

30,000 persons are reading this paper every morning. Have you a message to put before them? Call the Advertising Department of The Herald, Main 3300.

THE WEATHER

Today—Partly cloudy. Tomorrow—Rain and cooler. Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 60.

NO. 4384.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1918.

TWO CENTS

EARLY GERMAN ANSWER, REPORT; AUSTRIA MAY LAY DOWN ARMS, THOUGH WASHINGTON DOUBTFUL

Berlin War Cabinet Holds Session—Quick Answer, Latest Rumor.

AUSTRIA DEMOBILIZING

May Throw Herself on Mercy of Allies, Say Vienna Reports.

PRESS DISCUSSES ABDICATION

German Newspapers Asking if Kaiser's Quitting Is Necessary to Conclusion of Peace.

Copenhagen, Oct. 26.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger announces a long session of the crown council, presided over by the Kaiser. It is now reported that the war cabinet intends to make an early reply to President Wilson's last note.

Early Austrian Surrender?

Zurich, via London, Oct. 26.—Dispatches from Vienna late today predict an early unconditional surrender and capitulation by Austria. It is reported Austria will practically throw herself at the mercy of the allies.

Copenhagen, via London, Oct. 26.—An official statement was issued at Vienna late today announcing that the demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army is being prepared.

Plans of Hungary.

Bern, via Paris, Oct. 26.—Count Michael Karolyi, the Hungarian independence party leader, intimated today that after a conference of Hungarian leaders last night it was decided that Hungary requires immediate peace, and that it was resolved to denounce the alliance with Germany.

Pan-Germans Warned.

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.—A warning to the pan-Germans was sounded in the Reichstag yesterday by Vice Chancellor von Payer, according to late dispatches from Berlin.

"We need confidence, not merely at home but also the confidence of foreign countries," von Payer is quoted as saying, "and to a certain degree even the confidence of our enemies, for we want peace and we need it."

Dr. Solff, the foreign minister, in a speech before the Reichstag, declared that body "emphatically re-iterates the suggestions of doubt regarding our intentions honestly to carry out President Wilson's principles."

"The question of Alsace-Lorraine is expressly mentioned among President Wilson's points."

"We agree to a regulation of both questions by the peace negotiations."

Dr. Solff's utterance indicates first that the Germans consider Alsace and Lorraine two separate questions. Second, that they do not intend to evacuate the provinces as a pre-condition to peace but mean to leave it to "regulation" at the peace table.

Discuss Abdication.

Copenhagen, via London, Oct. 26.—German newspapers are openly discussing the question as to whether the Kaiser's abdication is necessary in order to obtain peace.

The general conclusion appears to be that the Emperor's resignation is not necessary, that President Wilson will be satisfied with the continued democratization of Germany.

Leading papers here agree that there will be no further note from Germany to President Wilson pending a declaration from the allied governments.

A German governmental declaration in the Reichstag, however, is considered likely.

MRS. DANIELS PLANS TOUR TO AID FUND

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the secretary of the Navy, will leave Washington Tuesday morning on a speaking tour through the South. Mrs. Daniels goes as a representative of the National Board of W. C. A. and will attend the National Board of W. C. A. in Nashville, Tenn., and will speak in Memphis, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., and Raleigh, N. C.

Schwab Ill with Influenza. New York, Oct. 26.—Charles M. Schwab is the latest prominent victim of the influenza germ. The physician attending the director of Uncle Sam's shipbuilding program at his home in Riverside Drive reports, however, that the attack is only a light one and that Mr. Schwab will be back on the job in a few days.

Colonel House To Stay in Paris As U. S. Diplomat

Will Await Developments, He Tells Press in Optimistic Statement.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Col. E. M. House, in a statement to French journalists at the Hotel Crillon late today, announced he had come to Europe "to take part in all diplomatic unions, and would stay here pending developments."

Col. House expressed optimism with regard to the military situation and confidence that the complex political problems now facing the allies and America would be met with courage and wisdom. His statement follows: "Since my last visit to France the allies' fortunes have changed from the lowest to the highest level."

"It is impossible to forget the memorable hours in which we formulated the plan to unite our military, natural and economic resources. From that moment on the clouds began to clear. It was then possible to discern, at first obscurely, the stars of hope."

"I have come to Europe to take part in all diplomatic unions. My stay naturally depends on events. If an inter-allied diplomatic council is established I shall represent the United States."

The arrival of Col. House is generally and heartily welcomed by the French press as most apt to remove any possible misunderstanding. France knows he represents and expresses President Wilson's views and it is agreed his personal presence is of inestimable value to the allied cause.

"According to an information from a Swiss source the Vienna papers are publishing communications concerning preparations for demobilization."

Interest here in the Austrian situation is confined largely on the effect it will have on Germany. Should Austria follow Bulgaria's lead, the end of the war, it is admitted, would be almost immediately in sight.

Austria is generally credited with an army of from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 men, though this number has been greatly reduced of late by desertions, deaths from disease, and other causes outside of actual military losses.

An Austrian debacle would instantly release from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 Italian and allied troops for operations against Germany, either through Austria or on the Western front.

Formulation of the terms of an armistice by the entente powers and the German pride will find hard to admit and the general feeling is one of painful perplexity and of terrible anxiety.

The Berliner Tageblatt, it is pointed out, seems to know that the imperial government does not intend to send a reply and that it considers the next move to be from the entente in the form of terms.

The conservative and pan-German organs maintain their usual attitude, but protest against the treatment that appears to be in store for Germany. Some typical comments are:

"Wilson wants to subjugate us." The Berliner Neueste Zeitung. "Wilson wants first to humiliate and then annihilate us"—the Deutsche Tages Zeitung.

According to the Berliner Zeitung von Acht Uhr the Reichstag shows a great diversity of feeling while a rather ambiguous statement is made by the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, as follows:

"Wilson realizes the ability of the political and military chiefs of the Western powers to carry out the suggestions. Germany then must first know on what terms the entente would consent to an armistice and if the entente is inclined to open peace negotiations on the basis of the Wilson program."

The Germania evidently attempts to tranquilize its readers by saying the President's note is framed in an engaging way, and adding:

"In a general way we think this..."

Most men could learn much about advertising if they did not feel they knew it all now.

Little Credence in Austria's Surrender, But Possibility Admitted.

INVASION BY ITALIANS? Offensive Takes New Phase in View of Possible Surrender.

WATCH EFFECT ON GERMANY. Officials Here Most Interested in Possible Result on Berlin of Austrian Step.

While little credence is placed in the reports of preparations for demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army, the possibility of such a step is not denied by officials here.

The natural thing for Austria to do, however, would be to seek an audience with the military and naval heads of the armies and navies directly opposing her, it was said yesterday. "This is what Turkey is doing at this time, and her capitulation to the allies is not far distant."

Taken in connection with the report of demobilization, however, the Italian offensive, begun yesterday, assumes a new phase. The condition of the Austro-Hungarian army may have prompted Italian drive, and if the reports of demobilization are true, it may become the real invasion of the already tottering dual monarchy.

The Austrian report, which was widely circulated in Europe, reached here this afternoon in a dispatch to French diplomatic quarters from Basel, which said:

"According to an information from a Swiss source the Vienna papers are publishing communications concerning preparations for demobilization."

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U-BOATS SINK FEW SHIPS.

Tonnage Destroyed in September Lowest Since August, 1916.

London, Oct. 26.—During the month of September, despite the admittedly increased number of German U-boats at work, only 150,000 tons of British shipping were sunk, which is the lowest figure since August, 1917. At the same time the losses of shipping of Great Britain's allies and of neutrals has fallen to 88,000 tons, which, with the exception of April, is the lowest figure for any month since 1916.

COMMON AIR FORCE URGED.

Interallied Arm to Bomb Germany, London Idea.

London, Oct. 26.—The Interallied Parliamentary Committee has today the creation of an interallied air force to bomb Germany out of the war, and suggests common control of aeronautical material. A resolution urging that Germany be compelled to replace all tonnage destroyed by U-boats also was adopted. President Wilson's proposal for a league of nations after the war was endorsed.

ALL CLOCKS TURNED BACK

Nation Resumes Former Schedule of Timekeeping This Morning.

Have you turned your clock back? Every well-regulated timepiece in Washington was turned back one hour, or set forward eleven hours this morning to give old Father Time an opportunity to catch up with the clock that is ahead of him.

Promptly at 2 o'clock this morning the city and nation went back to the old time schedule in effect before Congress adjourned last night. Sixty million clocks and an almost equal number of watches throughout the country regained the hour stolen by Congress on the last Sunday of last March, and from now on until next March there will be an end to daylight saving.

The master clock controlling the entire time-recording facilities of the country, located at the Arlington wireless station was turned back one hour and the news flashed to all quarters of the globe.

Clocks in the various departments of the government were either stopped for one hour, or turned back by the watchman in charge. The official watchman of the Senate began his job of clock-turning at 8 o'clock last night, and expects to be still turning it 6 this afternoon. There are over 200 clocks in the Senate.

Naval Clocks the Same.

The clocks of the Naval Observatory will remain the same, for since March last they have been running by Greenwich time, and W. B. Watts, the observatory's director, declares they will continue to run by that time for an indefinite period. Greenwich time is five hours ahead of our regular time, and four according to the daylight saving schedule.

All sorts of advice has been given by jewelers in regard to the manner of bringing your clock into line again with the solar time. The quickest way is to strike it right with the time keeping work, is to set the hands of the clock back to 1 o'clock. This, however, some jewelers claim is not good for the clock's health, and you should not be set forward, or backwards while the movement, or striking. Complicated calendar movements in both watches and clocks should be stopped one hour.

Trains Held Up.

All railroad trains were held up for an hour at station reached at hour nearest 2 o'clock. In every railroad office all changes made by the employees were reported to the train dispatcher, who, under orders from the Federal Railroad Administration, was held responsible that the change was overlooked by no one.

Senator Calder, of New York, who introduced the daylight saving bill into the Senate, stated last night that the measure had saved the country \$2,000,000 in gas bills alone. Coal consumption has been cut 1,125,000 tons, the Fuel Administration declares.

Several attempts have been made to have the daylight-saving plan continued throughout the winter, but the bill failed to pass the House. The scheme was in operation in Europe several years before the matter was taken up by the people of this country.

Twelve European countries, every European nation in fact except Russia, have instituted similar systems of conserving daylight and have found it profitable. The first country to put the plan into actual operation was Germany, in the early days of the war.

A. Walter, clockmaker, and undertaker for Father Time, started turning back the hands of time for the Senate at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

Two hundred and nine clocks to be turned back one hour, before 2 o'clock today, but Mr. Walter says that it can be done if you start in early enough.

Mr. Walter is used to playing Father Time for the Senate, having received considerable practice last March in turning up the hands of the 200 clocks one hour. He says he had added the nine clocks of the Supreme Court chamber to his list, but doesn't expect to get around to them before breakfast.

SEES ISSUES DEEPER THAN WAR CONDUCT

Pittman Says Wilson's Claim to Support Lies in Principles.

READJUSTMENT VITAL

Both Parties Loyal, But Differences Are Real, Senator Says.

"Do the American people approve of the President's program for democracy and lasting peace throughout the world and will they give them the support necessary to enforce such a program?"

"Do the people of the United States approve of the progressive principles of democracy established under Woodrow Wilson's administration, and will they support him in maintaining such principles in the reconstruction that must follow in the United States after the war?"

"The two dominant issues in the present campaign, in the opinion of Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada. The conduct of the war can not be an issue, he says. The real issues between the Democratic and the Republican party, according to the Senator, have been made by the Republican leaders upon the floor of Congress and in the public forum."

"Our greatest issue in peace readjustment is abroad and at home," Senator Pittman declares. "They arise from the opposition of Republican leaders to the President's program for lasting world peace after this war, and his attitude towards reconstructive legislation in our own country when peace shall have been declared and conditions become normal."

War Practically Won.

These issues are of momentous importance to the people of the country, the Senator believes, because the war has been a victory won and a great and vital task of readjustment is about to try the patience, justice and diplomacy of the statesmen of the world, led by our own President."

"The Senator predicted, and will 'deplore the Hohenzollern family, relegate to obscurity the militarists, and establish a democratic basis on war legislation. They will accept such justice as Foch, Haig and Pershing may prescribe. This will place Germany at the mercy of the allies and in effect an unequalled surrender. The greatest, most brutal and destructive war in all history will then be over."

The issues cannot involve questions of loyalty, Senator Pittman explains, because both parties have been loyal to the preparation for and the conduct of the war; there is no complaint with regard to this matter. Both parties are loyal to the support of the President and each is equally proud of the wonderful achievement."

Denial by Scott Ferris.

The claim put forth by leaders of the Republican party that their members in Congress have given greater support to war legislation than the Democratic National Congressional Campaign Committee, because both parties have been loyal to the preparation for and the conduct of the war; there is no complaint with regard to this matter. Both parties are loyal to the support of the President and each is equally proud of the wonderful achievement."

The records show that the Democrats have upheld the hands of the President," said Representative Ferris, in a lengthy statement analyzing the records of the two parties. "Continuing, he said in part:

"In a hopeless effort to convince the country that the minority party has given greater support to the President on war legislation than the Democratic majority, Republican leaders resort to generalities, speak of percentages, but carefully refrain from mentioning the actual votes on the great war bills."

WAR WORKERS URGED TO HAIL READY AUTOS

New Posters Announce Policy of Emergency Service.

New poster announcing the policy of the emergency automobile service planned for war workers will be put in prominent places, the Government Emergency Committee of the Division on Transportation announced last night.

The new posters urge war workers to halt any automobile having the official sign on the windshield.

The new instructions issued by the Emergency Committee of the Division on Transportation are as follows: "1. Paste sign on back of windshield faced forward. These signs will be furnished by the Police Department at stations and substations, and gasoline filling stations. Signs can also be obtained from J. M. Stoddard, captain motor division, Home Defense League, 1138 Connecticut avenue."

"2. Duty is 7 to 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. when on way to destination. Destinations on the sign will enable war workers to identify the route to be taken."

"3. If on an errand of mercy or necessity and war workers, halt an automobile, wave hand and point forward. It will be understood that you are in a hurry."

"4. You are not expected to carry more passengers than your automobile seats comfortably."

"5. The prompt co-operation of all owners of automobiles is essential to fully meet emergency. Owners are asked to equip themselves with windshield signs and to explain its object to others."

Italy Recognizes Czechs, Report.

Paris, Oct. 26.—An Agency radio dispatch from Rome states that Italy has officially recognized the provisional Czechoslovak government.

CABLE TO BULGARIA OPEN

Messages to Balkan Kingdom Are Sent at Owner's Risk.

New York, Oct. 26.—For the first time since Bulgaria entered the war cable messages may now be sent to that country from America. The Commercial Cable Company sent out the following notice today, marking the complete restitution of the Balkan kingdom as a peaceful country: "Private messages for Bulgaria may now be accepted at sender's risk routed via Eastern and written in plain language, English or French."

TEDDY'S 60TH BIRTHDAY.

Colonel Will Celebrate Occasion With Three of His Children.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Col. Roosevelt will celebrate his 60th birthday tomorrow. Three of his children, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. Richard Derby and Capt. Archibald Roosevelt, who was invalided home from the Western front, will take part in the celebration, together with Mrs. Derby's little daughter, Miss Archibald, Jr., who is just 8 months old.

ALASKAN SHIP LOST WITH 343

Princess Sophia Sinks in Storm, Not One Aboard Being Saved.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 26.—Three hundred and forty-three persons, largely returning Alaskans, perished when the Canadian Pacific steamship Princess Sophia, Capt. L. Lock, which ran on Vanderbilt Reef, Lynn Canal, Thursday morning at 3 o'clock, lurched off and sank last night. Not one person aboard was saved.

Wireless and telegraphic reports received here and at Victoria give but meager details of the distressing sea tragedy. The loss of life is among the largest involved in any of the many marine disasters of the Pacific, and the greatest number of persons that ever perished in any shipwreck on the Alaskan coast.

The vessel went to her doom in a storm, carrying with her all those aboard, both passengers and crew. Of passengers, according to reports received by local Canadian Pacific officials, there were 288 of seventy-five members of the crew. From the fact that a stretch of the Alaska cable between Juneau and Sitka has been down for a week it has been impossible to get news of the plight of the Princess Sophia save such meagre information as was sent from day to day by wireless. These reports, with the exception of one flashed Friday, failed to indicate severity of weather conditions.

No Word from Captain.

Nothing came from the commander of the vessel, whose silence in a measure was construed as meaning that he did not believe his vessel in any danger. Nevertheless, the Canadian Pacific immediately dispatched the Princess Alice to the assistance of the Princess Sophia, her sister ship, Thursday afternoon and the British Columbia Salvage Company steamer Tees proceeded from Victoria.

The Princess Alice will probably reach the scene of the wreck tonight or tomorrow morning. According to reports from the North coast vessels were in Lynn Canal when the Princess Sophia, but these appear not to have been able to approach near enough to render any assistance, owing to the raging storm.

Passengers aboard the Princess Sophia had been blockaded at Skagway for weeks, unable to secure a boat out.

Mining Men Abroad.

Those perishing undoubtedly include a number of Alaska operators of prominence, especially from Fairbanks, Ruby and other Yukon districts, also presumably a large number of Klondike operators and residents of Dawson and other towns along the Canadian coast.

Ever since the Princess Sophia piled up on the rocks Alaska newspapers have been sending out cablegrams imploring frantic efforts to learn the fate of passengers aboard the doomed ship. This information could not be obtained owing to crippled cable service.

The Princess Sophia sailed from Skagway for Victoria and Seattle at 8 o'clock last Wednesday night. She ran on the rocks in a snowstorm the following morning. Capt. Lock's message indicated his belief that he would be able to get the ship off at high tide Thursday afternoon. Believing this report, the Tees was held at Victoria for a few hours. Had she reached the Princess Sophia in time to render assistance.

The new instructions issued by the Emergency Committee of the Division on Transportation are as follows: "1. Paste sign on back of windshield faced forward. These signs will be furnished by the Police Department at stations and substations, and gasoline filling stations. Signs can also be obtained from J. M. Stoddard, captain motor division, Home Defense League, 1138 Connecticut avenue."

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"5. The prompt co-operation of all owners of automobiles is essential to fully meet emergency. Owners are asked to equip themselves with windshield signs and to explain its object to others."

5-Mile Kists Alleged in N. Y. Divorce Suit; Bag Maker Blamed

New York, Oct. 26.—A five-mile kists figures among the allegations in a divorce action filed today in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Hattie E. Tompkins against her husband, J. M. Tompkins, president of Miller Tompkins & Co., manufacturers of paper bags.

Mrs. Tompkins accuses her husband of being too attentive to Mrs. Emily Dills, wife of a Brooklyn dentist. Tompkins admits having given costly presents to Mrs. Dills, but says it was with the knowledge and consent of her husband.

The five-mile kists was revealed in the testimony of Mrs. Burt D. Harrington, who declared that Tompkins kept his lips to those of Mrs. Dills during an automobile ride for this distance. Tompkins denied his wife's allegations of impropriety.

Allied Council to Convene.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The Interallied Council will meet at Versailles Tuesday, it was announced late today.

FROM DUTCH FRONTIER TO MEUSE OUR ARMIES DRIVE ON VICTORIOUSLY

Valenciennes Being Taken from Rear and Drive Is Started Northward—German Rearguards Fight Desperately.

ITALIANS TAKE 2,149 PRISONERS

Piave Offensive Regarded as Local, but Fore-shadowing Important Events—Americans Overcome Resistance.

London, Oct. 26.—All the way between the Dutch frontier and the Meuse allied-American pressure is being maintained. In the center, on a line paralleling the Tournai-Laon line, the Germans were forced to accelerate their retreat materially. In heavy fighting, in which their fierce resistance brought them nothing but new heavy losses, they were thrown from strong positions and substantial progress was made by the British toward Mons and Maubeuge, while the French cut fresh chunks out of the salient north and east of Laon.

The main British successes were scored on the front north and south of Valenciennes, principally south of that great rail key. There they crossed the Valenciennes-Avesnes Railway in force and threw the Germans back across the Rhonelle River, taking 1,000 prisoners and advancing fully two miles in a northeasterly direction.

Tonight the British stand at the bend of the Rhonelle, just east of Artres, seventeen miles west of Maubeuge. Further southward they have taken the village of Englefontaine, and there only fourteen miles separate them from the French fortress. There is, however, still the great Mormal forest to overcome. At last reports the British were biting their way into the eastern outskirts.

Crossing of the great double track railway running southeastward from Valenciennes to Hirson has enabled the British to start an advance northward, taking Valenciennes in the rear. The Germans are hanging on desperately to the southern and eastern outskirts of that town.

The French scored an important advance by taking Mortiers, less than six miles from the rail base of Marle. Into this latter town run two important rails, one from La Fere, the other from Laon. From Marle northward runs a railway to Hirson and another via Liart to Mezieres.

Rethel, the big rail pivot far to the southeast, northeast of Rheims, is now virtually flanked on the east and west, and its abandonment is a matter of days.

The French in their northward drive east of Laon smashed forward on a seventeen-mile front between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien, advancing between one and two miles, and grappling the formidable Hundling line. Pershing's forces further eastward made fresh local progress in their attacks on the Freya Stellung.

The crumbling of the German center also has resulted in a new giving away of their front in Belgium. At Ooteghem the British tonight are seven and a half miles slightly southwest of Audenarde, comparable as a railway point to Valenciennes, while the French have taken Zulte, only nine miles northwest of Audenarde.

Italian Drive Progresses. Rome, Oct. 26.—The Italians took 2,149 prisoners in the Mont Grappa sector yesterday, General Diaz announced late today.

"In heavy fighting we maintained our gains in the Mont Grappa sector," continues General Diaz's statement. "We captured Mont Valderosa, northwest of Spiancola."

It is perhaps premature to characterize the attacks begun by the Italians yesterday along the Piave and on the mountain front as a major offensive, but important results already have been achieved and the situation is favorable all around. Today's war office statement follows:

"Between the Brenta and the Piave there was fierce artillery fighting."

"The enemy launched unsuccessful counter attacks. There was lively fighting at Asolone and Verona, where the enemy resistance was particularly strong. We took 300 prisoners."

"All along the Piave is unchanged."

Belgian War Report.

Laure, via London, Oct. 26.—Tonight's Belgian war office statement says: "There was only artillery fighting today. We reduced German machine-gun nests north of Ronsele. Ronsele lies eight miles northwest of Ghent."

With the American Army in France, Oct. 26.—With the day's operations the Americans completely consolidated their positions on the formidable 1,300 foot heights of the Bois de Trape, northeast of Verdun. This height, on which is located the Pylon observatory, was taken in the face of sweeping machine-gun fire.

Rome, Oct. 26.—Albanian bands on the Balkan front have joined the Italians, Gen. Diaz announced today. They have hoisted the Italian flag and are harassing the Austrian retreat.

Hard Fighting T