

1918, 632, Nuri VII

Dec. 11 at 11a.m (French time) to reply. In the meantime, Germany had broken out into full revolution. First the fleet revolted, refusing to offer a last desperate battle to the fleet. They had had enough at the battle of Jutland (or Skagerrak). Then Munich and then Berlin fell with the lands of the "Soviets". On the 8th the Kaiser fled to Holland, followed by the Crown Prince a day or two later. The epidemic of abdications set in among the kings and reigning[?] princes of Germany until most of them had resigned.

At 5 am, the capitulations were signed after some minor alterations and at 11 a.m. on Monday Nov. 11, the guns ceased firing. The terms of the armistice which include

(1) Delivery of large part of German fleet including all the submarines (about 120-130)

(2) The surrender of 5000 guns

2000 aeroplanes

30000 machine guns

2000 motor lorries

5000 locomotives

150000 R. R. cars

etc. etc.

(3) The retirement of the German forces in 31 days to a line 10 kilometers east of the Rhine from Holland to Switzerland.

and many others, make it impossible for Germany to renew the war. They are delivered helpless into our hands. They have agreed to pay for all damages done by them on land, on sea, and in the air; and have agreed to return all the money and valuables stolen by them from France and Belgium. The Russian and Romanian treaties are declared void and the Germans must retire on all fronts within their own 1914 boundaries.

All this came about with such suddenness as to leave us stunned. After the end of Sept., we realized that Germany could not last another year. Towards the end of October, we began to hope for victory during the winter. But the Germans kept up a bold front and we did not realize how badly broken their army was. It was not until the German people realized from the disclosures