

MAJORITY READY FOR ANY TERMS

German Press Preparing People for a Disagreeable Surprise

MILITARISM HANGING ON

London Doubts if Ultimate Fate of Enemy Can Be Long Delayed

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

The Hague, Nov. 6.—The German majority press is preparing the people for a disagreeable surprise in the matter of the armistice terms, and Vorwaerts has even dared suggest that a disarmed Germany at the peace table would still be an important factor.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung asserts that there are limits to Germany's readiness, especially as we are not beaten, and when our armies stand in the enemy's country.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung asks if Wilson will propose terms which a people and army accustomed to victory accept without dishonorable capitulation.

The Tageblatt has an editorial on what it calls the diplomatic battle with Wilson, in which it tries to discover weak spots in the Allies' political position and alleges that after four years they are not clear about peace terms.

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It is anticipated here that knowledge of the armistice conditions imposed on Austria will momentarily excite the entire of militarism and reaction in Germany.

The American success in crossing the Meuse is regarded as one of the most potent of recent developments.

CHARLES QUITS HIS ARMY

Hands Over Supreme Command to Field Marshal Koeves

Amsterdam, Nov. 6.—Emperor Charles, according to a dispatch from Vienna, handed over the supreme command of the Austro-Hungarian army to Field Marshal Koeves on November 5.

The State Council at Vienna has issued an appeal to the German people of Austria in which it declares the country in danger and the army breaking up in disorder.

ITALIANS MADE BIG SWEEP

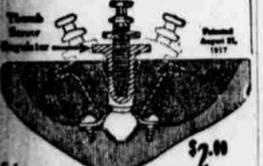
Pushed Far Into Trentino Before Hostilities Ceased

Rome, Nov. 6.—Dealing with the military operations leading up to the closing hours of the war on the Italian front, the official statement issued today shows that the Italian troops swept far northward into the Trentino.

The Seventh Army rapidly took the region west of the Adige and became master of Passo della Mendola.

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BRITAIN IS THRILLED BY FALL OF TURKEY

Effect of Ottoman Surrender. However, Cannot Be Fully Seen Until Peace Treaty Is Signed.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR E. B. MAURICE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Nov. 6.

The capitulation of Turkey had been regarded as certain ever since the downfall of Bulgaria cut her off from direct communication with Germany, yet it is impossible not to be thrilled even in these days of daily thrills by the prospect that the British fleet will anchor at the Golden Horn as soon as the Dardanelles has been swept clear of mines.

Though the German diplomats have been singularly clumsy throughout the war and have united the greater part of the civilized world against their country, they deserve considerable credit for their skill and foresight in bringing first Turkey and then Bulgaria on their side.

It has generally been supposed that the escape of the Goeben and Breslau from the straits of Messina and their appearance off Constantinople on August 10, 1914, turned the scale in Turkey in favor of Germany, but it is at least equally probable that Turkey would have joined the Allies had it not been for the German warships.

Britain, with her colonies, eastern empire, and more heavily affected than any of the Allies by the hostility of Turkey and by Germany's eastern ambitions, for which that hostility opened the road, her vital interests in the east had to be secured, she had, at the outbreak of the war, to establish her position in the Indian Ocean, which she attempted to do at an early stage of the war, and to safeguard her communications in general, and the East India Company in particular.

Our respect of preparation for the war had been so heavily in the east as in the west. We had not regarded war with Germany as a world war, and owing to a lack of systems and preparation we squandered our resources in the defense of distant parts of our empire.

We have had to undertake against Turkey three great campaigns, which have drawn a heavy strain upon our naval and military, shipping and financial resources. There can, I think, be little doubt that if Turkey had been defeated in the autumn of 1916, so much does Germany owe to her Ottoman ally, as is usual in our history, we have triumphed after many and bitter, and in the end we have defeated Turkey almost single-handed, though our main forces have throughout the war been engaged with another foe.

Negotiating a Fortnight We know from statements of our own ministers and from the declaration of J. P. Pasha that negotiations for an armistice with Turkey had been going on for nearly a fortnight, and therefore it is hardly probable that the results have been affected either by Allenby's occupation of Aleppo or by Marshall's final and complete success upon the Taurus.

We have still to reckon with the possibility that Germany may refuse our terms of armistice and decide to fight it out, so that it is worth while considering calmly what the effect of the elimination of Turkey from the struggle will be upon our chief enemy.

In fact, the first advantages which we shall gain will be political rather than military. As soon as our fleet is able to enter the Black Sea and to capture or destroy the Russian men-of-war now in German hands we can get into direct touch with Rumania.

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Daily changing conditions make storekeeping a difficult problem right now, but service, selections and prices are dependable every day where you see the above window sign.

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whole milk, retaining the full cream strength. It is manufactured under the most sanitary conditions in one of the best dairy sections of Pennsylvania.

Germany's Own Evidence Proof of U-Boat Crimes

London, Nov. 6.—Newspapers of London reproduce a map of English and Irish territorial waters showing positions of hundreds upon hundreds of ships the enemy alleges he has sunk by submarines. The map was issued as pro-submarine propaganda in Germany.

HALF OF ENEMY FACES AMERICANS

Germans Concentrated Pick of Armies Against Pershing's Men

GREAT TASK FOR U. S.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Nov. 6.

The following comes to me from a high military authority not connected with the American army: "In front of the American armies in the Argonne and on the Meuse is concentrated probably 50 per cent of the total German strength.

"Furthermore, the country is most difficult on the whole front. The Americans have not to fight for every inch and kill that follows that is holding it. Machine guns are thick as rifles are on the ordinary front, and are handled by the most experienced machine gunners in the world.

DOWN 160 PLANES IN 4 DAYS

Americans Have Winged 431 Machines Since September 12

By the Associated Press With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Nov. 6.—During the last four days American airplanes have destroyed or downed more than 160 German planes in addition to a large number of enemy balloons.

In a series of aerial combats with Lieutenants, Monday, Lieutenant Harrison Fortson, of Wilmington, N. C., brought down three enemy planes. Lieutenant Harrison's machine was struck by forty-seven bullets, but the American managed to land within his own lines.

By the United Press Washington, Nov. 6.—Seventeen German airplanes and two balloons were shot down yesterday, according to an official communication today. Two tons of bombs were dropped on Tancourt and enemy troops were attacked with machine-gun fire. Seven American machines are missing.

TERMS TO KAISER WILL FINISH WAR

Clemenceau Tells Deputies They Prevent Resumption of Fighting

GREETED WITH CHEERS

Wilson's Demands Used by Allies; Chamber Hails Speaker as Father of Victory

Paris, Nov. 6.—M. Clemenceau, the Premier, was accorded a wonderful ovation in the Chamber of Deputies, as he read the terms of the armistice with Austria-Hungary. He also said terms had been drawn up for Germany.

"The terms to Germany," said the Premier, "are what President Wilson himself recommended to the security of our troops, the maintenance of our military superiority and the disarmament of the enemy in so far as that it is necessary to prevent a resumption of hostilities."

"Imperial and Democratic" "What have I done?" said M. Clemenceau. "It is France that has done it. I have only made the best use I could of the instruments France has given me."

"Pershing's conduct of this offensive and the fine staff work of the Americans swell the courage and all-around competence of the American soldiers, who have splendidly vindicated the military judgment in assigning this great final task to the American armies."

"Marshal Poch, realizing that this was a most difficult and vital section of the front, the post of honor was given to the Americans. This sector heretofore was considered impracticable as a place where an offensive could be maintained. One of the greatest battles of the war—a European battle of the Wilderness—is now being fought by Pershing. While entirely lacking in spectacular characteristics, the operation is proving successful, and it is a battle that will loom large when the history of the war is written."

DIAMONDS FOR XMAS RINGS—BAR PINS—BROOCHES C. R. Smith & Son Market St. at 18th St.

day to President Wilson, who, if he approves them, will make them known to the imperial and democratic government. At this point the House burst into laughter. "It will then be time enough for Germany to address herself to Poch," the Premier added.

Germany Admits Retreat By the Associated Press Berlin, Nov. 6.—"On yesterday's half-battlefront between the Scheldt and the Rhine," says a communication from headquarters issued last evening, "we have withdrawn from the enemy. Our movement took place according to plan."

During an address following the reading of the armistice terms there was unlimited cheering, especially when the Premier spoke of the approach of full victory, the defeat of Austria-Hungary and the complete glory of France.

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ment last evening, stating that a declaration should be made on all negotiations, thus ending secret diplomacy. Foreign Minister Pichon made the matter a question of confidence and the chamber supported him by a vote of 115 against 62.

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BULGARS BRUTAL TO CAPTIVES

Greek Hanged by Feet and Burned—Prisoners Driven Insecure By the Associated Press Athens, Nov. 6.—British prisoners returning from Bulgaria say that terrible tortures were practiced by the Bulgarian soldiers upon prisoners, some of whom have been driven insane.



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