

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooled cool to-day; to-
morrow warmer.
Highest temperature yesterday, 69; lowest, 54.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR

VOL. LXXXVI.—N. 62.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ITALY PARLEYS WITH AUSTRIA ON ARMISTICE; DIAZ TRAPS FOE; TURK SURRENDER ACCEPTED; HUGHES FINDS BIG WASTE IN AIRCRAFT WORK; SAYS FORD CLUNG TO GERMANS IN HIS PLANT

ALLIES RESUME DRIVE TO OUST FOE IN BELGIUM

New Operation Extends
From River Scheldt to the
Dutch Frontier.

REPORTS VAGUE THUS FAR

British Capture 1,000 Prison-
ers, but Haig Does Not Re-
veal His Objectives.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Belgian, French, American and British troops have started what is believed to be another offensive against the Germans in Belgium. A renewal of allied activity on that part of the front is indicated, though the scale of operation is not disclosed. Field Marshal Haig's communication from the front to-night, the allied fighters wrested a wide slice of important territory from the Germans in the first thrust of this new offensive. The territory taken lies between Deynze on the north and Avelsheim on the south. The American units participating are fighting with the French troops. They are in action just north of the British troops, and between them and the French.

East of Courtrai, says the British commander, the British delivered an attack against the Germans, gaining all their objectives and capturing a thousand prisoners. The fact that a thousand prisoners were taken tends to the belief in military circles here that the Field Marshal must have sent his men against the enemy positions in considerable force.

Several Villages Liberated.

The Associated Press correspondent with the British army says the attack was launched at 5:30 o'clock this morning, and by noon the British had jammed their way forward to a depth of some 4,000 yards.

On their left their allies were battling for the high ground between the Lys and Escourt rivers. The reports indicated that here also things were going well for the assaulting troops.

Numerous towns and hamlets have been taken by this drive, among them Pergwijk, Tieghele, Aenghem and Winterken.

Confirmation of the report that the Belgians began another big attack in Belgium is applied in a Reuters despatch from the front, which states that French troops began another major offensive against the Germans to-day. No particulars were given.

Weather Had Delayed Allies.

After the Germans in Belgium had been driven back of the line roughly from the Dutch border to just west of Ghent, and from there to Audenarde, Tournai and Valenciennes there was a let up in the fighting on that part of the front, due partly to the fact that the retreating Germans had sought refuge behind rivers and canals and flooded a wide area after their retirement, and to the long continued wet weather, which retarded the Allies in getting up their supplies and artillery.

The great aerial activity of yesterday, in which more airplanes were shot down than in any other single day of the war, lends color to the unconfirmed reports of to-night that a further big attack has been launched in Belgium.

OFFICIAL REPORTS
OF THE FIGHTING

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Following are the official reports of operations in France and Belgium, as issued by the several staff offices:

BRITISH (NIGHT)—The British Second Army attacked this morning southwest of Audenarde, capturing all its objectives and 1,000 prisoners.

BRITISH (DAY)—As a result of successful raids carried out by us during the night in the neighborhood of Le Quesnoy we captured a few prisoners and inflicted casualties upon the enemy.

Our patrols have been active along the Scheldt Canal north of Raismes forest and have made progress at certain points.

FRENCH (NIGHT)—During the course of the day very violent engagements took place on the west slopes of the St. Fergeux plateau, which turned to our advantage and enabled us to take 120 additional prisoners.

FRENCH (DAY)—The artillery activity has been rather lively on the Oise front. At the end of the day yesterday the Germans counter-attacked violently west of St. Fergeux. The French maintained their positions.

In the last two days the number of prisoners taken by the French Fifth

Continued on Second Page.

Just Where Our American Soldiers Are Fighting in France—Special Map Given with Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN—4c.

HUGHES ASKS COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. DEEDS

Aircraft Report Also Rec-
ommends Prosecution of
Three Army Officers.

FINDS WASTE AND GRAFT

Centre of Scandal Was in Big
Aero Plant at Dayton,
Ohio.

The long awaited report of Charles E. Hughes to Attorney-General Gregory on America's aircraft production was made public yesterday. It makes a book of 182 pages. It is an unsparring but judiciously phrased study of delays, waste and inefficiency and a placing of the responsibility therefor. It represents twenty-two weeks of investigation by Mr. Hughes and his assistant, Meier Steinbrink, both of whom were engaged as special assistants to the Attorney-General.

Court-martial for Col. Deeds.

These are some of Mr. Hughes's findings or recommendations:

That Col. Edward A. Deeds, who as Chief Signal Officer formerly had charge of aircraft production, be court-martialed "for his conduct (1) in acting as confidential adviser of his former business associate, H. E. Talbot, of the Dayton Wright Airplane Company and in conveying information to Mr. Talbot in an improper manner with respect to the transaction of business between that company and the division of the Signal Corps of which Col. Deeds was the head; and (2) in giving to the representatives of the Committee on Public Information a false and misleading statement with respect to the progress of aircraft production for the purpose of publication with the authority of the Secretary of War."

That three army officers should be criminally prosecuted for having had "transactions on behalf of the Government with corporations in the pecuniary profits of which they had an interest." These men are Lieut.-Col. Jesse G. Vincent, one of the designers of the Liberty Motor, former vice-president of the Packard Motor Company; Lieut.-Col. George W. Mixer and Second Lieut. Samuel B. Vrooman, Jr.

Scandal Centred in Dayton.

That the airplane scandal centred in Dayton, Ohio, and that the most conspicuous figure in it was Col. Deeds.

That although the operation of "sinister influences" was indicated, it is impossible to attribute delay in any definite measure to that cause.

That the delays and frequent changes in the production of the Liberty motor did not retard the delivery of airplanes.

That the Ford Motor Company employs about 250 German aliens on Government work, although "the serious risk that is taken in permitting men of known pro-German sympathies, whatever their citizenship, to work in aircraft plants in any important capacity is generally recognized."

That Henry Ford personally refused to remove Carl Emde, who had charge of the department in which drafting

Continued on Seventh Page.

Yes, the Fund Seriously Asks for Big Smoke Drive

THE correspondent who asked if we were after that next hundred thousand dollars may take our word—we are! With it we intend to give the men who write letters like that printed on page 6 all the holiday tobacco they can smoke. Who will help? Don't wait for the money to grow, send it in now. It isn't so long to the holidays and the fund means to ship the smokes in time.

It happens that several men in hospitals of France, supported by St. Louis, U. S. A., have simultaneously written to the fund, and their gratitude would draw tobacco funds from a miser!

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Men Blamed in the Hughes Aircraft Report.

COL. EDWARD A. DEEDS, who is recommended for court-martial by Charles E. Hughes in his report on the aircraft situation, is president of the Delco Company, makers of automobile starters, and identified with several other concerns in Dayton, Ohio. He was at one time vice-president of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, and in 1912 was convicted, with several other officers of that company, for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. This conviction was later set aside by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Deeds is an engineer by training and has had a remarkably successful business career. He received a salary of \$100,000 annually from the cash register company, and is reputed to have amassed a fortune of more than \$25,000,000 from his various ventures.

Henry Ford, who is criticized by the Hughes report, is now the Democratic candidate for Senator in Michigan, having entered the race to succeed William Alden Smith at the special request of President Wilson. Mr. Ford has been under severe censure from many quarters since the war started, chiefly because of his pacifist utterances and because he applied for and obtained exemption from military service on industrial grounds for his 22 year old son.

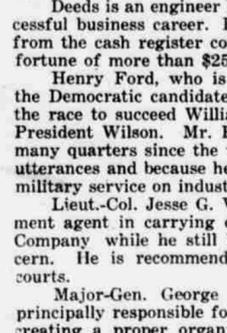
Lieut.-Col. Jesse G. Vincent is found to have acted as Government agent in carrying on business with the Packard Motor Car Company while he still holds \$42,900 common stock in that concern. He is recommended for criminal prosecution in the civil courts.

Major-Gen. George O. Squier is pointed out as the man principally responsible for delay in aircraft production; the task of creating a proper organization was "beyond the competency" of Gen. Squier.

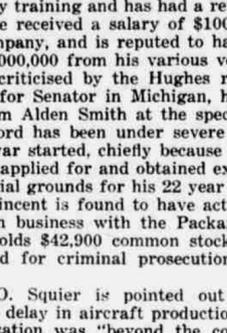
Second Lieut. Samuel B. Vrooman, inspector-general of Mahogany, acted as Government agent in dealing with the S. B. Vrooman Company, which had propeller material contracts. He had \$10,000 stock in the concern and is recommended for prosecution.



HENRY FORD



Lieut.-Col. GEORGE W. MIXER



Major-Gen. GEORGE O. SQUIER



Lieut.-Col. JESSE G. VINCENT



Colonel EDWARD A. DEEDS

B.R.T. MOTORMEN TO QUIT TO-DAY

Six Hundred on Elevated
Lines Ordered to Go Out
at 5 A. M.

MAY HIT SURFACE LINES Mayor Appealed to by Com- pany for Police—Men Are Backed by War Board.

Six hundred elevated and subway motormen and electric switchmen employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are under orders to go out on strike at 5 o'clock this morning.

The men who are striking disappeared early this morning when Col. Timothy S. Williams, president of the company, refused to comply with the men's demands for the reinstatement of twenty-nine discharged workers. Instead he appealed to Mayor Hylan for police protection for B. R. T. passengers and the company's property.

Orders for the strike were issued by L. G. Griffing of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers late in the afternoon. His action in ordering the walk-out struck later on in the night, when twenty-five members of the executive committee of Locals 419 and 558 of the brotherhood met at Prospect Hall, in South Brooklyn.

Dates From Last Summer.

The strike is a direct outgrowth of the recent decision of the War Labor Board, whose investigation of the B. R. T. labor troubles narrowly averted a tie-up of the company's lines last summer. The order either had or was to be issued "I have your telegram," Col. Williams wrote the Mayor. "You are misinformed as to the facts. We have no quarrel with the War Labor Board, and we are still a member of that organization, and I have no doubt that upon being acquainted with the facts you will advise me not to be so foolish as to call a strike. Neither

Official Statement Brands German Reports as Being Untrue.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Dutch Legation here has issued a statement declaring absolutely untrue articles published in neutral countries, comprising Spanish and Dutch representatives in Brussels, had been formed to investigate the devastation in the zone of the German retreat.

The truth is, the statement declares, that the Ministers of Spain and Holland undertook a trip to investigate the condition of the French civilian population that had been removed from the evacuated districts. All the reports made by the German wireless service upon the activities and journeys of the purported committee are declared to have been groundless, as was the reference to it made by the German Foreign Secretary in the Reichstag.

Remotest Grandmother Shot.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—According to a Petrograd telegram Mme. Breshkovskaya, grandmother of the Russian revolution, was shot on October 27 on the charge of opposing the Bolshevik regime.

Special despatches from London on October 16 said that Mrs. Breshkovskaya was reported to have died in Russia on September 14.

War Time Menu. Food Raving Suggestions. Beauty Recipes in the Home and Family Page of Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN—4c.

TURKEY'S PLEA IS TAKEN UP BY SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

First Formal Meeting at Versailles Takes Up Question
of Armistice—Marshal Foch Attends
Conference.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Oct. 31.—The representatives of the Entente Powers left Versailles after their first formal meeting to-day visibly content with the results that had been achieved. They have not finished their work, but they have reached a substantial accord. Their task is moving, and they have had the satisfaction of seeing that they soon will be able to make announcements.

The Turkish armistice terms were chiefly the work of the British and French. In them the United States had no part. The decision in this instance is regarded as one of great importance.

An informal conference took place at the residence of Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, in the forenoon prior to the assembling at Versailles. Among other present were M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, respectively the French Premier and Foreign Minister; Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister; and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister. This gathering was preparatory to the formal meeting.

In addition to the French, Italian and British representatives, Dr. M. E. Veschnich, the Serbian Minister to France, and Elliphtherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, attended. The Americans present in addition to Col. House, were Arthur H. Franke, secretary of the American Embassy; Joseph C. Grew and Gordon Auchincloss, who acted as secretaries for Col. House; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the representative of the United States in the War Council, with Gen. Lockridge and Col. Wallace as secretaries; and Colonel Beaman, with Commander Carter and Lieutenant-Commander Russell as his secretaries.

The last to arrive at the conference was Marshal Foch. He was alone, without aid or orderly.

At Versailles the business was over in a couple of hours, and a long line of automobiles with the representatives of the Powers returned to Paris. The reason for the trip to Versailles to-day was that it is the headquarters of the Supreme War Council, which theoretically takes no decision except at Versailles.

There will be another informal meeting at the residence of Colonel House tomorrow morning and the business of the council will be pushed forward rapidly, either at formal or informal meetings, until it is finished.

The spirit of all of the representatives appears to be favorable to the ironing out of all obstacles rather than to raising them.

RHINE POPULACE PANIC STRICKEN Hear Enemy Troops to Oc- cupy Coblenz and Cologne.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—There has been an outbreak and a panic among the population in the Rhine provinces, arising from reports that the authorities took steps, if necessary, to allow enemy troops to occupy Coblenz and Cologne, according to the Berlin *Tagesblatt*.

The assassination of Franz Ferdinand and his consort at Sarajevo in June, 1914, was one of the indirect causes of the commencement of the world war.

WOOD FOR SURRENDER ONLY.
Sir Evelyn Hopes U. S. Will Keep
Up Sending Troops to Foch.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 31.—Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, one of Great Britain's greatest soldiers in the Crimean war, told THE SUN correspondent to-day that the resignation of Gen. Ludendorff was important in that it indicated that another brick had fallen from the suppurating arch of the edifice erected by the most faithless nation that ever waged war.

"I sincerely hope America will continue her magnificent effort of sending a quarter million men monthly until Marshal Foch is convinced he has sufficient troops to insure the minimum loss of life in his operation," he continued. "I consider the German leaders and nation practically pagan. Therefore they cannot be trusted until they surrender absolutely."

Destroyer Sunk in Collision.
LONDON, Oct. 31.—A British destroyer sank following a collision with a merchant ship on Tuesday, the Admiralty announced this evening. There were no casualties.

AUSTRIA SWEEP WITH DISORDER

Military Insurrections in Vi-
enna and Budapest Threaten
the Government.

TROOPS SEIZE RAILROADS
Assembly Ignores Imperial
Heads and Promises to As-
sume Charge.

BRNO, Oct. 31.—Military insurrections occurred in both Vienna and Budapest Wednesday, according to the Berlin newspapers. The people and troops acclaimed a republic.

The situation is particularly grave at Budapest, where the insurgent troops have machine guns with munitions and already hold one railroad terminal. Apparently the troops are acting in agreement with the Hungarian National Assembly, but the formation of a military committee is reported.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* prints a despatch from Budapest saying that a crowd stormed the military prison and released political and military prisoners. Revolutionary troops seized the eastern railroad terminus and two troop trains which were about to start for the front. The soldiers in the trains joined the insurgents, who had machine guns and enormous quantities of arms and ammunition, and plundered the armaments.

The Berlin *Tagesblatt's* Vienna correspondent says the movement began in Vienna Thursday morning with manifestations by students and workmen. The President of National Assembly Dinghofer announced from the steps of the Diet that the assembly would take over the administration at once. Many of the floors tore the imperial cockade from their hats and the imperial standard was hauled down from Parliament house.

Afterward it was announced that the Assembly had adopted a note to President Wilson and also a constitution. "No one," says this newspaper, "pays any attention to the Government or to the Lammason Ministry. The retirement of Count Andrássy, the Foreign Minister, is expected momentarily."

"Empress Charles is reported to be at the royal palace in Godollo, fifteen miles northeast of Budapest. It is stated that he was followed by eighteen wagons, conveying furniture and the keys to the palace strong room."

CALL FOR REPUBLIC
MADE IN BUDAPEST
Soldiers Tear Imperial Cock-
ades From Their Hats.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Disorders prevailed throughout Austria-Hungary, in addition to immense confusion, serious outbreaks have occurred at Budapest and agitators are spreading everywhere, according to despatches from neutral papers.

The Berlin *Tagesblatt* and *Vossische Zeitung* publish reports of serious demonstrations in Vienna, as well as in Budapest. An All Provisional Soldiers' and Officers' Council has been established in Vienna, where the people are parading the streets shouting "Down with the Hapsburgs!"

In Budapest the people are shouting "Down with the Hapsburgs!"

Continued on Second Page.

My Two Years in Turkish Harms—by a Christian Girl Carried into Captivity—in Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN—4c.

TURKEY OPENS BLACK SEA TO ALLIED FLEET

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS
TOLD GEN. TOWNSEND HAS
BEEN LIBERATED.

FORTS TO BE OCCUPIED

Armistice Now in Operation
Follows Capture of 7,000
on the Tigris.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—High placed German officials at Copenhagen this afternoon received information that the German Emperor had abdicated, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who adds: "Nothing is said about the Crown Prince."
Independent Socialists throughout Germany are about to start an agitation for the immediate abdication of Emperor William, the dismissal of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and the withdrawal of commands from the Crown Princes of Prussia and Bavaria, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quoting the "Volkszeitung" of Leipzig.

London, Oct. 31.—Gen. Townsend, British commander captured at Kutah, was liberated several days ago by the Turks, Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons to-day, in order to inform the British Admiral in command in the Aegean that the Turkish Government asked that negotiations be opened immediately for an armistice.

A reply was sent that if the Turkish Government sent fully accredited plenipotentiaries Vice-Admiral Calthorpe, the British commander, was empowered to inform them of the conditions upon which the Allies would agree to stop hostilities and could sign an armistice on these conditions in their behalf.

Armistice in Operation.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Madras, Island of Lemnos, early this week, and an armistice was signed by Admiral Calthorpe on behalf of the allied Governments last night. It came into operation at noon to-day.

It is impossible as yet to publish the full terms of the armistice, but they include the free passage of the allied fleets through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, the occupation of forts on the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus necessary to secure the passage of the ships, and the immediate repatriation of allied prisoners of war.

The entire Turkish force which has been opposing the British on the Tigris has been captured. It was officially announced to-day. It is estimated the prisoners number approximately 7,000. The statement reads:

The hard fighting on the Tigris which began on October 21 ended on the 30th with the capture of the entire Turkish force opposed to us on that river. The prisoners are estimated at about 7,000, with much material.

Black Sea Open to Allies.

WARSAW, Oct. 31.—Announcement from London that an armistice with Turkey which permits passage of allied warships through the Dardanelles already is in operation has caused us on here to believe that an allied fleet, if it has not already started, soon will pass through to the Black Sea to attack the German naval forces there.

These forces include ships of the Russian Black Sea fleet taken over by the Teutons after the collapse of the provisional Government in Russia. Official British reports revealed by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, during his recent visit here, show that the Germans obtained one super-dreadnought, several battleships of the pre-dreadnought type and a score of fast destroyers.

TURKEY IN THE WAR SINCE NOVEMBER, '14

Collapses Month After Bul-
garia's Surrender.

Turkey, which now has been granted an armistice, entered the war in November, 1914, when she severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France and Russia. She is the second of the Central Powers to ask the Allies for an armistice, Bulgaria having been given an armistice which led to unconditional surrender barely four weeks ago.

Military operations began against Turkey on November 5 and Great Britain annexed the Island of Cyprus. Turkey entered the war only a few days later, after the German warships *Breslau* and *Goeben* had sought shelter in the Dardanelles, which was at once block-

Continued on Second Page.

"Did She Do Right?" Don't Miss Elmer Glyn's Love at First Sight Romance in Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN—4c.

Vienna Deputation Enters Diaz's Lines to Settle Con- ditions of Truce.

50,000 TAKEN CAPTIVE

15 Austrian Divisions Are
Wedged in Net Spun in
Mountain Region.

60,000 SQ. MILES FREED

Asiago Plateau, Salient of
Solario and Other Strong
Positions Fall in Day.

VIENNA, via London, Oct. 31.—An Austrian deputation has been permitted to cross the fighting line from preliminary parleys with the Italian commander, according to the official announcement to-night. The statement says:

"The High Command of the armies early Tuesday by means of a preliminary established communication with the Italian army command. Every effort is to be made for the avoidance of further useless sacrifice of blood, for the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of an armistice."

"Toward this step, which was initiated by the best intentions, the Italian High Command at first assumed an attitude of unmistakable refusal, and it was only on the evening of Wednesday that, in accord with the Italian High Command, Gen. Weber, accompanied by a deputation was permitted to cross the fighting line for preliminary parleys."

"If, therefore, the cruelties of warfare must continue in the Italian theatre of the war the guilt and responsibility will have to be ascribed to the enemy."

(Despatches from the Italian front last night stated that the Austrian request had been refused, but apparently it was accepted later.)

ITALIANS SWEEP ON NORTH OF BELLUNO

Stupendous Succession of Vic-
tories Reported by Rome.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Italian troops have reached Pizzo delle Alpi, north-east of the city of Belluno, thus definitely dividing the Austrian armies, said a special wireless message received here to-night from Rome.

As a result of the capture of the mountain pass at Badal by the Italians fifteen Austrian divisions operating between the Brenta and Piave rivers have been cut off. Apparently there is no way for them to avoid capture. While a division comprises normally about 20,000 men, the average strength of the Austrian divisions is thought to be about 10,000 men.

More than 100,000 square kilometers of Italian territory has been liberated. Statements by the American War Office that the army is "voluntarily retiring" before the Italian advance are being denied in Rome. The Italian War Office announces that while the Austrians are putting up a stubborn resistance they are being routed back by the Allies.

For Routed East of Piave.

The Austrians have been completely routed east of the Piave and with great difficulty are sustaining the incessant pressure of the Italian troops in the mountain region, in the plain and in the Alpine foothills of Veneto. Enemy masses were described as "streaming in confusion" down the mountain valley in an attempt to reach passes on the Tagliamento.

Prisoners, guns, war materials and stores scarcely touched fell into the hands of the Italians. Czechoslovak troops are operating with the Third Italian Army, which is pushing ahead, overwhelming and capturing the enemy.

In the Grappa region the Italians renewed the attack to-day and captured the plateau of Asiago, the salient of Solario, Mount Spioncova and Prassanico, Asolone and Col Caprile and Col Bonato.

Successes Called Stupendous.

The total number of prisoners captured now exceeds 50,000, and of the guns captured more than 200 have been counted. The despatch says:

The successes of our armies are becoming more and more stupendous. The enemy is completely routed east of the Piave and the enemy is with great difficulty sustaining the incessant pressure of our troops in the mountain region, in the plain and in the Alpine foothills of Veneto. Our armies are aiming irresistibly toward the objectives which have been designated.

The enemy masses are streaming in confusion down the mountain valley in an attempt to reach passes on