

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair;
moderate west to northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 55; lowest, 40.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 66.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FINAL TERMS FOR GERMANY FIXED; ALLEES AGREE ON FULL SURRENDER; AUSTRIA STRIPPED OF ALL POWER

G. O. P. CLAIMS NEW CONGRESS IN 2 BRANCHES

Gain of Seven Senate and 26 House Seats Seen by Hays.

MORE THAN THEY NEED
Republican National Chairman Makes Prediction After Conference With Leaders.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, predicted last night that the party would gain at least seven seats in the Senate and at least twenty-six in the House, thus controlling both bodies.

This prediction was made after the chairman had gone over the latest reports from all over the country with former Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock, Charles D. Hilles and William R. Wilcox and other Republican leaders. The conference took place at headquarters in the Knox Building, Fifth avenue and Fortieth street, and lasted most of the afternoon.

"Last minute reports received tonight from every contested State confirm our advice of yesterday that the Republicans will carry both the Senate and the House," Chairman Hays said.

"To equal the Democratic vote in the Senate the Republicans need to gain only four votes. We will gain at least seven. To equal the Democratic vote in the House the Republicans need to gain only five votes. We will gain at least twenty-six."

It is known that the Republican leaders went over every angle of the situation with the greatest care, weighing the possible effect on the election of the President's appeal to return a Democratic Congress and of the publication of the Austrian armistice.

REPUBLICANS SEE CONGRESS GAIN HERE

State Leaders Expect More Assemblymen Also.

Republican campaign managers are hoping to gain four Congress seats in New York State to-day—the Thirtieth, the Twenty-first in Manhattan, the Thirtieth or Schenectady district and the Forty-first in Erie county.

Impartial reports indicate that John Maguire probably will win in the Third. However, if there should be any general falling off in the Republican vote, as the Democrats claim, because the transfer of seats from Representative Michael Fogarty, running on an independent ticket with Democratic backing, might win.

At the same time and for the same reason the chances of the election of Abraham Sulplacoff, the Socialist candidate in the Tenth district, to defeat Representative Herbert L. Hart, Republican, the sitting member, would be increased.

If John A. Bollen, the Republican candidate in the Twelfth district, the Democratic incumbent, it will be by a narrow margin. The Socialists are running a Negro, who will draw votes from the district that has more Negro voters than any other north of the Mason and Dixon line.

With in the Schenectady and the Buffalo districts the race is nip and tuck. Friends of Dr. Frank Crowther, the Republican candidate, are confident that he will draw votes from the district that has more Negro voters than any other north of the Mason and Dixon line.

In the Bronx and Richmond. In the Twenty-fourth district, now represented by Representative Benjamin F. Patrick, Republican, the Democrats are putting up a hot fight. They claim the election of James V. Ganly, who is a popular resident of the upper end of the Bronx.

The Republicans now have twenty-six Representatives in the State, the Democrats sixteen and the Socialists one.

The State Senate now stands thirty-six Republicans and fifteen Democrats. Although some of the Republican Senators may State have had their hands full in the election, it is not believed that any of them will be defeated. In the Seventh district in Kings, which is made up of the Fifth, Sixth and Tenth districts, the Democrats, the two latter, now represented by Socialist Assemblymen, Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Republican, has had to battle. He is confident, however, that he will defeat Benjamin Glassberg, the Socialist opponent.

In New York county the Republicans have now only two Senators. They expect to elect three and possibly four. They are Senator Albert Ottinger in the Nineteenth district, Schuyler M. Meyer, in the Twentieth.

BAVARIA PRESS ASKS SEPARATE PEACE OFFER

Leaflet Suggests South German States May Join in Demand.

"BACK DOOR" IS FEARED
Plea Made to Save State From Devastation by Invasion of Allies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Despatches from The Hague say the German press has distributed a leaflet throughout Bavaria advocating that Bavaria make a separate peace offer.

The leaflet says that Bavaria, perhaps together with the South German states, at most within three days, will send to the Entente a separate peace offer. In short, if the present royal Bavarian Government declines to do so, the leaflet adds, its retention in office is impossible and a new people's Government would be necessary, as it would be unpardonable to have Bavaria devastated and its women and children dishonored by an invasion. The leaflet says:

"This represents a very widely spread feeling in Bavaria, where alarm over the back door to Germany being forced is very great."

No Hint of German Action.
Of what Germany is going to do there is still no hint. The Dusseldorf Nachrichten talks of a German army of millions, able to hold out and even later to take the offensive. It is suggested that the Entente conditions may be impossible, says the paper, and a life and death struggle must result. It adds:

"How many Frenchmen would remain for the occupation of Alsace-Lorraine?"

The Vorwarts, Berlin, asking "What will the Kaiser do?" notes that it is at least ten years since his famous Daily Telegraph interview, and that "a heavy cloud hangs over the Castle Bellevue, where he is struggling over his decision." "When will he do it?" adds the Vorwarts article.

A Munich telegram to the Prosvetnyy Vestnik says a large progressive people's party approved the Entente proposals and the Kaiser's rearmament, at the same time expressing Bavarian fidelity to the empire. "In opposition to certain destructive tendencies," it adds, "there are so many press reports denying that the spirit of the army is broken that it looks as if contrary reports are prevalent."

Recalls Deeds of Officers.
The Koelische Volkzeitung recalls especially the deeds of the officers and adds the whole world will say admiringly, "The Germans have retired conquered by a superior foe."

The Deutsche Volkzeitung, the Koelische organ, is defending Ludendorff and blaming the Reichstag, saying the descent by the fortunes of war began with the peace resolution of 1917.

Prof. Nicolai, who became a citizen of the Russian Socialist Federation of Soviets and received a passport from Krasnov, is lecturing in Stockholm and prophesying that Germany soon will become a popular free state, which would be helped by the Kaiser's abdication.

A Berlin despatch to the Dusseldorf Nachrichten tells of arguments in the War Cabinet on the subject of the Kaiser's abdication, which the Social Democrats are urging, but the bourgeois members oppose this on the bold ground of German necessity for the imperial regime, and oppose it also as contemptible and yielding to the jingoes in the enemy countries.

Abdication Not Demanded.
It adds: "Since the view prevails that President Wilson himself is a responsible leader of the Entente and has not made such a demand, all rumors and abdications are entirely devoid of foundation."

The Leipziger Volkszeitung indignantly combats in Moscow, in a lecture in the Bavarian Premier that Bavaria should inherit the imperial crown if the Kaiser quits. At no time during the war, writes the Times' former Berlin correspondent, have our enemies striven so desperately to spread false news and confuse the allied statesmen. He points out that Ludendorff was relieved of his command at the end of September when his terrible strategic mistakes became evident.

The Frankfurter Zeitung October 27 burst out the truth: "It is a lost brain directing the western defensive, whoever may nominally hold Ludendorff's place."

TONGHT AT THE PLAZA.
Sloven returns will be displayed in the restaurant, Danzig-Adm.

VIENNA RINGS WITH JOY; PEACE MEANS FOOD, IS CRY

Report of Charles's Abdication Arouses Little Interest as Austrians Exult Over Surrender—Czechs Occupy German Towns.

By the Associated Press.
GENEVA, Nov. 4.—Vienna was delirious with joy when it was learned that an armistice had been declared. The streets were soon crowded with men and women and children, crying and embracing each other.

The general opinion is that food will follow peace.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—The Czech National Committee, with the aid of Czech troops, is disarming German-Austrian and Hungarian troops in the Czech towns of Bohemia and Moravia, according to a despatch from Prague to the Loblensker Zeitung of Berlin. The Czechs have occupied several German towns.

German-Austrian and Czech regiments, according to a despatch from Vienna to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, are advancing against each other near Leitmeritz, thirty-four miles north of Prague, and Leipzig, forty-one miles northeast of Prague.

Count Karel, the Hungarian Premier, addressing a public meeting, is quoted in a despatch from Budapest as saying:

"The elementary power and public opinion having desired that not only democracy and independence should be realized but that a decision should be taken regarding the future form of government, the King, at the Government's request, has released the Ministers from their oath."

A resolution was then passed providing for a plebiscite to decide on the question of a monarchy or a republic for Hungary, in which women will have the same electoral rights as men.

Archduke Joseph of Austria and his son, Archduke Joseph Franz, according to a despatch from Budapest, have taken an oath to "submit unconditionally to the orders of the National Council of Hungary and to support it in all its decrees."

Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is determined to abdicate and will retire to Switzerland, German newspapers say, according to an Associated Press despatch from Basel. The Emperor made this announcement, it is added, during a conference on Saturday with the new Austrian Government and other influential leaders in the dual monarchy.

The Croatian Diet, meeting at Agram, has adopted unanimously a resolution calling for the reestablishment of the Austrian kingdom and uniting Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia with independent Austria.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Polish army under the supreme political authority of the Polish National Committee was recognized to-day by the United States Government as autonomous and cobelligerent.

Secretary Lansing said the American Government feels a deep sympathy for the Polish people and views with gratification the progress of the Polish cause. He also said it had not been unkind of the seat with which the Polish National Committee, which has headquarters in Paris, has prosecuted the task of enlisting its fellow countrymen in a supreme military effort to free Poland.

Follows Allies' Lead.
The action of the American Government is similar to that taken recently by France, Great Britain and Italy. A Polish army is fighting on the western front with the allied armies under the command of Gen. Josef Haller. A large part of this Polish force was recruited in the United States under the direction of Ignace Jan Paderewski.

Secretary Lansing's letter to Mr. Dmowski follows:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of October 18 and October 25 requesting the Government of the United States to associate itself with the Government of France and Great Britain by recognizing the Polish army under the supreme political authority of the Polish National Committee as autonomous, allied and cobelligerent."

"In reply I beg to inform you that the Government of the United States has not been unkind of the seat and tenacity with which the Polish National Committee has prosecuted the task of marshaling its fellow countrymen in a supreme military effort to free Poland from its present oppressors."

Wilson Told Position January 8.
"This Government's position with respect to the Polish cause and the Polish people could hardly be more clearly defined than was outlined by the President in his address before the Congress on January 8, 1918.

"Therefore, feeling as it does a deep sympathy for the Polish people and viewing with gratification the progress of the Polish cause, this Government experiences a feeling of genuine satisfaction in being able to comply with your request by recognizing the Polish army under the supreme political authority of the Polish National Committee as autonomous, allied and cobelligerent."

Lake Steamship Sunk in Collision.
Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 4.—The steamship Linn of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company was sunk in collision with the steamship America in Lake Huron near the entrance to the St. Clair River this morning. The cause of the accident has not been determined. No lives were lost.

GERMAN CENSOR BAN IS RELAXED BY NEW DECREE

Supreme Army Command Orders Greater Freedom of Speech and Press.

MAX HAILS 'NEW REGIME'
Bolshevik Activity and Hoarding of Money Seen as Menaces to Nation.

By the Associated Press.
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—The Supreme Army Command in an order issued to all deputy commanding Generals, Governments and commanders, says:

"The fundamental idea of our political life is to give the German people an extensive right to express their opinions in speech and writing, and they shall, unhampered, express their desires and complaints. Restrictions shall be made without regard to parties, according to the following rules:

"All meetings shall be permitted unless the objects of such meetings offend the penal code or are contrary to the interests of warfare, the conclusion of peace or the maintenance of public order.

"The same restrictions apply to the ownership of newspapers and other printed matter. A preventive censorship of all news and articles of a military nature remains in force. A preventive censorship can in the future be placed on newspapers only with the assent of the Supreme Military Command."

"Old Regime Gone," Says Max.
Prince Maximilian of Baden, German Chancellor, discussing German reforms in an interview, is quoted by the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin as saying:

"God be praised for a real peaceful revolution. The old regime is gone for good. I am firmly convinced that a new German democracy soon will be living at peace with our present opponents, in order to be able to complete the task of remodeling Germany."

The Chancellor declared also that if in the future the Reichstag should pass a vote of want of confidence in him he would be obliged to resign.

With reforms in the Federal States, he said, it was unthinkable that the Federal Council should ever receive instructions which would bring it into conflict with decisions by the Reichstag.

The Vossische Zeitung, discussing the financial panic, has published an article of a more stubborn character and greater in extent than at the outbreak of the war. The newspaper adds that in the month ended October 24 the note circulation of the Imperial and Loan Bank increased 2,650,000 marks. The note circulation of the Reichsbank had risen to 18,500,000 marks, as compared with 2,000,000,000 marks at the commencement of the war, and the loan banks now were circulating 9,000,000,000 marks in notes.

Hoarding Menaces Germany.
The newspaper says the Vice-President of the Reichsbank asserted that the financial panic had attained an unprecedented dimension. He warned the public that a continuation of hoarding would mean the complete cessation of the German economy.

The German press is evincing considerable disquiet over the Bolshevik danger in Germany. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has published an editorial to-day concerning Bolshevik activities, which it attributes to the Russian Embassy at Berlin.

The Feigebist says a leaflet has been distributed in Berlin.

Continued on Second Page.

Officers' Notes From 'Front St., France'

IN the army mail dated around October 15 several interesting letters from men in command were received; these are pretty fully drawn from and pointed out by 5. An artillery officer speaks with frankness about the army tobacco ration saying: "Issue of tobacco and cigarettes are worth the money spent on them. It is different with the smokes we get from THE SUN Tobacco Fund, as they always hit the bill."

Cautious references are creeping into the soldiers' post cards concerning Christmas and New Year's smokes. "We'll want 'em sure" writes one private to a friend, and the fund wishes everybody to foresee this need and help supply it.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Terms of Austrian Armistice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The terms of the Austrian armistice, with parenthetical explanations of minor errors in cable transmission, were announced by the State Department to-day as follows:

Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which will go into effect at 3 o'clock to-day:

Military Clauses.
1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, by sea and air.
2. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in clause three below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force a (3) reduced to pre-war effectiveness. (Effectiveness?)

Half of the divisional corps and army artillery and equipment shall be evacuated by the Allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Plan of Evacuation.
3. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal with such periods as shall be determined by the command in chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: From Ple Umbrail to the north of the Savelio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zonler. The line thence to the south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno (Terglou) and the watershed of the Col di Podbergo, Podliscam and Idria. From this point the line turns southeast toward the Schneberg, enclosing the whole basin of the Sava and its tributaries. From Schneberg it goes down toward the coast in such a way as to include Cassua, Matuzia and Volosca in the evacuated territories.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including the north Lissara and Triviana and to the south, territory limited by the Cape of the (Sengrand) of Cape Placa to the summit of the watersheds eastward, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and watercourses flowing toward Sebenico, such as the Crola, Korke, Butisnica and their tributaries, Lissa, Ledenica, Grola, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta, as well as the neighboring rocks and inlets and passages, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Solta and Braza.

All territory thus evacuated (shall be occupied by the forces?) of the Allies and the United States of America.

Equipment is Demanded.
All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including that belonging to or within those territories, (to be?) left in situ and surrendered to the Allies, according to special orders given by the command in chief of the forces of the associated Powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated Powers.

4. The Allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and water ways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated Powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations out to maintain the armistice.

They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated Powers (wherever?) they may be.

5. Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days, not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts but from all Austro-Hungarian territory.

Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within the date.

6. The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the allies and associated armies of occupation.

7. The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all allied

Secretary Lansing States Utmost Harmony Pre- vail in Conference.

DOCUMENT IS SIGNED
It Is Virtual Ultimatum
Permitting No Whittling
of Demands.

AUSTRIAN ACT DETAILED
Surrender Made by Bender,
Commander of Dual Mon-
archy's Army.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Agreement on the terms of the armistice to be offered to Germany has been reached by the United States and the Allies. Announcement was made officially by Secretary Lansing to-night within a few hours after the drastic terms imposed upon Austria had become generally known.

Mr. Lansing's statement, made public at 9 o'clock, follows:

"According to an official report received this evening the terms of the armistice to be offered to Germany have just been agreed to unanimously and signed by the representatives of the Allies and the United States in Paris. The report further states that diplomatic unity has been completely achieved under conditions of utmost harmony."

What Germany Faces.
It is stated on the highest authority that the terms imposed upon Austria, involving complete military surrender, may be regarded as a fair indication of the terms which Germany must accept or reject.

It is further stated authoritatively that the terms signed by the allied and American representatives must be taken as they stand by Germany. There is to be no whittling down of demands made, no bargain of any sort. A prescribed time limit within which to accede to the demands will be given to Germany.

The Austrian terms proved to be precisely as this Sun indicated this morning so far as their salient features are concerned—military surrender, severance of all relations with Germany and assistance to be rendered to the United States and the Allies in case it is necessary to continue the war against Germany.

The military surrender is complete involving total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army, surrender of all military and railway materials in territory to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces and the delivery to the United States and the Allies of half the artillery and equipment possessed by Austrian armed forces.

Enough Left for Policing.
Although it is left to the Austrian High Command to exercise a sort of police jurisdiction over the interior, and keep down civilian disorder, etc., but the Austro-Hungarian army is rendered absolutely impotent as a fighting force.

Surrender of Austro-Hungarian warships from submarines to heavy battle aircraft is also imposed, and even naval airships must be collected by the Austro-Hungarian forces and turned over to the Allies.

In every respect the military surrender is characterized here as perhaps the most complete on record.

Of prime importance is the stipulation that the Allies and the United States shall have the right to make use of Austrian territory and Austrian facilities in order to wage war against Germany.

This in effect transforms Austria from an ally to an enemy of Germany and it is regarded as certain that if Germany should prove able to continue the struggle for any length of time she will be drawn into conflict with the independent nations which formerly composed the dual monarchy.

2,000,000 Men for Drive.
The Italians have had approximately 1,000,000 troops protecting the Italian frontier and widely scattered, Czechoslovak troops are being sent into Bohemia and a certain percentage of the Italian troops will be needed to take over and guard surrendered territory. But at least 2,000,000 will be free to be used in a drive against Germany if Austria should fall to the Allies.

Additional drastic armistice terms were expected in the case of Austria because the Allies were prepared for the crushing severity shown in slightest specific clauses.

Secretary Lansing made the terms public at 9 o'clock this afternoon, at which time it was presumed that the news would be made public simultaneously in Europe. Later it was announced that publication abroad was being withheld until to-morrow afternoon, and that consequently the terms could not be cabled, although they could be used in the United States.

It was indicated that the procedure