

Agriculture and Finance are reported in a telegram received from Berlin. The Prussian Food Controller again has requested to be relieved from office and the resignation of the Prussian Minister of Public Works has been in the hands of the Cabinet for some time.

The German Socialists decided not to carry out at noon to-day their threat to withdraw from the Government if Emperor William had not abdicated by that hour, according to a Berlin despatch. Instead they extended the time limit, it is stated, "in consideration of an eventual armistice."

The groups forming the majority of the German Reichstag, says a Berlin message, have agreed to present at the approaching session of that body a plan for elections to the Reichstag and to the lower houses of the Confederated German States by equal, direct, secret ballot, following the principles of proportionate representation, and all without distinction of sex.

The voting age is to be set at 24 years. Proportionate representation in the Reichstag would give the Social-Democratic party, on the basis of the last Reichstag elections, a large increase in membership in the legislative body.

FOCH DRIVES ENEMY INTO THE ARDENNES

British Capture Maubeuge; French Take Hiron.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Marshal Foch's allied armies continued their progress all along the line to-day, the French troops under Gen. Debeney being particularly active. These forces, operating north of the Aisne, pushed forward nine miles during the day, their cavalry units reaching and crossing the Franco-Belgian frontier north and northeast of Hiron.

British forces also continued to advance, capturing Maubeuge, while the Americans, east of the Meuse, made a new crossing at Muxion and pushed deeper into the Woivre forest.

The French, who had less opposition than the British and Americans, since the enemy forces are now pretty well cleared out of the region immediately south of the Ardennes, reached the forest regions in many places, overwhelming the feeble German rear guards who were left to oppose them. The captured Hiron, Glaçon, Formies and Anor on their left, and further east they cut the Mestres-Hiron railroad at several places, capturing several trains loaded with spoils which the Germans did not have time to take away.

Along the Meuse the French troops surrounded Metz, which the enemy yesterday, forcing the Germans out entirely. Between that city and Sedan they crossed the river in force and are now in control of both banks. An enveloping movement to the north of Sedan is in progress and that city in all probability will be in allied hands in another day or two.

British forces, after capturing Maubeuge, the great French fortress which remained in German hands after its capture by Von Kluck's army after a desperate battle with the French, are pushing in the early days of the war, pushed eastward and are now close to the Belgian frontier east of Avesnes. The British are now pressing closely on Mons.

The Americans pushed forward on a front of forty miles, from the neighborhood of Sedan to south of Danville. Everywhere in front of them the British, German and northward toward Montmedy, Longuyon and the Luxembourg frontier.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Following are the official reports of operations in France and Belgium as issued by the several war offices:

FRENCH (NIGHT)—Our troops continued their forward march, advancing upon the Aisne, and crossing the river during the course of the day. On the left our cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rear guards, taking prisoners and capturing guns and considerable material, notably several railway trains.

Glaçon, Formies, Hiron, Anor and St. Michel were occupied by us. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Montignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel forest, Maquennes and Philippe Forge.

Further east, after having forced a passage of the Von and Aubz rivers, we occupied the plateau to the north, despite the enemy's spirited resistance. We took Signy-le-Petit, which was passed for a considerable distance, and reached the Mestres-Hiron Railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubert-Fontaine.

On our right we are along the course of the Sormonne and have reached and surrounded Metz and Anor. We crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lumes.

FRENCH (DAY)—There was artillery and machine gun activity at several points on the front during the night. This morning the French resumed their march forward along the entire line.

BRITISH (NIGHT)—On the right the Fourth and Third armies are advancing on both sides of the Sambre toward the Belgian frontier and are meeting with little organized resistance.

In the center the First Army progressed rapidly astride the Mons-Condé Canal. South of the canal we crossed the Maubeuge-Mons Railway and are approaching the Mons north of the Mons-Condé Canal.

On the left of the First Army the Fifth Army cleared the area between the Scheldt River and the Antoin Canal south of that town.

On the left the Fifth and Second armies gained the east bank of the Scheldt on the whole front. The Fifth Army has taken Antoin and Tournai and made progress to the east of these places.

Further north the Second Army is approaching Henin.

BRITISH (DAY)—The fortress of Maubeuge has been captured by the Guards and Sixty-second divisions. We have made good progress south of that town and are well east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

Between Maubeuge and the Mons-Condé Canal our advance continues. Between the Scheldt and the Antoin Canal we are pushing toward Peruwé.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Fléranes and Berchem. (These two towns are about nine miles apart.)

BELGIAN—There was lively artillery activity during the night on the Belgian front. Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Tournai Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent station.

The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were notwithstanding stubborn resistance, to take Edelaers, Meldin and the northern part of Pottes, the southern part of which is occupied by British troops. East of Meldin the heights of Koppenberg were captured.

GERMAN (DAY)—Part of Tournai, on the west bank of the Scheldt, has been occupied by the British. Between the Scheldt and the Antoin Canal and west of the Meuse our lines have been withdrawn according to plans.

The enemy has reached the line Peruwé, west of St. Ghislain, west of Maubeuge and east-southeast of Avesnes. West of the Meuse the enemy has followed up as far as the line Liart-Marby to the Meuse, west of Sedan.

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SWISS BREAK WITH "RELS."

BERNE, Nov. 9.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to break off all relations with the Russian Soviet mission. The members of the Russian delegation have been asked by the Government to leave Switzerland because of their participation in revolutionary propaganda.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The State Department announced officially to-night that the United States Government wireless stations had picked a radio message from the Nauzen Tower, in Germany, announcing the abdication of the Kaiser. The message came direct from Germany to the American station.

The text of the announcement as it was received here apparently was the same as that picked up by the British wireless. The Department again emphasized that it has no official notice from the German Government of the event had been received here.

KAISER'S ORDER FOR SEA BATTLE BALKED

Fleet Refused to Fight, Says Sir Eric Geddes.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Premier Lloyd George and Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, were speakers to-night at a banquet which followed the Lord Mayor's "victory" show.

Sir Eric made interesting disclosures. He said the story was set for a great sea battle, but something went wrong. "The arm that was going to try the last desperate gambling stroke was paralyzed," he said. "The German navy, I am as convinced as I am standing here to-night, was ordered out, and the men would not come."

Half the German fleet, he declared, was flying the red flag, and the German fleet was flying the red flag because it realized that it was not engaged in a good cause.

"The issue is settled," said Premier Lloyd George. "In the spring we were being won by the Crown Prince. The enemy was pointed at our own hearts. It is autumn. The capital of Turkey is now almost within gunfire of our hands. Austria is shattered and broken. The Kaiser and the Crown Prince have abdicated. (Prince Max's decree said the Kaiser had decided to abdicate.) A successor has not been found and a republic has been proclaimed."

"This is judgment—the greatest judgment in the world. "Germany has a choice to-day, but will she present upon us again. We will do no wrong if we abandon no right. "We have no designs on the German people, but we mean to secure beyond the more quickly will her cities become as the fair lands she has so wantonly devastated."

"There will be just terms that will prevent such a war again. We will do no wrong if we abandon no right. "We have no designs on the German people, but we mean to secure beyond the more quickly will her cities become as the fair lands she has so wantonly devastated."

AMERICANS SWEEP ON EAST OF STENO

Another Crossing of River Made at Monzon.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEINE FRONT, Nov. 9.—The American troops east of Steno fought their way forward to-day along virtually their entire line, despite the fact that the weather was about as bad as could be.

The first American army, cooperating with French units under the same command, gained additional important areas east of the Meuse. Mousay, Jamata, Loupy-sur-Loison, Remouville, Molre, Chaumont and Manheules were captured.

The Americans started in to-day with the knowledge that, with Germany's action on the armistice conditions imminent, an early cessation of hostilities was among the possibilities. This fact, however, only appeared to make the men more anxious to accomplish as much as possible against the enemy while he was deciding what response to make.

The resistance encountered was spirited on the whole, though consisting largely of machine gun activity. The terrain crossed and captured was on a par with the most difficult ground the Americans have taken thus far. It gives them the most advantageous positions possible for a further advance.

Heights Nearly Encircled. The principal obstacle in the path of the Americans as they work northeast is a series of hills behind Chaumont-de-Damville, close to which place they already have pushed their line. The Americans have a half circle of guns directed preparatory to encircling and outflanking them as they have so frequently done in the last offensive.

One division reached Mousay in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a particularly heavy fire from mine throwers. There was a violent enemy reaction toward the northern point of the line, especially at Millers-devant-Mouzon.

The enemy shelled Montigny and Saulmory and the Saulmory-Saussy road and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons have been killed, and there were occasional bursts of machine gun fire from Stenay. The American artillery replied and the German cannonade was silenced.

Fires are burning in Stenay and the towns to the northeast. There was considerable enemy activity to-day in a retiring movement to the northward and eastward. A new German unit has been identified on this sector.

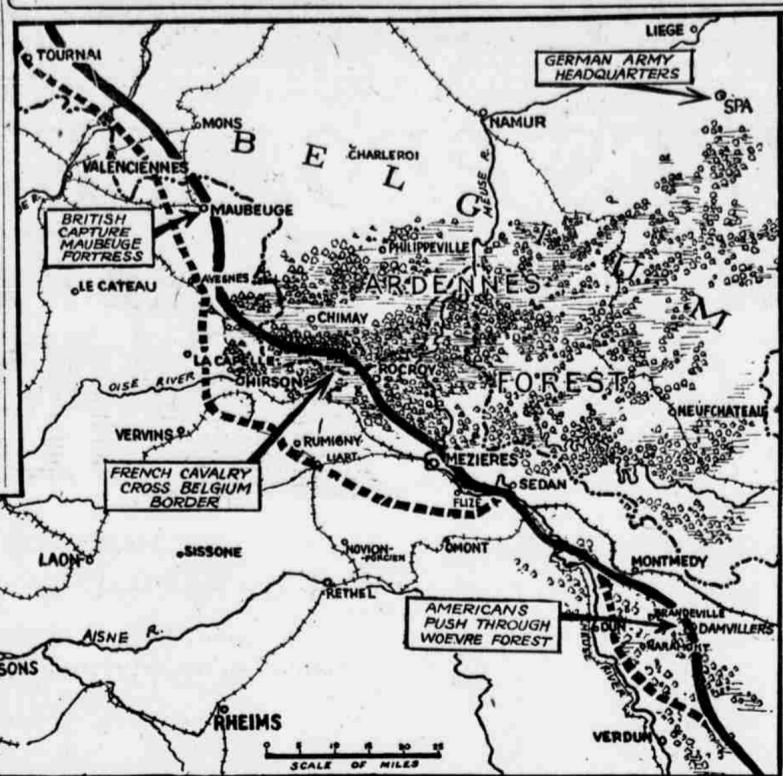
The Americans have begun work on a new permanent bridge over the Meuse, although they already have been able to move even the heaviest artillery over the temporary bridge constructed. This artillery will meet the stubborn opposition of the Polish military organization and the whole male population is being deported to Germany.

Achduke Max Ordered Arrested. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—Orders have been given for the arrest of Achduke Max, brother of Emperor Charles, according to the Vienna newspapers. Achduke Max left the imperial hofburg recently with heavily laden trunks.

Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines north-east of Lion-devant-Dun and were captured. This incident was witnessed by some comrades, who organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, four prisoners and three guns.

This evening the Americans were in complete control of both sides of the Meuse and had, in addition, occupied Remouville Wood. They also crossed the river at Monzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-devant-Mouzon southward.

Where Foch's Troops Crossed the Franco-Belgian Frontier



THE allied advance against the defeated and disorganized German armies continued unabated yesterday, the British, French and Americans continuing their gains. The French swept northward in a march that was scarcely interrupted, their advance attaining a maximum of nine miles.

French cavalry crossed the Belgian border northeast of Hiron, overtaking and defeating the German rear guards. These forces captured prisoners in considerable number, also some railway trains that the Germans had loaded with spoils and which they were preparing to send north by way of Hiron. The railroad between Metziers and Hiron, which the Germans made use of in their retreat, was cut by the French

forces at several places. Further east the French crossed the Meuse above Metziers and are now in full control of the river to Sedan, beyond which it is held by the Americans.

While the French and British were making great gains the Americans, handicapped by wretched weather and having more difficult ground and stiffer opposition to overcome, continued their eastward march through the Woivre forest. They reached Damvillers, which is near the eastern edge of the forest, and from there they will soon be in position to begin an invasion of Germany.

All along the line, from Ghent to the American outposts in Lorraine, the forward march continues. The enemy everywhere is in panic and the German soldiers are surrendering in droves.

POLISH PROVINCE AT WAR WITH GERMANS

Population of Plock Rises—Fatal Conflicts Occur.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7.—The population of the Polish province of Plock has risen against the Germans and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons have been killed, according to a Zurich despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Germans have arrested and shot members of the Polish military organization and the whole male population is being deported to Germany.

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Enemy Eager to Give Up. American army trucks moved about last night in the zone just behind the front line with their headlights burning. Because of the low visibility officers believed that the enemy hardly could see the lights and if they did see any, now and then it would not be of any great assistance.

The fact that Germany had sent armistice delegates within the allied lines has not slowed up the American operations. From the heights east of Metziers to Sedan the same dash that has characterized their work since the beginning of the offensive animated the American troops in their operations yesterday and to-day.

"What is the use of staying out there to be killed on the last day," was the comment of scores of prisoners brought in yesterday by the Americans. The captured Germans were a more discouraged lot than usual.

Most of them said that since their Government is quitting—and they appear to be convinced that it is—it was absurd for them to neglect the opportunity to surrender.

More than 200 American fliers attacked the region of Montmedy Monday afternoon, some of them dropping 100 pound bombs on the Montmedy railroad junction, while others dropped twenty pound bombs along the roadways and wherever enemy troops were sighted. A number of fliers resulted from the bombing in the Montmedy region.

MINE SINKS CARGO

SHIP OFF MARYLAND

OCEAN CITY, Md., Nov. 9.—The American steamship Saetia bound from a French port to Philadelphia struck a mine twenty-five miles off the Maryland coast at 9:05 A. M. to-day and sank twenty minutes later.

Nineteen of the crew are missing, forty-seven having been landed here this afternoon and eighteen more having been taken off a raft at 9 o'clock to-night by a patrol boat.

The Chief Engineer, Charles Tounier, of Hartford, Conn., was the only one of the rescued who was injured. His leg was crushed between two life boats in the heavy sea that has been running to-day. One of the patrol boats capsized in the sea, but its occupants were rescued.

Destroyers and coast guard boats are searching the vicinity for traces of rats which may be afloat with the rest of the crew, although it is feared that the men on duty in the Saetia's engine room were killed by one of the explosions.

The Saetia was a cargo carrier of 2,712 gross tons and she was in the Government service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Information received to-night by the Navy Department indicated that all of the crew of the American steamship Saetia escaped before the vessel sank this morning off the Maryland coast, presumably after striking a mine.

An announcement by the Department said seven officers and forty men had been landed at Coast Guard Station No. 148 on the Delaware coast and that thirty-seven or thirty-eight men, the remainder, had put off in boats.

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While Germany is reflecting on the Allies' terms, Marshal Foch continues his blows without intermission. The German army may break at any moment. There were signs of a new retreat from the Scheldt yesterday, and the French are along the Meuse over a front of fifteen miles. The alternative for Germany now is armistice or invasion—not evasion.

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