

# GERMANY ASKS TERMS

## Drastic Armistice Rules, Agreed Upon by Supreme War Council, Favored by U. S.

### AUSTRIAN ARMY FACING DISASTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Results of the victorious advance against the Austrians on the Italian front hourly increase in importance says an official dispatch to the Italian embassy today from Rome. More than a hundred villages and towns have been taken.

The battle lines, pressing closely upon the heels of the enemy, the message states, had reached yesterday the river Livenza, where the Austrians attempted to stand to save their threatened principal lines of retreat.

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 30.—Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has entered into diplomatic relations with members of the Czecho-Slovak government in Paris, according to the Hungarian newspaper Norody Listy.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE PIAVE, Oct. 30, by The Associated Press.—Austro-Hungarian forces are retiring in the region east of Conegliano.

They are leaving behind them, scattered along the roads toward Vittorio, seven miles north of Conegliano and Sacile further to the west, many big guns and munition wagons.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—General Debeney's First army has gained new successes in the encircling of Guise, according to the official statement from the war office today.

North of Guise they have taken the Beaufort farm, north of the Oise. Along the Peron river, south of Guise, the French have progressed east of Monceau le Neuf and captured prisoners.

PARIS, Oct. 30, Havas.—The Austrian fleet has been safely concentrated at Fiume, according to a dispatch from Rome to the Temps. Under date of October 27 a few vessels remain at Pola, but all that were at Cattaro have left. It is said that the concentration was demanded by Hungary.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 29, via London, Oct. 30.—In the Alano basin on the eastern end of the Italian mountain front, Austrian detachments were forced to retire Monday, but elsewhere between the Brenta and the Piave the fighting activity was not intense, according to the statement tonight from Austro-Hungarian headquarters.

Americans Ready to Fight ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE PIAVE, Tuesday, Oct. 29. (By the Associated Press)—Elements of the American expeditionary force in Italy who have been in reserve, are now in readiness to take part in the fighting east of the Piave. The Americans probably will be brigaded with the Italians.

LORD BEAVERBROOK IN DANGER. LONDON, Oct. 30.—Baron Beaverbrook, whose resignation as head of the propaganda department of the British government, it was announced, has undergone an operation. The result is said to be unsatisfactory and his friends are much concerned over his condition.

Halg War Report. LONDON, Oct. 30.—On the British front in France Field Marshal Haig announced in his statement today there has been no activity except patrol encounters in which the British troops advanced and captured a few prisoners.

Troops Sent to Poland. PARIS, Oct. 30.—(Havas)—General Skoropolski, the Ukrainian hetman, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Journal des Debats, has sent three Ukrainian divisions to the Polish frontier with the object of occupying the districts of Cholm and Podlachia which were given to the Ukraine to the prejudice of Poland by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

The German authorities in the Ukraine, it is added, support General Skoropolski. Numerous German soldiers have joined the Ukrainian divisions sent to the Polish frontier.

Fight in the Air. ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE PIAVE, Monday, Oct. 28.—(By the Associated Press)—During the crossing of the Piave by Italian and British troops an Austrian battleplane attacked an Italian observation balloon and attempted to pass through it. The attempt failed and the enemy

airplane became entangled in the ropes of the balloon. Both the balloon and the airplane were set on fire and the burning mass dropped to the ground in the region of Montello. Neither the pilot of the airplane nor the observers in the balloon were hurt.

Pershing Reports Airplanes Lost. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Heavy artillery and machine gun fire north of Verdun and the bringing down of eight enemy airplanes with failure of five American machines to return, as told in Associated Press dispatches last night, were reported by General Pershing in a communique of yesterday received today by the war department.

### Sugar and Coal Investigation Made by Newspaper Woman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Investigation of the coal situation is to be reported by the senate manufacturers' committee immediately after the elections. Senator Reed, chairman, announced the plan today and said Sophia Irene Loeb, a New York newspaper writer, who made an independent investigation of coal production, will be the first witness. There is talk also of the committee's re-opening its investigation of the sugar situation.

### Trench Underwear To Be Rushed to Troops Overseas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A trench underwear chemically treated with a preventive against vermin has been approved by the war department and shipments in quantity overseas ordered expedited. The garments are treated in the laboratories at the state uni-

### GERMANS BREAK ALL WAR RULES

Conditions at Hun Prison Camps Unspeakeable—Men Beaten and Tortured.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Germany has flagrantly broken the rules of international law in her treatment of British prisoners of war, declared Sir George Cave, the British home secretary in discussing the question of prisoners of war in the house of commons yesterday. Some of the German internment camps, he said, are reasonably well organized but there were other camps where conditions were almost unspeakable.

There were things going on today and the evidence the government had obtained from lately escaped prisoners was very much on the same lines as previously. Working parties of British prisoners were beaten, tortured and made to work when they were ill.

Sir George believes that if any armistice was reached the government would take steps to see that one of the primary conditions would be that all prisoners of war in enemy countries would be immediately and unconditionally released.

He added: "It will do no good to talk to the people who do these things. We have got to take them by the neck and the throat if we can, and punish them so that it will be an example for generations to come."

### Eighty Thousand Victory Boys and Girls Mobilized

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Eighty thousand boys and girls are being mobilized in the eight states of the western war department in what are known as Victory Boys and Victory Girls. They are pledged to earn and give five dollars toward the United War Work campaign of the seven welfare agencies serving the American soldiers and sailors.

With C. M. Brownell as department director of activities for the boys and Miss Alice G. Moore for the girls organizations are being perfected in every state and county.

It was at the persistent demand of thousands of young people who desired to have some part in the fund raising campaign of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board, National Catholic War Council, American Library Association, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army, that the "earn and give" campaign was inaugurated.

It is expected that at least a million boys and half a million girls will be mobilized for this service all over the country. With Dr. John R. Mott as the executive head, the United War Work campaign for \$170,500,000 to maintain and extend the work of the seven welfare agencies doing work among the American troops at home and abroad, effects its national organization with some of the most prominent financial, business and professional men in the country lending their efforts toward the success of the enterprise.

According to word received here today the executive committee members are John R. Mott, chairman; George W. Perkins, representing the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Mabel Cratty, Y. W. C. A.; John G. Agar, National Catholic War Council; Mortimer L. Schiff, Jewish Welfare Board; H. S. Braucher, War Camp Community Service; Frank P. Hill, American Library Association, and William Pearl, Salvation Army.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKS SELECT CAPITAL

PARIS, Oct. 30.—(Havas)—The Czecho-Slovak council of state has decided to make Pressburg the capital of Slovakia, according to the newspapers here.

Pressburg is situated on the north bank of the Danube, 34 miles southeast of Vienna. It is beautifully located near the western extremity of the Carpathians and is one of the finest cities in Hungary. The population of the city in 1900 was 61,527. It was announced recently that the Czecho-Slovak council had changed the name of Pressburg to Wilsonstadt in honor of President Wilson.

University at Iowa City and were brought to the attention of Secretary Baker and other war department officials by Mrs. Charles W. Eastman, widow of Professor Eastman of the university. Similar garments are in use by British and Canadian troops.

### GERMANY DEMANDS TERMS

Note Reaches Washington Addressed to Government.

### REICHSTAG IN POWER

Wants Armistice Terms—Message Goes to War Council.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Another note from the German government reached Washington today. It supplements the last brief communication, saying armistice terms were awaited and reciting in detail governmental changes which have taken place in Germany as evidence that the kaiser has been deprived of all power of making war and negotiating peace.

This time the Germans do not address President Wilson personally but send their note to the American government, apparently recognizing that the state of personal appeals has passed with the transmission of their armistice and peace plea to the Allies.

It reiterates that the actual power of responsibility of the German government has been transferred to the reichstag and describes the progress of the necessary constitutional changes.

The note probably will be forwarded immediately to Paris where the supreme war council already is reported to have formulated the terms upon which the United States and the Allies might permit a cessation of hostilities.

As word of the new German move came it was learned that President Wilson was working today on a reply to the last note from Vienna in which the Austrian government accepted all principles and conditions of the president and asked for armistice and peace proposals.

The reply, which probably will be made public before night, is expected to inform the authorities at Vienna that on the basis of acceptance of all conditions, including political independence and not mere autonomy for subject nationalities, their request has been referred to the governments with which the United States is associated.

The armistice program, said to have been prepared by the supreme war council had not been reported on early today by the American representatives. The government, however, is known to favor terms equally as drastic as those described in press dispatches as agreed upon at Versailles.

### Austrian Situation Not Clear

Although officials here regard the Austro-Hungarian situation as far from clarified and are inclined to question how far the government at Vienna now is qualified to speak for anyone, the understanding is that they are to be dealt with on the theory that acceptance of armistice terms amounting to surrender in the field will be the best guarantee of faithful performance of any promises.

Secretary Lansing had not received early today the note reported to be coming from Count Andrassy, the Austrian foreign minister, asking him to intervene with President Wilson to hasten an armistice and peace discussions. It is assumed that this unusual procedure was adopted to impress upon the people at home the desire of the government to bring about immediate peace in another communication to the president himself was not in order, no reply having been received from the last.

It was stated later that the new communication made no change in the situation. The next step is expected to be an announcement from one, or all

### HOUSE CONFERS WITH LEADERS

Precise Information of Colonel Amazes Statesmen of Europe—Eight Months of Study.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Colonel E. M. House, special representative of the United States government to the European governments, has already had conversations of considerable length with Premier Clemenceau, Field Marshal Haig, Viscount Milner, British secretary of state for war; William Graves Sharp, American ambassador to France; Premier Venizelos of Greece and General Tasker Bliss, American representative to the supreme war council.

The precise information in possession of Colonel House relative to the European situation rather amazes statesmen on this side of the Atlantic. They have not been aware that Colonel House, as head of a bureau at Washington, has been receiving for eight months the results of original study from many sources of conditions in every belligerent country in Europe.

HONOLULU, T. H., Oct. 30.—Prince George Lvoff, first premier of the Russian provisional government, set up after the revolution, left here today for the United States. He said Russia is a horrible nightmare with ruthless murders, torturing and atrocities in those provinces controlled by German-led "reds."

### FINANCIAL PANIC ON IN GERMANY

ZURICH, Oct. 30.—The German reichsbank has issued bank notes to the amount of 2,000,000,000 marks during the past four weeks, according to the Neuste Nachrichten of Munich. The newspaper says that this was caused by the hoarding of bank notes by the people and points out that if the Germans do not give up their present "craze," a financial catastrophe is inevitable.

### VOLCANO IS ACTIVE

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 30.—The Ometepe volcano on the island of Omotepi is throwing out smoke and lava. The activity of the volcano has resulted in the destruction of the new dock recently built at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.

the capitals of the co-belligerents of armistice terms.

Unconditional Surrender Demanded. MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 30.—Via Montreal.—The people of Australia will not be satisfied unless Germany surrenders unconditionally, it is declared in a resolution unanimously adopted by the city council at Melbourne. The resolution requests that Great Britain insist on an adequate indemnity for Australia, the British navy not to permit the German flag on any ocean until such an indemnity is paid.

Strict Censorship Delays News. PARIS, Oct. 30.—The meager of news during this important period in Paris is due to the strictness of the censorship.

The foregoing relates to the proceedings of the inter-allied council at which the terms of the armistice to be submitted to Germany are being formulated. In addition to the strict censorship, dispatches are being held up on account of the congestion of the cables by the exchange of communications between the United States government and its representatives at the inter-allied conference.

### Last January Status Obsolete

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Analysis of the Austrian peace note discloses a studied attempt by emphasizing "negotiation" and "conference" to force the present situation back to the status of last January which is now obsolete," declared Dr. Felice Ferrero, director of the Italian bureau of public information here tonight.

Asserting Austria's armies today are a strong, well organized military force with a high morale, he declared that the present Italian drive is not directed against a weakened enemy but against force superior in numbers and capable of hard fighting and bitter resistance.

"The international disturbance and political disorder of the dual monarchy must not be interpreted as meaning a greatly weakened and disorganized military force opposing the Italian armies," he said. "Such an impression is entirely unjustified and will only do harm if it leads the American public to expect an early disorganized and disastrous retreat of the Austrian forces."

### ALLIES DEVELOPING SWIFT OFFENSIVE AGAINST AUSTRIANS

Driving From Mountain Passes Toward Austrian Frontier and Across Plains East of the Piave in Northern Italy—On All Battlefronts Allies Continue to Make Important Advances.

(By The Associated Press)

On the Italian line over a front of nearly forty miles from the Brenta to the middle reaches of the Piave river, the British, French and Italian armies are developing with success an offensive against the Austro-Hungarians and are swiftly driving them from the mountain passes toward the Austrian frontier and across the plains east of the Piave in northern Italy. American reserves are behind the lines prepared to aid the allies when the opportune moment arrives.

On all the other battle fronts the allied arms continue to be served. In Belgium there has been little fighting except by the artillery wings of the opposing armies, while in the region around Valenciennes the engagements between the British and Germans have savored more of outpost encounters than pitched battles. In whatever fighting there has been, however, Field Marshal Haig's men have retained the upper hand and taken more prisoners and additional guns and war stores.

Further south the French are continuing successfully their process of leveling the old salient between the territory east of St. Quentin and Rethel. Additional progress has been made by General Debeney's troops notwithstanding the violent resistance of the Germans who all alone the front are using machine guns to retard the advance of the Frenchmen toward the important lines of railway communication to the east. On some sectors the Germans are slowly retreating, but nowhere are the French patois permitting the enemy to get out of contact with them.

Aside from artillery and machine gun activity there has been little fighting on that part of the front held by the Americans from the Meuse river to the vicinity of Grandpre. The Germans have been heavily bombing the American positions with shells of all calibre, including gas projectiles, with the Americans answering them shot for shot.

Big Guns Pounding Enemy. The new big guns of the Americans are violently shelling German positions far behind the lines, taking under their fire towns of strategic importance from the standpoint of communications and troop formations preparing to be sent as reinforcements to salient points of the crumbling battle line.

Confians, lying to the west of Metz and the principal junction point of communication with the big fortress on the Moselle and Epinacourt and Donny-sur-Baroncourt also important railroad junctions, all were under a particularly heavy fire from the American guns throughout Tuesday. In addition American aviators continually are lending their aid to the big guns in the process of blasting enemy positions and troop concentration points inside the German lines. In the latest operations by the aviators nine German machines were sent crashing down.

Many Prisoners Taken on Italian Front. Large numbers of prisoners and numerous guns have been taken by the allied troops in the big battle that is in progress on the Italian front. The allies, particularly the British, are well across the Piave river from where the battle line in the mountains curves and bends southward toward the Adriatic. The latest British official communique announces the opposition of the Austro-Hungarians appears to be weakening in the face of the attacks of the British Tenth army which is successfully driving northeastward.

### GREGORY TO GIVE OUT AIR REPORT

Hughes Findings on Aircraft Production to Be Made Public by Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Attorney-General Gregory expects to send to President Wilson late today or early tomorrow Charles E. Hughes' report on aircraft production. In a letter of transmittal the attorney-general may express some views differing from those of Mr. Hughes with whom he has collaborated throughout the inquiry.

Mr. Gregory discussed the report today with Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Tumulty who called at the department of justice. This call followed circulation of reports that the attorney-general might disagree materially with Mr. Hughes' conclusions. The attorney-general has spent most of his time this week examining the text of Mr. Hughes' report.

The report is understood to contain criticism of inefficient methods disclosed and likewise praise of achievements of certain government production directors and industrial plants whose records have been good. There also is said to be a comprehensive statement of the situation in the airplane program today which recent reports of the war department have shown to be ahead of schedule.

The report, it is said, deals in detail with separate phases of the production program such as the preliminary planning by army officers, the aircraft board and other advisers called in by the government, the execution of these plans and the final results shown in finished planes.

Criticism both adverse and favorable follows which attempts to show where the fault lay in preliminary ideas and in the industrial and mechanical execution. The report also shows the money cost of the airplane program.

SHIP ELUDES U-BOAT. NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Brazilian steamship Guaratuba, which was recently reported as having been sunk by a German submarine, now is said to have escaped and is due to arrive soon at an American Atlantic port. Information to this effect was received here today in marine circles.

### CONTRACTS FOR SHIPS CANCELLED

Plans Perfected to Convert Large Steel Freighters Into Transports at End of War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Contracts for construction of a number of troop ships at a cost of \$60,000,000 by the Bethlehem Union shipyards at Alameda, Cal., have been cancelled by the shipping board.

Shipping officials let it be known today that the action was taken three weeks ago. It is said to have been found that construction of additional ships designed particularly to bring troops home from Europe after the war was unnecessary because plans have been perfected for converting large steel freighters into transports.

The board also desires to have its present program completed at the end of 1919, and the yards at Alameda would not have been able to turn out the transports within that time.

All Ships to Be Completed During 1919. It was stated today that the board is making no contracts at this time that cannot be completed by the end of 1919. This, however, will be awarded during 1919 for construction to run through 1920, such future contracts to be based on estimated needs for cargo carriers of all descriptions after the war.

### Czechs Take Over Capital of Bohemia And Army Garrison

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—The Czech national committee took over the functions of the local government in Prague, the Bohemian capital, on Monday, marking the final step in its successful revolution there, according to a telegram from Berlin to the National Tidende.

The Austrian imperial symbols were removed from various buildings and imperial proclamations torn down. The city officials have taken an oath of fidelity to the Czech state.

During Monday night the general commanding the Prague garrison and his staff placed the entire armed forces in the city at the disposal of the Czech national committee.