

for the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as imperial chancellor and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in the establishment of a law providing for the immediate prohibition of general suffrage and for a constitutional assembly which will settle finally the future form of government of the empire and of those peoples which might be desirous of separating from the empire."

Berlin, November 9, 1918, the Imperial Chancellor.  
 A telegram received at Copenhagen from Brunswick by way of Berlin that Emperor William's son, Prince Wilhelm, has abdicated.

**Prince Max Regent.**

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.—(Havas News Agency.)—Prince Max of Baden has been appointed regent of the empire, the newspapers semi-officially announce.

**Washington Gets News.**

Washington, Nov. 9.—The State Department announced tonight that the United States wireless station had picked up a message from the Nauen Tower in Germany announcing the abdication of the Kaiser. The message came direct from Germany to an American station.

**Officially Announced.**

Washington, Nov. 9.—Abdication of Emperor William has been officially announced in the French Chamber today according to the information received at Washington through special channels. The text of the announcement as it leaked here apparently was the first that picked up earlier by the wireless. The department again stated that no official notice from the German Government of the event has been received here.

**Sketches of Wilhelm II.**

Princess Victoria of Saxe-Altenburg was born on October 27, 1859, and became Emperor William II on the death of her father, Frederick III, June 15, 1888. She is a member of the University of Bonn and prepared to enter the school of law. She set to work in the government business. She was early taught the duties of official business under the guidance of the great Bismarck. The death of his father, the emperor, devolved upon William II the heavy burden of ruling the empire. He was then but twenty-nine years of age. Bismarck continued as chief minister for long. Though the emperor had made every effort to impress the young ruler with a sense of government and duty, he found that he disagreed with his grandfather's former close adviser in many important respects. In a disagreement of the two men came a crisis in their careers and he went. The relations between them remained strained for many years. Before Bismarck's death a fight was made between them. The emperor of Bismarck's last days had been a weak man. He was a stickler for order, discipline and the observance of the law. He was very particular to the last detail. And details of all these component parts of his life and training he was fit to discuss to the smallest point. It is reported that during military reviews he would be the slightest imperfection in the equipment or training of a regiment or squadron and called attention to the dereliction sharply. The principles of tactics and strategy he was thoroughly acquainted with. He was a well-versed in army tactics. The emperor was thoroughly conversant with naval matters. Having a complete mastery of the details that went to the efficiency of a fleet, he was a great expert on these matters. He had a keen eye for the details of naval problems. His sense of duty was one of the greatest. His sense of duty was one of the greatest. His sense of duty was one of the greatest.

Stated hours were devoted to the task of informing himself on the progress of events at home and abroad through reading of the principal German and foreign newspapers.

Before the war Emperor William often professed friendliness for America. He encouraged the foundation of exchange professorships by which prominent German educators visited this country and lectured in the colleges here while American college professors similarly filled chairs in German institutions of learning.

He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and despite his withered arm was able to take personal command of his racing yachts and sail them with considerable success. He spent much time at his palatial hunting lodges and is reputed to have been the champion hunter in the world in the point of game killed. It was stated that the emperor had killed 61,730 pieces of game, more than 4,000 of which were stags.

He was a great reader—his private library in the imperial palace at Berlin before the war was becoming one of the most interesting collections of books in the world. He posed as a dictator in music, painting, poetry and acting.

At one time it was announced that he had composed the libretto of a ballet to be given in celebration of his birthday. A private performance of one of his musical efforts is said to have been given in the Potsdam palace without notable effect upon the musical world.

**HUN COURIER IS DELAYED**

**Bearer of Foch's Terms Held Up by Germans**

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.—The German courier bearing Marshal Foch's armistice terms had difficulty in crossing the German lines. He was held up through the blowing up of an mine during a series of explosions that he was informed of the cause of the explosion by wireless and instructed to pass the German lines without delay. The terms are expected to reach Berlin momentarily.

**FRANCO-AMERICAN GAINS**

**Pershing Announces Further Progress East of Meuse**

Washington, Nov. 9.—Gen. Pershing's communications this evening says that troops of the First American Army cooperating with French units under the same command gained additional important areas east of the Meuse today. Making a series of gains along the Belgian frontier, the American and French units were captured

Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg have directed their guns against the revolutionaries and a bombardment is expected. The battleships Kronprinz which refused to surrender, was taken after a hard fight.

Four thousand men attempted to overthrow the military authorities in Altona across the bridge from Hamburg, but the city was quiet. The German guards at the Danish border have been ordered by the military authorities to remain at their posts impartially.

Travelers arriving from Germany report that the disintegration apparently is complete and the army corps headquarters are being disbanded.

Schleswig-Holstein provinces. It is expected that the province will be annexed to the new German Reich.

Revere Standstill  
 London, Nov. 9.—(British Wireless.)—It is reported from Amsterdam that a revolution is being organized over Western Germany. It is reported to have reached Cologne.

Another dispatch from Amsterdam says that owing to the rush on the banks in Berlin three institutions have stopped payment.

**Regiment and Were Killed.**

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.—The town commander at Kiel and Naval Captain Helms were shot and killed while resisting arrest, according to a dispatch from that place to the Cologne Volks-Zeitung.

**AMERICAN AIRMEN ATTACK**

**Number of Firms Result in Montgomery Region**

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—More than 400 American fliers attacked the region of Montmedy Monday afternoon, some of them dropping 166-pound bombs on the Montmedy railroad junction, while others dropped 50-pound bombs along the roadways and wherever enemy troops were sighted. A number of firms resulted from the bombing in the Montmedy region.

**Everything Cotton Crop.**

Washington, Nov. 9.—A cablegram from the American consul at Alexandria, Egypt, to the Department of Commerce today says that the 1918 Egyptian cotton crop is estimated at 5,350,000 cantars of ninety-four pounds.

After he assumed the throne, William Hohenzollern's armies defeated in the battle of the Marne the German army that sought to sue for armistice terms and the German people rising in revolt, giving up his power. He came into authority with his country at the threshold of an era of peace and material progress, but he was torn by revolutions and war from the hardships and suffering of more than four years of war, finally ruined.

Prince Maximilian, the imperial chancellor, was slain in the battle of the Marne in 1914.

Princess Victoria of Saxe-Altenburg was born on October 27, 1859, and became Emperor William II on the death of her father, Frederick III, June 15, 1888.

With the passing of Emperor William Hohenzollern, all the signs of the government of the German Empire which they entered into in 1918 or less than their throne was taken from them and the German people, who had before their eyes the armies and the battles, had to see the emperor of Prussia, abdicated, and the emperor of his son, who gave up the throne when his people rose up against him. The other European Emperor who had the blessing of the war, Nicholas II of Russia, was deposed in March, 1917, and murdered in July, 1918.

**No Reply Yet.**

Germany has not yet made reply concerning the armistice terms proposed by Marshal Foch. It is reported that the German cabinet is held in a deadlock. Headquarters had difficulties in releasing the battle lines and probably was not able to reach the front Saturday afternoon. The first twenty-four hours of the seventy-two hours given Germany have expired and the second twenty-four-hour period is passing rapidly.

The red flag of revolution is waving over a continually increasing area of Germany. The revolt has spread from the northwest along the North sea and Schleswig-Holstein southwestward into Westphalia and Cologne on the Rhine, it is reported. In Berlin the situation evidently is serious, as the banks have stopped payments.

**Fighting Continues.**

Field Marshal Haig, Gen. Foch and Gen. Pershing continue the liberation of French territory and further advances have been made all along the line from Mons to east of the Meuse. The enemy is retreating all along the front and on the French sector offers

(Continued on Page 19.)



William II of Germany again destroy the world

**Germany Outside**

**Abdication Only Premier—Say Her Land**

London, Nov. 9.—(Special Service.)—Premier Lloyd George, Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the Admiralty, were speaking to the baronet which followed the bar's 'victory' show.

"I have no news for you premier, to the hands of the people regarding the possibility of an armistice with Germany, the Allies triumphantly the Allies triumphantly. I am less proud, the German people not been able to get through means have had to be available them to cross the lines. In these circumstances I have to say to you this evening as suit of the armistice negoti for all that it does not meet."

"The issue is settled. In we were being solely by chance ports were being and the steel of the enemy ad at our hearts."

"It is autumn. The capital key is now almost within our ships. Austria is broken. The Kaiser and Prince have abdicated. (P. declares said that the Kaiser, said to abdicate.) A duc not been found and a regent proclaimed."

"This is judgment—the judgment in the world." Germany, said the premier choice today, but will have tomorrow. She has been in

**SOCIALISTS EXTEND**

**Decide Not to With Kaiser Postponed**

Berne Nov. 9.—The German left decided not to carry out today their threat to withdraw from the government. The Socialists had not abdicated by that according to a Berlin dispatch they extended the time of their consideration of that armistice.

**Go at Once to Marion Square**

As soon as Mayor Hyde is informed, through the Associated Press, that Germany has accepted the terms of the Allied armistice, the fire bells of the city will be rung twenty-four times.

Mayor Hyde and the Chamber of Commerce request that Charlestonians, regardless of the hour, proceed at once to Marion Square (the Citadel Green) for a demonstration.

Mr. E. Lieberman, president of the Retail Merchants' Association, asks that merchants, should their stores be open, close for an hour so that they and their employees will have an opportunity of taking part in the Marion Square demonstration.

Chief Behrens will have all the city fire bells ring twenty-four times when he is advised by Mayor Hyde.