

TURKEY OFFERS COMPLETE SURRENDER AUSTRIANS FLEE IN EVERY DIRECTION

Turkish Armistice Effective Really Unconditional Surrender

Peace Proposals Amount to This Desired Condition—Armistice in Force at Noon Today—Outcome of Note Sent Through Spanish Minister, October 14—Holds on Lands and Sea.

London, Oct. 31—Reuters agency has been informed that Great Britain has officially received definite peace proposals from Turkey which are regarded as tantamount to unconditional surrender.

The Turkish armistice took effect at noon today. This report from London followed closely an official announcement that Turkey's plea for an armistice received in Washington on October 14, would be submitted to the governments at war with Turkey.

Washington, Oct. 31—Secretary Lansing today notified the Turkish government that the United States will bring its request for an armistice to the attention of the governments at war with Turkey.

The secretary made public a note to the Spanish Ambassador, through whom the Turkish plea for an armistice and peace negotiations similar to those of Germany and Austria, was delivered October 14.

London, Oct. 31—A note from Turkey asking for peace is expected momentarily by the Allied governments, the Daily Express says. The Allies, the newspaper adds, will demand complete and unconditional surrender.

In order to insure compliance with their demands, the Express continues,

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CUT RAILROADS BETWEEN FIUME, BERLIN AND VIENNA

Paris, Oct. 31—Communication between Agram and Fiume and Budapest and Vienna has been totally interrupted. The Czecho-Slovaks have cut the railroad between Berlin and Vienna near Bodenbach, and German trains can go only as far as Schnadau, according to a Zurich despatch to the Journal.

Basel, Oct. 31—"The continental policy of the German empire has collapsed," says the Vorwaerts of Berlin. "The Hamburg-Bagdad line has been reduced to the Hamburg-Bodenbach road."

"Autocracies Make No Appeal to the People"

This was the declaration today of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in refuting the charge of Will H. Hays, Republican National Chairman, that President Wilson was appealing to the people for a sympathetic Congress constitute autocracy.

"No one questions the fact that many Republicans voted for war. Voted for the Selective Draft and voted for additional taxation and bond issues, but the partisan spirit was so strong in some of them that they had no sooner voted for war, for men and money than they began to harass the administration in its conduct of the war.

"It is these same partisan Republicans who have kept up a continuous destructive criticism of the conduct of the war at every step from the training of troops to the selection of commanders and have attempted to supersede the President in the handling of diplomatic correspondence. They have carried on a partisan campaign to elect a Republican Congress on the theory that the 'adjustment of politics' meant that the Democratic party must remain inactive and silent while some Republicans poured out the vials of their venom and others exposed their ignorance of European affairs in an effort to coerce and cajole the American people into the belief that the way to support the President is to send people to Congress who are opposed to him.

"The real reason for the partisan activity of the reactionary Republican element is that more legislation beneficial to the great mass of the common people has been placed upon the statute books of more sympathetic understanding of the rights and responsibilities of labor has obtained during the administration of President Wilson than in all of the preceding administrations since the close of the Civil War. Furthermore, notwithstanding the terrific strain placed upon the workers in industry to produce the necessary equipment and supplies for the maintenance of our army and navy and our people at home, the standards of work and of living of men, women and children have not only been maintained but have been improved.

"For these reasons I feel sure that the workers of the country will respond to the President's appeal for a Democratic Congress that will give him the benefit of the judgment of constructive rather than obstructive criticism in conducting the affairs of state placed in his hands by the constitution and laws of the United States."

VERSAILLES GIANTS MIRROR DEMOCRACY

Haig, Alone, Strolls on Champs Elysee.

Paris, Oct. 31—Publication here of a list of the Allied leaders conferring in Paris permits a description of the momentous gathering.

In the corridors of one of the hotels could be seen this morning Field-Marshal Douglas Haig, British commander of troops; Admiral Benson and Sims, commanding thousands of warships, and not far from these Sir Eric Geddes, commanding England's sea forces.

In another group of men were Georges Clemenceau, the "tiger" of France; David Lloyd George, the British prime minister; the aristocratic Baron Sonnino, Italy's spokesman, and Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's—and America's—representative.

These conferees, combining in their persons the economic and diplomatic power of all the world except central Europe, move about unharmed. No pomp marks their doings. About them there is nothing of the gold lace of the fighting zone. They ride to their limousines, attended by trim American jacksies and doughboys, brass-polished tommyes and newly uniformed poilus.

Admirals Benson and Sims, with their staffs, walked to the French admiralty building yesterday, unrecognized by the crowds.

Field Marshal Haig, accompanied by a single aide, took a promenade on the Champs Elysee and the Place de la Concorde, among the German trophies where the small boys play about the huge guns. He was not recognized by the crowds, but was saluted by every soldier with a special snap. General Bliss, the ranking American officer, came in from Versailles, shook hands with the reporters, and had a jovial chat with them.

LIVELY ALARM AT ALLIED ADVANCE

Zurich, Oct. 31—The rapid advance of the Allies in Serbia is causing the liveliest alarm in Buda Pest according to a Vienna despatch.

It is feared that the Jugo-Slavs will cross the Croatian frontier, join the Allied troops and march on the city. This is one of the reasons for the persistence with which Count Andrássy has asked for an armistice.

Vienna, Wednesday, Oct. 23, via London, Oct. 31—Austro-Hungarian forces on their eastern wing in Serbia are withdrawing from occupied territory and have completed the crossing of the Danube according to an official statement tonight from Austro-Hungarian headquarters. Elsewhere in Serbia the Austrian withdrawal continues.

HUNGER AN DCOLD FACING RUSSIANS DURING WINTER

London, Sept. 26—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Russia is facing a winter of hunger and cold augmented this year because of the extreme scarcity of fuel which prevails in all parts of that country. The lack of coal has been keenly felt ever since the loss of the Donetz basin to the Germans early last spring. It affected the railroads and caused factories to be shut down.

The Czecho-Slovak operations in Siberia and in the Ural region have prevented any relief from that direction.

The stores of wood in Moscow and Petrograd, owing to the lack of transportation facilities and other difficulties too numerous to mention, are far from sufficient to meet the demands of a long winter. A Moscow paper estimated months ago that the supplies of wood in that city would hardly suffice to satisfy the needs of public utilities this winter, and that in consequence all private enterprises and homes could not hope to get even a limited quantity of it.

To one who has experienced the discomforts of a cold Russian winter even under better conditions, the situation is far from alluring. The chilly atmosphere of an unheated apartment, darkness in the streets and homes, the quiet of a city undisturbed by the rumble of street cars and motor vehicles, and, lastly, the uncomfortable feeling of an empty stomach—such are the prospects of the coming winter in Russia.

KING ALFONSO RECOVERS. Madrid, Oct. 31—It is announced here that King Alfonso, who has been suffering from an attack of influenza, has been restored to health.

WOULD TAKE WAR CONTROL FROM WILSON

Taft and Roosevelt Join in Assault Upon the Chief Executive.

WANT "3 LINES" AND WAR TO LAST DITCH

Urge All Vote for a Republican Congress to Oppose President.

New York, Oct. 31—Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft issued here today a joint appeal for election of a Republican majority in Congress. The statement was said to be the first ever composed and signed by two former Presidents of the United States.

Seated at a table in the Union League Club, they prepared the statement and discussed old times at the capital while it was being typed.

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WHAT ROOSEVELT AND TAFT WANT AMERICA TO DO TO PRESIDENT

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Entire Italian Front Ablaze Disaster Threatens Austrians

All Italian Armies Enter Great Offensive—Austrians Retreating Toward Line of Isonzo—American Troops With Tenth Army—Total of Prisoners Approximately 40,000—Fighting on Front 150 Miles Long.

(By The Associated Press) The entire Italian front is ablaze. All the Italian armies now are in action.

From the Stelvio pass to the Adriatic, the Italian front is more than 180 miles in length. The Piave line on which the Allied troops now are advancing is about sixty miles from the Piave east of Monte Grappa to the mouth of the river northeast of Venice.

Disaster threatens the Austro-Hungarian armies from the Stelvio to the Adriatic as they prepare to evacuate Italian territory. All the Italian armies now have entered the great offensive against the Austrians and the Allied troops are advancing rapidly along the entire front from Lake Garda to the Adriatic.

Fighting activity on the western front has been limited to isolated actions at several points.

Shattered by the irresistible advance of the Italians, British and French, Austrians are fleeing in every direction, toward the line of the Isonzo, from which they advanced one year ago. American troops are participating in the advance of the Italian tenth army which already has reached the outskirts of Sacile, fifteen miles east of the Piave. The total of Austrian prisoners is approximately 40,000.

Fifteen Austrian divisions operating between the Brenta and the Piave on the Italian front have had their retreat cut off through the capture of the mountain pass of Vadal by Italian and Allied troops.

Official wireless dispatches from Rome today say the advantage is being pressed to the utmost and that a crisis is near. Enemy losses are described as appalling.

Occupation of the valley of Quero by the Italian army corps operating north of Valdobbiadene threatens Feltre and exposes the Austrians in the Grappa region to a flanking movement, which it is said will compel immediate retirement.

The Third Italian army on the lower Piave is reported advancing steadily in the face of desperate enemy resistance.

In all, more than 100,000 square kilometers of Italian territory was reconquered yesterday and apparently the whole front is being driven northward.

The despatches flatly deny the Austrian claim that territory across the Piave is being evacuated voluntarily.

Venice now is safe since the Third army has driven back the Austrians in the lower plain. Italian cavalry is advancing rapidly at many points.

Apparently the Austrian forces which were along the Piave will have great difficulty in reaching the hills east of the Isonzo. They have been spotted taking Odenigo in the mountains west of the Piave and the Allies already threaten their rear from the region of Vittorio. Along the lower Piave the Italian third army has crossed the river and taken up the pursuit. In the center the Italian forces have advanced beyond Vittorio in the direction of Belluno.

In the retreat over the 55 miles between the Piave and the Isonzo the Austrians rush backward as through a narrow hallway, walled in on the north by the Carnic Alps and on the south by the Adriatic. From the manner in which the Allies have driven in their wedge east of the Piave it apparently is the intention to outflank the Austrians on the north in the foothills of the Alps and crush them from both the north and the west.

The situation of the Austrians guarding the Trentino along the front from the west of Lake Garda to the Piave also is becoming serious. Between the Brenta and the Piave the 15 Austrian divisions operating there have been cut off by the capture of Vadalpass. Elsewhere on the front the Austrians must retreat northward through the Alps with the Italians, British and French pressing hard at their heels. If, as reported, the Italians are attacking from Stelvio southward to Lake Garda as well as eastward from the Alps, the Allies have begun the familiar pincer movement in the Trentino.

Austrian troops also are retreating from Serbia and the left wing already has crossed the Danube, Vienna announces. The Serbs have reached the Danube at Semendria and the fall of Belgrade and the complete liberation of Serbia would seem but a matter of a few days, if not hours. In western Serbia the Austrians also are marching north toward the Danube. There has been little change in the situation in western front. British patrols have been active on the important sector between Valenciennes and LeQuesnoy and have made progress north of Valenciennes. In Champagne the French have repulsed a German counter-attack northwest of Chateau Porcien. The fifth French army, fighting in this region, has taken nearly 1,800 prisoners in the last two days.

FOCH'S TERMS PROBABLY IN BERLIN LAW CROSSED CHANNEL IN PLANE

London, Oct. 31—Marshal Foch's armistice terms arrived in Berlin Tuesday night, it was learned from Copenhagen today.

No information had reached Washington today through either diplomatic channels to indicate that the American and Allied military representatives in France had completed their work of framing terms upon which Germany might be granted an armistice. It was assumed that the report of the arrival of Marshal Foch's terms at Berlin Tuesday was based upon press dispatches of Tuesday from London purporting to outline what would be demanded of Germany.

The preliminary conversations which lately have occupied the Allied representatives in Paris have concluded wing of our forces is evacuating Serbia and already has completed the crossing to the northern bank of the Danube. Our rearward march toward the Save and the Drina continues according to plan. The enemy follows nowhere. The rear guard of our Albanian forces has only had to repulse isolated bands.

FRENCH. Paris, Oct. 31—French troops late yesterday repulsed a strong German counter-attack northwest of Chateau Porcien, according to the official statement today from the war office. On the Oise front there has been only artillery activity. In the last

thirteen coal mines were prohibited from shipping or mining any coal because the coal was not fit to be used.

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