

London Looks For Startling Moves To-day

Abdication of Kaiser, Italian Armistice and Truce Terms Expected

Disarmament Would Suit German Leaders

Seizure of Guns From the Troops Might Prevent Formidable Revolution

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The next twenty-four hours are expected to bring news of the abdication of the Kaiser, the conclusion of an armistice with Austria, the Allies' armistice terms for Germany and the cessation of hostilities on the Italian front.

Out of the welter of rumors and reports comes the feeling that the war will end in a tremendous revolution in Central Europe. Whether the more stolid German will follow the example of the Russian and Hungarian and retreat to bloodshed as a means to an end it is impossible to forecast. The "Vossische Zeitung" admits that the Hohenzollerns' days are numbered, and it is plain that the Kaiser is finished. Another significant fact is that the new German government is permitting the press to publish accounts of a revolutionary movement in the Dual Monarchy, the "Berliner Tageblatt" predicting that Austria will be a republic without the Hapsburgs within a few days.

Even the "Vossische Zeitung" tells of an uprising in Budapest, where the mob stormed the military prison and released the soldiers and civilians, the former cheering the new republic. Archduke Joseph's attempt to establish a military dictatorship proved an abject failure.

The German Independent Socialists have begun a wholesale agitation for the immediate abdication of the Kaiser, the dismissal of Hindenburg and the withdrawal of the Crown Prince and Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

May Be Fortunate

Perhaps the German government will welcome armistice terms demanding the disarmament of the soldiers and the occupation of Germany by Allied soldiers. This would insure the government against attacks by the people themselves, who may very easily become serious foes to the German leaders.

That Germany will lose no time in accepting the Allies' terms is now the general opinion. Central Europe is moving toward chaos rapidly. All the iron bands of discipline and organization which held the enemy peoples together through four long years of war are breaking and disorder is increasing. Europe is frightfully short of food, and the sooner Germany surrenders the sooner the world will be able to tackle a problem second only to the war itself.

The assassination of Count Tisza, former Hungarian Premier, removes one of the most striking personalities among enemy statesmen. Back in 1912, when president of the chamber attack was made upon him by a Deputy, Tisza introduced an armed guard for the chamber to maintain order. The fathers of Tisza and An-

drassy are political rivals. Young Tisza became the bulwark of the Prussian alliance, and though Andrassy is Germanophile by family tradition, he is hardly so reactionary. Tisza was the leader of the Hungarian Federal Agrarian class, responsible as much as any statesman for the world war. His sinister ultimatum to Serbia set the world afire. His speech last June announcing the extension of a dual alliance showed he had grown even more reactionary during the war. Whereas Count Karolyi, now the idol of the Hungarian populace, is anxious to establish a republic, Tisza remained loyal to Berlin to the last. The soldiers hated Tisza because they believed he was responsible for their present plight and because he caused the embodiment of the Prussian junkers and the Magyar feudal agrarians. It is the irony of fate that on the day on which Tisza was killed the Serbian soldiers were practically on Hungarian soil.

Cautious Critics Succumb

Even the most cautious critics of the British press now state frankly: "We are at the beginning of the end." They accept the last news of the despair and demoralization of the enemy as true, and their chief concern is whether the statesmen will be able to arrange terms which will cripple the enemy for decades to come.

The British are greatly interested, though puzzled, over the issues involved in the American election. "The Times's" Washington correspondent cautions: "The people of Europe should realize that the American conduct of the war will in no way be slackened if the Republicans break the Democratic majority in Congress," to which "The Globe" replies: "We are in no need of warnings against the interpretation of a Republican victory at the Congressional election as a setback to the Allied cause." L. Y. Maxse expresses his keen appreciation of Roosevelt's "splendid, stirring declaration" setting forth the Republican war program. "There is no nonsense about Roosevelt, and we only wish he was in our War Cabinet or the British War Ministry. We understand neither Roosevelt nor any other Republican is in favor of treating the fourteen points as the law of the Medes and the Persians, to be forced down the throats of the Americans and the Allies whether they like them or not."

This reflects the view of most British Tories, who refuse to accept the freedom of the seas stipulation unless it is subject to a different interpretation from that ordinarily given. They ask whether the United States is ready to open the Monroe Doctrine and whether America realizes that under the league of nations the Monroe Doctrine no longer stands.

In fairness, however, it is necessary to report that the majority of British favor some of the league of nations schemes. The fear of being offensive to the Americans has prevented the British Tories from expressing their real view on many of the fourteen points.

Albert Honors Davison

Belgian King Decorates Head of American Red Cross

HAVRE, Nov. 2.—King Albert of Belgium has conferred upon Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, the Order of Leopold, the highest Belgian decoration. The decoration was given Mr. Davison following a reception near the front by the Belgian King and Queen. In presenting the honor, King Albert said that the Red Cross, through the Belgian Relief Commission, had stood behind the Belgian army and people and that its services had been a bulwark to the nation. He added that all Belgians wished to pay tribute to the American people and the great relief agency of the American Red Cross.

Austrians Get Truce Terms In Field Under White Flag

General Diaz Delivers Conditions for Armistice Based on President Wilson's Demands and Making Impossible Continuance of Warfare Under Advantage Afforded by Cessation

ROME, Nov. 2.—The Allied terms to Austria in response to her application for an armistice have been handed by General Diaz, the Italian commander in chief, to Austrian officers who entered the lines bearing a white flag. Official announcement to this effect was made to-day.

The conditions of the armistice are inspired by the principles of President Wilson—namely, to render it impossible for the enemy to recommence the war and to prevent him from profiting by the armistice to withdraw from a difficult military situation.

An official statement issued by the Italian government to-day concerning the armistice says: "An officer of the Austrian General Staff presented himself at the front of our lines bearing credentials and asked to discuss an armistice. General Diaz referred the question to Premier Orlando, now in Paris,

who, in turn, informed the Inter-allied Conference, which discussed and defined the conditions upon which the armistice could be granted, and charged General Diaz, in the name of the governments of the Allies and the United States, to communicate them to the Austrian white flag bearers.

The conditions of the armistice are inspired by the principles of President Wilson, namely, to render it impossible for the enemy to recommence war and to prevent him from profiting by an armistice to withdraw from a difficult military situation. The condition of the battle along our front demonstrates the great value of these terms.

As it is probable the Austro-Hungarian white flag bearers would wish to confer upon the subject with their chiefs, it is supposed that the response may not be immediate.

Germans in Full Retreat Before Americans; Austrian Rout Grows

The Germans north of Verdun yesterday broke into full retreat under the Franco-American attacks between the Aisne and the Meuse. Marshal Foch's men are two miles and a half beyond the Freya line.

The Allies pursued the enemy, advancing four miles in the center of the fourteen-mile front. The Americans on the right have captured eight villages, sixty cannon and many prisoners. Gouraud's army above the Aisne is close on the heels of the retreating enemy.

The British surrounded and occupied Valenciennes, and pushed more than a mile beyond the city.

In Italy the Austrian rout continues. The Allies have reached the Tagliamento on the right of the battle line, are pressing toward Udine in the center, and have trapped many of the enemy among the mountains. Eighty thousand prisoners and 1,600 guns have been counted.

The Austrians will evacuate all Italy, the Vienna War Office announced yesterday. A complete withdrawal from Serbia is imminent, the statement says.

Reds' Rule In Austria Gathers Force

Continued from Page 1

handing over of power to the various new governments.

The Austrians now have the Allies' armistice conditions, as transmitted through General Diaz from the Versailles conference.

The Inter-Allied Council at Versailles yesterday continued its deliberations. It is understood the naval terms of the armistice will be drastic. The Allies are reported to be in harmony on the points discussed.

Soldiers' Committee Formed As Unrest Grows in Austria

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—A telegram from Vienna reports the formation of a Provisional Soldiers' Central Committee in the State Council hall. Troops have been invited to elect soldiers' committees, which in turn will elect a permanent soldiers' central committee.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2. (By The Associated Press).—Complete order prevailed in Vienna Thursday, according to the correspondent there of the Berlin "Tageblatt." Emperor Charles still was in the capital on that day.

The movement in favor of a republic was still strong, but no definite decision had been reached. The people of Vienna, the correspondent says, appear to be content for the moment with the fact that the new German-Austrian government is exercising all legislative and executive powers without reference to the Emperor.

Some action will soon be necessary, however, the correspondent adds, because crowds maintain a steady vigil before the Parliament buildings, and some "have a distinctly Bolshevik character."

The Austro-German Deputies who addressed the crowds had the greatest difficulty in making the soldiers understand that the new government has not the power to bring about peace, but must await events. Large gatherings of soldiers were held Thursday evening in various parts of the city, and some of them "were under the influence of very radical elements."

The new State Council has adopted the old colors of Battenberg—red, white and red—for German-Austria. News from the front reaching Vienna continues unfavorable, and some of the retiring troops, most of whom are deserters, already have arrived as far eastward as Kiaganfurt (100 miles northeast of Vittorio) and Veldes, plundering as they came.

The correspondent says that one of the reasons for the delivery of the Austrian fleet to the South Slavs was

patch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Count Julius Andrássy was appointed Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister in succession to Baron Burian. As Foreign Minister he addressed to the Washington government a note on October 28 asking President Wilson to begin overtures on the subject of peace in behalf of the Austro-Hungarian government "without awaiting the result of other negotiations." The following day Count Andrássy addressed a note to Secretary of State Lansing requesting the Secretary's intervention with President Wilson for an immediate armistice on all fronts and for the commencement of peace negotiations.

Czech Soldiers To Be Mustered From Austrian Service

BASEL, Nov. 2.—The Austrian Chief of Staff, a Vienna dispatch states, has asked the Czech National Council to send him a representative to arrange for the demobilization and immediate return home of the Czech soldiers.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Oct. 30.—Demands made by Czechoslovak newspapers in behalf of the new government in Czechoslovakia are agitating the German newspapers. The Bohemian newspaper "Narodny Listy" declares that German-Bohemia will not be permitted to join Germany, while the inclusion of the Czechs in the Czech state of Lower Austria as far as the Danube, including Vienna.

The "Večer" says that it cannot be permitted that the Czechs in Lower Austria should be isolated and that a majority of the inhabitants of Vienna, or their parents, come from Bohemia or Moravia. The paper also demands the inclusion of Prussian Silesia in the Czech state.

The Socialist "Vorwärts," of Berlin, especially, is very indignant over these demands. It says: "The very history of the Czechs shows the impossibility of destroying even a small nation. Yet they intend to tear the German nation of seventy millions to pieces. Poor fools!"

Kaiser Karl Seeks To Solve Crisis Through Archduke

BERNE, Nov. 1.—Emperor Charles has appointed Archduke Joseph as his representative to approach political chiefs to examine the possibilities as to solving the political crisis in Austria-Hungary, according to Vienna dispatches received here.

The Austrian government will issue temporary banknotes in denominations of 25 and 100 crowns to counteract the currency famine which has followed the general panic.

Secure Democracy, Council Appeal to Hungarian Workers

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Hungarian National Council, according to a German wireless message picked up by the British Admiralty, has issued a proclamation to the people of Hungary, saying:

People! The soldiers, workers and citizens have taken over the power and the council has met. Democracy is sacred. In the name of a world's peace, return to work. Soldiers! Return to your barracks!

BASEL, Nov. 2.—A new Hungarian ministry has been formed at Budapest. Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independent party, is Premier and Count Theodore Bathanyani is Foreign Minister.

All Allies Reported In Full Accord on Terms of Armistice

LONDON, Nov. 2.—"The Express" claims to be able to state that there is the most complete unity and cordiality at the Versailles Conference, where the delegates are quite agreed as to how Germany and Austria are to be treated. No differences on points of principle have developed, the newspaper says, and whatever hopes Germany may have had of discord among the Allies regarding an armistice will be completely dissipated.

Official circles believed last night that the conference would issue a statement in a day or two. It is known that the conference has put the terms for Germany into something like final shape. They include stern naval guarantees. It is also definitely known that General Diaz received from Versailles the conditions to be imposed upon Austria.

German Papers Admit Surrender Is Inevitable

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—German public opinion appears to have been overcome by the most recent military and political developments, states a

diplomatic dispatch from Switzerland to-day. It says: "The 'Vossische Zeitung' declares that it is useless to refuse to acknowledge the true situation. The capitulation of Germany, it adds, marks the 'interim' of Germany's grand East-European plan."

"The 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' discussing the consequences of Austria's collapse, writes: 'The question of the security of our flanks is now an acute one. Those who talk of national defenses should not forget that it is not only our Western front we would have to defend, but also our frontiers from Switzerland to Poland. The tragical end of Austria must make us bear in mind that our own situation is extremely serious.'

"The 'Schaebische Tagewacht' shows still more pessimism, and admits that there is nothing for Germany to do but to capitulate. 'We are now standing,' it says, 'in front of a heap of ruins. Opposite to us are our enemies, behind us enfeebled allies who may soon become our enemies if they are not able shortly to terminate the war on their own account as well as on ours. Given these difficulties, it would be madness to advise fighting to the end, and to sacrifice our last resource and our last drop of blood, and with what hope of success?'"

Bavaria Demands Imperial Crown if Kaiser Abdicates

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Bavarian Premier has notified Berlin that the Bavarian royal family claims the imperial throne in the event of Emperor William's abdication, according to the Socialist Leipzig "Volkszeitung," which is quoted in a Hague dispatch to "The Daily Mail."

The reigning King of Bavaria is Ludwig III. He was born January 27, 1845, and became Regent in succession to his father, Prince Luitpold, who died December 12, 1912. He was proclaimed King November 5, 1913, in succession to his cousin, King Otto, who was declared incapable of ruling because of mental infirmity. King Ludwig was married February 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena.

The heir apparent is Crown Prince Rupprecht, who was in command of forces on the Western front during much of the war. Since August 10 he has not been with his troops. It was reported that following a quarrel at main headquarters he left the army, but the official report of the incident

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Train U. S. Officers in Siberia

VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 1. (By The Associated Press).—The American expeditionary force in Siberia to-day opened an officers' training school here under the command of Major Sidney C. Graves, son of General William S. Graves, commander of the American forces in Siberia.

The royal house of Bavaria is descended from the ancient counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of elector of the holy Roman Empire during the Thirty Years' War. Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of King by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1806.

stated that he had "gone on a vacation."

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