



# ALLES CONDUCTING BIG DRIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT

## Over a Front of Nearly Forty Miles the Austro-Hungarians Are Being Driven From the Mountain Passes Toward the Austrian Frontier—American Reserves Are Behind the Lines Prepared to Aid When the Opportune Moment Arrives—Large Numbers of Prisoners and Many Guns Have Been Taken on the Italian Front—On All the Other Battle Fronts the Allied Arms Are Meeting With Success.

(By The Associated Press.)

In the Italian theater over a front of nearly forty miles from the Brenta to the middle reaches of the Piave river, the British, French and Italian armies are developing success in an offensive against the Austro-Hungarians and are swiftly driving them from the mountain passes toward the Austrian frontier and across the plains east of the Piave in northern Italy. American aviators are being held in lines prepared to aid when the opportune moment arrives.

In all the other battle fronts the allied arms continue to be served in Belgium there has been little fighting except by the artillery wings of the opposing armies while in the region around Verdun the engagements between the British and the Germans have been more of outposts, encounters than pitched battles, in whatever fighting there has been, however, Field Marshal Haig's main has retained the upper hand and taken more prisoners and additional guns and war stores.

Further south the French are continuing successfully their process of isolating the salient between the German and the Italian front. Additional progress has been made by General Debouche's troops notwithstanding the violent resistance of the Germans who are slowly retreating from the salient. The French are using machine guns to retard the advance of the Frenchmen toward the important lines of railway communication to the east. In some sectors the Germans are slowly retreating, but nowhere are the French permitting the enemy to get out of contact with them.

Aside from artillery and machine gun action, the fighting on the front held by the Americans from the Meuse river to the vicinity of Grandpre. The

# American Big Guns Proving Effective

## Shelled a Large Enemy Troop Concentration and Important Railroad Junctions Yesterday.

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 29, its big guns cracked down on the main line of the railroad in the region of Conflans today and also shelled a large enemy troop concentration in the neighborhood of Maunternen.

The Conflans line is important because it extends from Germany's principal communication line to Metz. The firing in the direction of Conflans continued intermittently throughout the day.

When a troop concentration was reported in the region of Bois de Villers and Mangiennes the guns were turned in that direction, hurling projectiles weighting approximately 1,500 pounds each.

At intervals also the big guns in the American lines shelled the territory around Spincourt and Dommary-Baroncourt, both important railroad junctions.

American aviators successfully bombed two points today where German troops were being assembled. In the morning a squadron of bombers, accompanied by protecting machines, dropped projectiles on Montigny. The troops scattered and an ammunition dump was set on fire; the railroad yards also were damaged.

In the afternoon about thirty bombers attacked a point where other troops were concentrating; observers reported a number of hits. About forty pursuit planes accompanied the bombers and engaged in many combats. Nine German planes were brought down. Three American machines are missing.

# Condensed Telegrams

Czech authorities took over the control of food in Bohemia. British casualties for the week ended Oct. 28 numbered 32,249. Belgian cabinet, now at Havre, will render to Belgium this week. Production of bituminous coal for the week ended Oct. 19 was 11,500,000 tons. Property damage at the earthquake in northern Italy is estimated at more than \$1,000,000. Count Michy, chief of the civil cabinet of Emperor Karl of Austria, committed suicide. It was decided by the Senate that \$50,000,000 will be available for caring for power subjects. Eighteen vessels of nearly 100,000 weight tons were delivered to the Shipping Board last week. Congress completed work on the Army Deficiency bill. It now goes to the President for his signature. Application of the order barring women conductors in Cleveland was postponed from Nov. 1 until Dec. 1. An increase in wages of shipyard workers was announced by the Shipping and Labor Adjustment Board. Exports of pulp and paper, including pulpwood, were increased \$2,557,123 in August over the same month a year ago. An American soldier in France released hand and foot controls on an airplane and let it fly 20 miles before it landed. President Shontz, in his annual report of the New York Railways, says recovership is inevitable unless fares are raised. A postman has been requested to wear wooden shoes when delivering letters because of the scarcity of leather. War industries Board announced present price of copper will be in effect for November and December. War industries Board announced in Washington that Premier Clemenceau will make a trip to this country to consult President Wilson. Railroad Administration authorized the operating of short lines of the

# Allied Envoys at Work on Armistice Terms

## Versailles Conference Has Agreed Upon Main Points—Military Commanders to Decide.

London, Oct. 29.—The Versailles conference according to reports current in London this afternoon, has agreed on the main points of the armistice terms, which now will be considered by the military commanders. The final peace terms, it is said, will be submitted to Germany simultaneously with the armistice terms.

REPORTS FAR-REACHING TERMS OF ARMISTICE

London, Oct. 29, 6.30 p. m.—As part of the terms of an armistice the Evening News says it understands the allied nations will insist upon the surrender of the German fleet, including all the German submarines, and upon the occupation by allied forces of all the fortified towns on the Rhine.

# ANALYSIS OF AUSTRIA'S PEACE PLEA

## It is Regarded in Military Circles in Washington as an Offer to Capitulate as Completely as Did Bulgaria—Officials Believe the Elimination of Austria-Hungary as a Belligerent Would Bring the War Within Sight of the End, as Germany Would Capitulate Rather Than Face an Invasion.

Washington, Oct. 29.—In the absence of any official announcement, there was a somewhat widespread impression here tonight that Austria's renewed appeal to President Wilson for an immediate armistice and peace would be transmitted to the allied governments before which Germany's request has been placed.

The official text of the Austrian note was delivered to Secretary Lansing today by the Swedish minister soon after the regular Tuesday meeting of the cabinet, at which it was understood the unofficial version as transmitted by the Associated Press from Basel, Switzerland, was given consideration. If any definite conclusion was reached, officials stated that they could not indicate what disposition would be made of the note in advance of a careful study of the official version.

The text received at the Swedish legation was in French and it has not yet been translated into English. After a preliminary examination it was said there that it did not differ essentially from the unofficial version received in Switzerland. In some quarters there was a disposition to accord different treatment to the Austrian request than was given the plea of the German government in this respect. Reference was made to cable dispatches today reporting the establishment of the independence of the state of Hungary, the recognition by that state of the independence of the Czechs and Slovaks, and also of German-Austria as suggesting the introduction of complex factors into the problem of the peace negotiations. Even if each of the many nationalities that make up that empire becomes independent before peace is

# GERMANS IN PANIC WHEN BOMBS STRUCK COLOGNE

London, Oct. 29 (British Wireless Service).—Civilians fled from the lower Rhineland and part of Westphalia, which were begun on a small scale when the first allied bombs hit Cologne have developed into a panic flight, according to The Hague correspondent of the Daily Mail. All the banks are being stormed by depositors who are withdrawing their savings in German bank notes of a high value, according to The Hague correspondent. The value of the note having an appreciable market value over lower currency. But even small notes of one mark are being taken eagerly.

Not only some of the banks at their wits' end for legal currency to pay out deposits, but in places, especially Cologne and Dusseldorf, all existing local currencies, therefore, valueless, currency has disappeared as if by magic.

Everybody who possibly can afford it is trying to make his or her way eastward. Scores of houses stand empty.

Even in Berlin financial panic has seized the people and the ordinary paper currency, which has been compelled to issue emergency currency to the value of about fifty million marks, valid until Feb. 1 next within the country, and greater notes, 100 marks, may refuse to accept this currency, or at least decline to change the notes, except when compelled to take them in payment for goods already delivered.

The big German banks have published flaming appeals to "our fellow citizens" not to withdraw deposits and not to hoard currency. But the rush on the banks has grown worse than ever.

The working population of Cologne, seeing the war factories closed down, distressed and estimated that 11,000 trains crowded with well-to-do fugitives, are demanding immediate peace more insistently than ever. Demonstrations have been increasingly violent. A manifesto which has been issued by a section of the social democrats declares that if the emperor does not voluntarily abdicate he will be removed, says "if the necessities arise and the hour comes, the proletariat of Cologne will remove every hindrance to peace which does not voluntarily yield to the will of the majority of the people."

# AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IS SUPPLICANT IN ENTREATY FOR IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE

## HAS SENT NOTE BEGGING THE APPROVAL AND SUPPORT OF THE FRENCH, BRITISH, JAPANESE AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Vienna, Oct. 29.—Austria-Hungary, through her new foreign minister, Count Andriassy, has sent a note to Secretary of State, Mr. Wilson, begging the approval and support of the French, British, Japanese and Italian governments.

The Austro-Hungarian government has communicated its latest note to the French, British, Japanese and Italian governments begging the approval and support of these nations. The note says: "Immediately after having taken direction of the ministry of foreign affairs and after the despatch of the official answer to your note of Oct. 18, 1918, by which you were able to see that we accept all the points and principles laid down by President Wilson in his peace declarations and are in complete accord with the efforts of President Wilson to prevent future wars and to create a league of nations, we have taken preparatory measures, in order that Austrians and Hungarians may be able, according to their own desire and without being in any way hindered, to make a decision as to their future organization and to rule it."

"Since the accession to power of Emperor King Charles his immovable purpose has been to bring an end to the war. More than ever this is the desire of the sovereigns of all the Austro-Hungarian peoples, who acknowledge that their future destiny can only be accomplished in a pacific world, by being freed from all disturbances, privations and sorrows of war."

"This is why I address you directly, Mr. Secretary of State, praying that you will have the goodness to intervene with the president of the United States in order that in the interest of humanity, as in the interest of all those who live in Austria-Hungary, an immediate armistice may be concluded on all fronts, and for an overtone that immediate negotiations for peace will follow."

# NUMEROUS BEQUESTS IN WILL OF JAMES STOKES

Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 29.—Numerous societies and benevolent institutions benefit by the will of James Stokes, millionaire philanthropist of New York and Ridgefield, Conn., who died here on October 4. His widow, Florence Chaffetz Stokes, and the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York, have made executors and trustees.

To his widow is bequeathed all his personal belongings, furniture and automobiles; the town house at 53 Park Place, New York, and all personal gifts to her as contained. She also made trustee of a \$500,000 fund to be used for the benefit of his brothers, Thomas and William and his sister, Olivia. The sum of \$50,000 is set aside for use by the widow for relatives, friends and former servants. A like sum is named, the income of which is to go to his brother, Thomas, and each brother and sister is left \$2,000 to purchase some remembrance of Mr. Stokes. To each niece and nephew \$1,000 is left for the same purpose.

To counts are left bequests of \$10,000 and \$15,000 to John R. Mott and Franklin Gaylord, who carried on charitable policy. His added \$10,000 and \$10,000, respectively, to \$10,000 to his secretary, S. P. Woodruff; \$10,000 to Dr. Doudinot Atterbury; \$15,000 to Mrs. Melissa Messy, these latter two being cousins.

Among the gifts to institutions are \$20,000 to New York University to increase salaries and for a course of lectures dealing with political subjects; \$5,000 to New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; \$7,000 to Y. W. C. A. of New York; \$10,000 to Y. M. C. A. of New York; \$10,000 for a special fund for the Y. W. C. A. at New York City, especially during lunch hours; \$25,000 for a Y. W. C. A. country rest house; \$20,000 to Y. M. C. A. at Ansonia; \$5,000 each to New York Yacht Club and Y. M. C. A. board; Society for the Improvement of the Poor, Y. M. C. A. at Wesleyan University and the Bible and Truth Mission of New York.

No mention is made of the estate as yet been made.

# RELIEF WORK BY AMERICAN RED CROSS IN HOLY LAND

Washington, Oct. 29.—Relief work on a far greater scale than now is being administered by the American Red Cross among the civilian population of the Holy Land and immediately necessary if thousands of men, women and children are to be saved, said a cablegram received at the Red Cross headquarters today from John Finley, American Red Cross commissioner for Palestine.

One-third of the population of Lebanon has died of starvation and disease, due to lack of nourishment. Hundreds are depopulated and in ruins and thousands of persons are in the direst need as the result of epidemics, prohibitive prices of food and inability to get work. Dr. Finley said.

Conditions in many of the hospitals are deplorable, because of the shortage of physicians. More than 10,000 sick children have been cared for by the Hauran district, the cablegram stated.

Dr. Finley said the Red Cross workers have been doing everything to relieve the distress, but added that the greatly increased help must come at once. His recommendations that the Red Cross send two additional hospitals to the Holy Land as soon as possible has been accepted by General Allenby, at whose request the British war office has taken the matter up with the Red Cross.

# DOCUMENTS WHICH MAY PROVE OF GREAT INTEREST

New York, Oct. 29.—John Madras, a naturalized American citizen, who is known as John Sketty, was under arrest here today, charged with keeping in his possession without authority documents which were the property of the Austro-Hungarian government.

The documents he is accused of keeping consist of lists of Austro-Hungarian soldiers in this country, it was said, totaling 20,000 names. Virtually all of those listed are said to be unnaturalized Austrians, or Skettys, as he is said at the district attorney's office to be one of the most widely known Hungarians in this country. After his arrest he informed the authorities, it was stated, that he had been for fifteen years a confidential adviser of the Austro-Hungarian embassy at Washington.

The address of Theodore Lescauve, the prosecutor, tonight takes up eight closely printed columns in the Temps. The prosecutor concluded his address by charging the accused men of having conspired against the external safety of France by manoeuvres and machinations with the enemy and by aiding enemy enterprises.

# AN EXCITING SESSION OF THE SPANISH CORTES

Paris, Oct. 29.—(Havas).—An exciting sitting took place in the Spanish Cortes yesterday according to a dispatch from Madrid to the Petit Parisien.

Count Romanos, the minister of public instruction, condemned the irresponsible neutrality policy of the Spanish government, and other orators spoke in a similar vein. Count Romanos asserted that Spain should adopt a pacifist policy. He added that if Spain wanted to enjoy a lasting peace she must declare her position without hesitation.

Premier Maury, according to the despatch, declared his intention of resigning. He declared the political crisis would then become acute and that the entire nation would be compelled to intervene in order to bring about a solution.

# COURT BEGINS TRIAL OF EX-PREMIER CAILLAUX

Paris, Oct. 29.—Sitting as a high court, the French senate today began its sittings for the trial of ex-Premier Caillaux Deputy Louis Loustolot and Paul Comby. The accused persons were not present, as the proceedings are only preliminary.

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# U. S. HAS ENTERED STALLION IN NATIONAL HORSE SHOW

New York, Oct. 29.—The United States government has entered the roughshod stallion Adams Express in the annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association, to be held in Madison Square Garden the week of November 11, it was announced tonight. So far as is known, this is the first time the government ever appeared in the horse show exhibition.

Adams Express, which is regarded by experts as the most perfect specimen of horseflesh in the army, will be exhibited to show the type of horse suitable for improving the nation's cavalry stock.

# FRANCE PROTESTS THE KIDNAPPING OF CIVILIANS

Paris, Monday, Oct. 28.—(Havas).—The French government has protested to Germany concerning the carrying away by force of civilian residents of Laon and has informed Germany that the repatriation of German civilians from France will be stopped unless the Laon civilians are returned immediately to the keeping of the French government.

# RIOTING HAS BROKEN OUT AT CONSTANTINOPLE AND SMYRNA

Athens, Oct. 29.—(Havas).—Rioting has broken out at Constantinople and Smyrna, according to a despatch from Mytilene, island of Lesbos, to the Patriarch. Both cities. The despatch added, Germans were attacked.

# ARMISTICE MUST PRECEDE REORGANIZATION OF AUSTRIA

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 29.—A semi-official note issued at Vienna today on Austria's reply to President Wilson says:

Austria was obliged to conform to the methods of President Wilson and had successively replied to the three members of the Triple Alliance, and not apart from her allies. The monarchy, which has formally adopted President Wilson's line, will share his opinion, as was shown by the emperor's manifesto to the peoples, which, in proclaiming the federalization of the monarchy, exceeded President Wilson's proposals.

However, the complete reorganization of Austria can only be carried out after an armistice. If Austria-Hungary has declared herself ready to enter into negotiations for an armistice and for peace, without awaiting the result of negotiations with the other states, that does not necessarily signify an offer of a separate peace. It means that she is ready to act separately in the interests of the re-establishment of peace."

# MANUFACTURERS TO MEET IN NEW YORK TODAY

New York, Oct. 29.—Prominent manufacturers began arriving in this city today from every state in connection with the ninth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, which will open a two day session tomorrow at the Waldorf Astoria. The convention will give over to the discussion of after-war plans of foreign trade interests. Sir Henry Robinson Smith, K. C. R. acting high commissioner for Great Britain; Secretary, Redford, Edward N. Curley, Frank A. Vanderlip and Martin W. Littleton are among the speakers.

Financing of foreign trade, foreign credit, foreign advertising, patents and trademarks, commercial treaties and agreements and our after-war shipping will be dealt with.

# PRESIDENT CAPITOL LUNCH CORPORATION SUICIDES

New York, Oct. 29.—John O. Phillips, president of the Capitol Lunch Corporation, which operates a chain of restaurants in New York and Hartford, Springfield, Waterbury and other New England cities, committed suicide in a park here today, cutting his throat with a razor while his chauffeur waited for him to "take a stroll."

Mr. Phillips, who was 52 years old, had been working fifteen hours a day making out food administration reports, according to his wife, who said that despondency due to overwork may have caused him to take his life.

# HUGE DEMONSTRATION BY HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS

Berne, Switzerland, Monday, Oct. 28.—Hungarian socialists to the number of 100,000 held a huge demonstration Sunday in the streets of Budapest. Count Michael Karolyi and his followers addressed the crowds on behalf of a democratic Hungary. There were no disturbances.

The new Austrian government has abolished censorship of the press, a report from Vienna says.

# FLOODS CUT OFF SUPPLIES OF 2,000 COLORED SOLDIERS

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 29.—Two thousand negro soldiers and a number of white officers employed in the Pisenan forest have been cut off from supplies by floods caused by heavy rains. Reports today from Bevard said the railroad running into the forest had been washed out for a distance of 23 miles and wagon roads have been destroyed. Although many houses in the district have been washed away it is not believed any lives have been lost.

After a man runs into debt he either walks out or stays in.

# BRITISH DESTROY 32 ENEMY PLANES TUESDAY

London, Oct. 29.—Thirty-two enemy machines were destroyed yesterday and ten were driven down out of control, says the British official communication dealing with aerial operations issued tonight.

# GERMAN MILITARY PARTY CIRCULATING FALSE STORY

Washington, Oct. 29.—The German military party is putting out a story that a Bolshevik uprising is threatened in Germany, according to reports from the Swiss government. The party day from Switzerland. These reports are being circulated in Switzerland and Holland by German agents and newspapers. The evident intent of the reports, it is believed here, is to persuade the allies not to make too drastic terms with Germany in the peace settlement.

# TO MAKE GREATER USE OF LOWER GRADES OF COTTON

Washington, Oct. 29.—In line with the government's announced policy to force a greater use of the lower grades of cotton thereby stabilizing the price, manufacturers of cotton fabrics for the army and navy hereafter will discontinue consumption of more finer grades than necessary, using instead grades below middling.

The cotton distribution committee announced today that this agreement was made at a meeting of representatives of the army and navy, war industries board and National Council of Cotton Manufacturers.

Goodie manufactured on government contracts will be judged by their strength, serviceability and suitability for purposes intended rather than by the grade of cotton used in their manufacture. This will apply also to goods made for the public.

# 100 MOTORISTS ARRESTED IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, Oct. 29.—Although handicapped by worn-out motorcars, the police managed to arrest more than 100 motorists here today in the second day of their campaign against speeding.

Ability of many motorists to distance the aged motorcar was regarded as an "evidence" of speeding, according to the police. Because of the war the department has been unable to secure delivery of 40 new machines, and the others, deteriorating through almost constant use, are said to be incapable of overtaking high powered automobiles and motorcycles. Some of the police machines have been "scrapped" to supply parts for others.

# COTTON AND GRAIN EXCHANGE HAS BEEN OPENED IN NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 29.—The American Cotton and Grain Exchange, with branches in 35 cities and a membership of 5,000, opened for trading here today. It was announced that minimum transactions in cotton would be in ten bale lots and it was estimated that daily sales amounted to 7,500 bales.