilding to Boom Here.

WITH gigantic industries and payrolls established on the rock-ribbed foundations of economic necessities that grip the whole world both in war and peace, Seattle did more today than celebrate the ending of the terrible conflict of the nations.

She celebrated the beginning of another new era in the port's history—an era of continued growth, continued commercial power and continued prosperity.

For two years more at the very least, the port's great shipbuilding industry will continue in operation, full blast, giving employment to thousands, and then with the return of competitive conditions, it will probably begin to taper off without jar or disturbance, its plants and men being gradually absorbed by other industries.

Seattle's foreign commerce in 1917 exceeded $420,000,000. This year it is running far beyond the $500,000,000 mark, and as a result of the impending inauguration of the new Siberian trade, it will pile up enormously greater totals in 1919, both in values and in cargo tonnage.

Russia Must Eat.

Western Washington's huge lumber industry, retarded and repressed by world war conditions, awaits only the release of ocean tonnage to sweep once more to the front with tremendous strength, due to the unprecedented need of lumber in many nations far from the seat of the war. And on top of this is impending a demand for lumber for reconstruction work in France and Belgium so tremendous that it cannot be estimated.

The lumber trade, in peace time, stands as one of Seattle's great sources of strength and prosperity, pouring millions each year into this port.

This source of prosperity and growth is to return.

Shipbuilding, foreign trade, the lumber industry—these are the factors that will stand out in gigantic proportions in the new peace era in Seattle.

Shipbuilding, because the world is short approximately 30,000,000 deadweight tons of ocean carriers!

Foreign trade, because the world is more interdependent for essentials than ever, and Russia must eat!

Lumber, because France, Belgium, Australia, South America and South Africa must draw on Western Washington's greatest natural resource to meet dire needs that dare not be slighted.

Except in shipbuilding and in a few lines of special cargo movement on the ocean, the war brought no great benefit to Seattle, said commercial men today. The benefit from shipbuilding, of course, far more than offset all wartime loses in other lines, the packing industry and the like, they said. The war period's shipbuilding did wonders for the port, strengthening all allied industries and pouring outside gold into practically every home.

Seattle always has admitted her tremendous debt to the shipbuilding activity of the war period and always will admit it.

But in this case, said business men today, it is to be emphasized that shipbuilding is probably the one great wartime industry that will long outlive the war. To carry the products absolutely essential to the barest every-day existence of the nations of the world 30,000,000 more deadweight tons of shipping must be provided, according to the greatest economic and industrial experts, and the close of the war finds the finances of all the maritime nations arranged to meet the issue—all except Germany.

Shipbuilding Choice Lucky.

In the fall of 1916 Seattle trembled on the verge of plunging into the munitions industry on a large scale, said a commercial leader today. If that had happened Seattle today would celebrate the coming of peace with the same joy, the same cheers and frenzied shouts, but the city would waken up tomorrow with an anxious brow. The fact that Seattle chose shipbuilding instead of munitions in the fall of 1916 ranks as the port's greatest and wisest decision, as pointed out a few days ago by one

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

TIMES WILL CELEBRATE PEACE DECLARATION WITH BIG FIREWORKS DISPLAY

TONIGHT The Times will be host at a big open air celebration of the end of the world war.

Beginning at 7:30 o'clock an elaborate display of fireworks will be sent up from Times Square. Seattle is invited to witness it.

The display was arranged for today by the publishers of The Times as a spectacular climax for Seattle's unforgettable day of rejoicing.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES END OF WAR

German Military Power Completely Broken Within Short Period of Four Months.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.—President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock this morning announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed.

Associated Press Review.

THE virtual ending of this greatest of conflicts has come with dramatic swiftness, says the Associated Press war review. Four months ago yesterday the German military power apparently was at its height. The unchecked forces of the enemy had battered their way through the French and British lines until Paris was in danger and the British were fighting with their backs to the wall to prevent themselves from being forced to the sea.

Late in July the world was thrilled with the news of an Allied counter attack between the Aisne and the Marne. The Germans were hurled back along the whole sector and since that day the victorious progress of the Allies has been maintained.

Various causes have contributed to this reversal. The entrance of America into the struggle, with her vast resources of men and materials, is conceded by the allies to have turned the scale.

One of the most important effects of this country's act was the heartening to an enormous extent of the wearied allied nations and a corresponding deterioration of German morale.

Exhaustion of German raw material

(Continued on Page Two.)

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tuesday, fair, colder with frost tonight; gentle easterly winds.

TEMPERATURE AT NOON TODAY, 50

Temperature during last twenty-four hours: Maximum, 54; minimum, 50. Relative humidity, 74 per cent. Sunrise, 7:10 a. m. Sunset, 4:37 p. m.

TIDES AT SEATTLE TOMORROW.

First low water.... 4:30 a. m., 2.3 ft. | Second low water... 6:24 p. m., 4.5 ft.
First high water...11:36 a. m., 11.8 ft. | Second high water..11:31 p. m., 3.2 ft.