The Telegraph Service of The Daily Gate City and Constitution-Democrat is received over our own leased wire.

The Daily Gate City
and Constitution-Democrat.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled. Cooler Wednesday. Local temp. 7 p. m., 53; 7 a. m., 47.

VOL. 127 NO. 109. KEOKUK, IOWA, TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1918. SIX PAGES

WORLD PEACE POSSIBLE BY END OF WEEK

CISION OF THE KAISER WITHIN NEXT TWO DAYS

nistice Terms Have Been Sent to Germany and Will be Accepted or Rejected in Short Order.

R MAY BE OVER THIS WEEK

ce Terms Will be Harsher if Prussia Does Not Accept Now and Take What Allies Have Offered.

Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

SHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Germany is time is probably acquainted the terms of the armistice, sign- nder conditions of diplomatic between the United States and at Paris.

ugh no announcement had been as to procedure with the armis- t was believed here that no time ost in sending the terms to Ger-

plan, it was stated here au- atively, was to have Marshal convey the terms to the German commanders in the field.

t she will accept was the flat ment of one official and the con- prediction of many others. But ituation in Germany now is not and there is a chance that the rists may refuse to yield yet.

allies stand united on Presi- Wilson's basic peace principles foundation for the armistice and ture peace negotiations.

stated by the United Press last the associated governments ad- to the president's program.

s means Germany must accept a armistice and a stern, just peace ght, or must fight on against the on a shortened frontier open at ear through Austria's surrender. nouncement that the United s and allies had signed the arm- and reached a complete diplo- unity was made overnight.

is statement was fraught with ficance in as much as it consti- the first official announcement plomatic accord issuing from the councils. It meant that if Ger- started her peace proposals in- rely and sought to split the allies, had failed. Taken with the on- rush of associated soldiers in the it spelled disaster for the Teu- f he persists in war.

e direct hint from the state de- nent today was that nothing fur- as to the armistice would be n until Germany had accepted or ted. This answer, however, was cted to take not longer than two more.

ing the Austrian armistice as a e, it was judged here Germany meet terms running about thus: Evacuate France, Belgium, Rus- Rumania, Austria, the Italian d Balkan fronts.

rrender half of all her divisional, corps and army artillery and equipment—including all of it in evacuated territory.

Surrender a portion of her submarines and grand fleets, including the good battleships, cruisers and other craft she seized from Russia.

Dismantle the remainder of her fleet and allow an allied guard on board.

Permit occupation of Heligoland or Kiel.

Probably evacuate Alsace-Lorraine.

These terms would leave her militarily prostrate. That is as President Wilson decreed it should be.

And with these terms to ponder, it is believed the German people will make short shrift of the kaiser, if he has not abdicated by the time the terms are published.

However, if he then persists in clinging to the throne, peace terms will be harsher, and such as to force his retirement. That this may be emphasized in a statement with the armistice terms was intimated today. Meantime there are ominous rumblings from Saxony and Bavaria. As anticipated from the president's diplomacy these down-trodden German states are seeing the point—that only one force has prolonged the war and imposed on them death and disaster—and that force is the Hohenzollern dynasty.

Switzerland Has a Request.

[By Raymond Clapper, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Switzerland wants Germany forced at the peace conference to open the Rhine for international commerce. She is prepared to ask good influences of the United States to this end.

Switzerland desires free access to the sea and end to Germany's efforts to cut off traffic and strangle the mountain republic, it is learned authoritatively.

If a league of nations is formed an appeal will be made to internationalize the Rhine and place it under control of the associated powers. Return of Alsace to France will create a strong interest in the Rhine in France as the river will be the German frontier for a considerable distance.

Germany has been working on a

(Continued on page 2.)

Even Bolshevik Government Leaves Germany In Lurch

Diplomatic Relations of Russian Regime and Prussia are Broken and Peace is Asked

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Diplomatic relations between Germany and the Bolsheviki have been broken off, Basle advices today announced.

ASK FOR PEACE.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5.—The Russian Bolshevik government has sent a note to the allies, asking peace negotiations, according to a report received here today.

Historical Dept. of Iowa DES MOINES 14

DELIRIUM OF PEOPLE OF ITALY

When Army Marched Into Trieste There was Great Celebration Over Ending of War.

SOLDIERS WERE KISSED

Half Million Austrians and Quarter Million Horses Captured Before Signing of the Armistice.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Half a million Austrians were taken prisoner by the Italians before the armistice was signed, Rome cables today estimated.

Booty captured was estimated at several billions. Two hundred and fifty thousand horses also fell into Italian hands.

"In the army of Trentino alone over one hundred and fifty thousand prisoners were taken," said the cable to the Italian embassy.

"In Trieste, with the Italian occupation yesterday, the enthusiasm of the people reached a state of delerium. Provisions and clothing arrived in great abundance. Great activities go on in the harbor. Some ships, including the cruiser Novra, were abandoned in the port because they were damaged. The general military governnor assumed also civil powers and reestablished public service. Those condemned for political offenses and left behind will be liberated. Trieste was abandoned in a disastrous state. Even the chief hospital was literally despoiled of linen, beds and medicines.

"The Italian troops entering Trento (Trient) were received with indescribable enthusiasm. The soldiers were surrounded by enormous crowds, delerious with joy, who embraced and kissed them. The Austrian soldiers who had not time to escape, presented themselves in large numbers to the Italian commander and were disarmed. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm created by the landing of Italian troops in Trieste. The population awaited their arrival for three days. Yesterday when the torpedo boat arrived toward evening the populace went wild with joy. Troops on disembarking were showered with flowers and the city was immediately illuminated with great arc lamps. The first unit to be landed was the Bersaglieri brigade, which had conducted so successfully the offensive on the Carso a year ago. The order in the city is perfect. The citizens of Trieste had previously formed a national guard to arrange the reception. Military Governor Petitti, the mayor and other notables, spoke to the crowd.

"After the occupation of Trento, the cavalry assembled around the mounment of Dante to pay homage. Two generals and three hundred staff officers were made prisoners in the Trentino alone. The city did not suffer material damage during the war. Only one bomb damaged the building which was used as headquarters by General Krobatin. Yesterday morning General Pecori Giraldi, commander of the army operating in the Trentino, entered the city of Trento and was received with great enthusiasm by the people."

United Press War Summary

The allies are attacking over a front of nearly 150 miles, from the Mons canal southeastward to the Meuse.

The inter-allied diplomatic conference completed its work at Versailles yesterday, it was announced today, and reached unanimous agreement on the armistice terms to be presented to Germany.

The Bolshevik government is reported to have officially asked the allies for cessation of hostilities in Russia and the opening of peace negotiations.

The fighting on the west front is rapidly forcing the German armies along the southwestern edge of the Ardennes into a trap.

With the southern exit practically closed through occupation of the Stenay gap by the Americans, the British and French are shutting the northern gateway in the region of Maubeuge and Hirson.

At the same time the French are squeezing the Germans along the whole front between the two exits.

The British fighting front extends from the Mons canal, at Conde, southward to the Sambre, a front of forty miles. The French, co-operating directly with this drive, made on a fifteen-mile front from the Sambre southward to the Oise at Guise.

The French first army began a new attack this modning on the forty-mile front from the Oise southeastward to the Aisne, in the region of Chateau Porcien.

General Goroud's Franco-American army is operating along the Aisne from the right flank of the first army eastward to the left flank of the American first army near LeChesne, on the Ardennes canal, a front of about twenty-five miles.

General Liggett's first army has extended its front to about thirty miles, from the Ardennes canal eastward to the Meuse, then southward along the west bank of the Meuse.

Rapid progress is being made along this whole front, with the exception of a short strip along the Aisne, where the Germans appear to be holding well.

The British captured the fortified town of Lequesnoy yesterday, it was officially announced today, adding

(Continued on page 2.)

BATTLE OF BALLOTS IS UNCERTAIN

American Voter at Polls Today to Elect New Congress and Many State Officials.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT

Democrats Using Austrian Surrender as Campaign Material to Influence the Voters.

[By L. C. Martin, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The American voter went to the polls today to elect a new congress. In many districts the Austrian terms were placed in the hands of the voters as they approached the polling places.

Democratic campaign workers made the utmost use of the terms, having thousands printed designed to show the democratic administration is firm for an unqualified victory over the central powers.

Both parties were doing the utmost in their power to get to the polls every voter who could be reached. In the close congressional districts in middle western states, the effort was particularly vigorous for upon the results of some of those contests may hang control of congress.

Democratic headquarters here was optimistic early today. The president's appeal to the voters, followed by the Austrian surrender, made it certain, democratic campaign workers said, that the reconstruction congress will be democratic.

Republicans were jubilant at the alleged result of their state forecasts. They claim the house by a big margin and are confident of winning the senate by a close margin.

The first returns are expected this afternoon from Kansas where a spirited contest is on between Senator Thompson, democrat, and Governor Capper, republican. Republicans say Capper will win by 100,000 votes.

President Wilson had planned to go to Princeton to vote as usual, but the rapid turn in international affairs forced him to remain at his desk here.

Election Returns Tonight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Wilson, the democratic national committee, the republican congressional committee and the republican senatorial committee will receive full election returns tonight from the United Press.

The president will get his news from a United Press leased wire running into the white house executive office.

Full copies of the report will be rushed by messenger to various political headquarters here.

Heavy Vote Cast.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Despite threatening weather today a heavy vote was cast during the forenoon. The number of men who cast votes during the early morning hours far exceeded the women, but gerater activity was shown by the newly en-

(Continued on page 2.)

An Explanation

In compliance with the demands of the War Industries Board, The Gate City is today issued in six-page size, During the next few months it may be necessary for us to issue one or more six-page editions per week. This is the reason: As a result of the dangerous shortage in print paper the War Industries Board has compelled all publishers to reduce their consumption of this product The penalty for violation of the Board's regulations is to have instructions given all paper mills not to supply the violator with paper at any price. The moment these drastic restrictions are removed, The Gate City will immediately renew issuing all editions in regular size.

THE GATE CITY CO.

WITHIN ELEVEN MILES OF GERMAN TERRITORY

American First Army Closes Famous Stenay Gap, Driving Ahead in Face of Increasing Enemy Resistance.

BRITISH TAKE FORTIFIED VILLAGES

French Troops Launch New Attack This Morning on Forty Mile Front From Peron River to the Aisne.

[By Frank J. Taylor, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE. Nov. 4.—Driving ahead in the face of increasing enemy resistance, the first army closed the famous Stenay gap and is now within ten miles of the southern foothills of the Ardennes.

At Beaumont, the Americans can look across from the heights south of that village into German territory, eleven miles distant.

Since Saturday the first army has advanced about eighteen miles on a front of about twenty miles. In the capture of Laneuille the American lines were carried to the very outskirts of the village of Stenay, just across the Meuse. The Germans are now pulling great masses of reserves into this narrow front to retard our progress toward Sedan. The important railway which runs from Montmedy through Sedan to Mezieres and southern edge of the Ardennes, already is under heavy bombardment from our artillery.

The enemy also had brought up a bill additional concentration of the forces, resulting in constant battles for aerial supremacy.

In the last four days American aviators have brought down more than 150 enemy planes.

German Being Trapped.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The German armies along the southwestern edge of the Ardennes are rapidly being trapped by the simultaneous allied drives, eastward from Valenciennes and northward from Verdun.

The Americans already have closed the main avenue of retreat in the latter region by closing the Stenay gap. Two or three days more fighting at their present rate of progress will carry them to Sedan or Montmedy and complete the shutting of the gate.

The British, aided by the French, have surged forward on a forty mile front from the Mons canal to the Oise, advancing five miles at some points and taking more than 10,000 additional prisoners in a day. The allied lines, in this region are within ten miles of the fortress city of Maubeuge at two points, north and south of Lequesnoy. Capture of Maubeuge will close the northern exit for the enemy forces from that vicinity southeastward to the Meuse. The French also edged closer to Hirson, the railway town in the western foothills of the Ardennes.

The Belgians made some progress between the Dutch border and Ghent. Capture of the latter city, unofficially reported yesterday, has not been confirmed. The Serbs, continuing their occupation of the right banks of the Danube and the Save, captured Valievo and Shabatz and reached the Bosnian frontier west of Khalieve.

Continues Its Advance.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Americans continuing their progress between the Aisne and the Meuse, advanced about three miles on a front of nearly twenty miles it was indicated in the American communique this morning.

The important Stenay gap, the principal point of progress for the Germans in a retreat south of the Ardennes was definitely closed by the capture of Laneuille, just across the Meuse from the village of Stenay.

Beaumont heights were occupied and the American lines were caried to Grandes-Armoises, ten miles directly south of Sedan. Thirty German airplanes were destroyed.

"The first army, continuing its advance, drove the enemy into the Meuse valley and occupied Laneuille, opposite the important crossing of the Meuse at Stenay," the communique said.

"We occupied Beaumont heights and advanced to Grandes-Armoises. We captured stores, munitions and engineer material.

"We raided Montmedy from the air with excellent results. Over five tons of bombs were dropped.

"Thirty hostile airplanes were destroyed or driven down out of control. Three balloons were shot down. Seven of our planes are missing."

New French Attack.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The French first army launched a new attack on a forty mile line against the great elbow of the west front this morning, extending from the Peron river southeastward to the Aisne.

At the same time the French forces pushed forward between the Peron and the junction with the British lines at the Sambre, extend-

(Continued on page 2.)

DAY'S CASUALTY LIST CONTAINS 668 NAMES

ty-five Killed in Action, hirty-one Died of Wounds, Thirty-three Missing.

ASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The following casualties are reported by the manding general of the American editionary forces:

lled in action, 45.
ed of wounds, 31.
ed of disease, 37.
ounded severely, 80.
ounded (degree undetermined).

ounded slightly, 319.
issing in action, 33.
tal, 668.

Killed in Action.

eutenant Wilford A. Fair, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

geants—
enjamin Chester, Brooklyn, N. Y.
arence Chester Dry, Kirkland, Texas.
Edson, Seattle, Wash.
dolph Erdmann, Chicago, Ill.
harles R. McGuire, Knoxville, Tenn.
seph Schlinski, Chicago, Ill.
Lester W. Taylor, Temple, Okla.

Corporals—
Patrick J. Farrell, Providence, R. I.
Craig E. Fleming, Clarion, Pa.
Carl J. Jensen, Lodi, Ill.
William T. Wall, Fall River, Mass.
Carl W. Walling, Waldport, Ore.
Wojciech Wojtyta, No. Tonowanda, N. Y.

Buglers—
James A. Hill, Crestwood, Ky.
Marshall C. Young, Billings, Mont.

Privates—
Salvatore Buscemo, New York, N. Y.
Lewis W. Dillon, Utahville, Pa.
Will H. Drews, Marlin, Texas.
George A. Eden, Sulphur Springs, Texas.
John A. English, East Orange, N. J.
Joseph Gillis, Luxemburg, Wis.
Harry P. Hamilton, Belle Vernon, Pa.
William T. Hickton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Hoehn, Erie, Pa.
Arthur A. Jackman, Yonkers, N. Y.
Benmore O. Larson, Jackson, Minn.
Alfred Moen, Appleton, Minn.
Kelly Moore, Lamott, Pa.
John E. Murray, Dunkirk, N. Y.
James V. O'Donnell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leon S. Palardy, Delaware, Ohio.
Joseph J. Ryan, Elizabeth, N. J

(Continued on page 2

GREAT ITALIAN VICTORY BEFORE ARMISTICE ACCEPTED

Ten Day Battle Resulted in Over 300,000 Prisoners Being Taken.

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Nov. 5.—At the moment the Austrian armistice became effective, the Italians and allied armies in a ten days' battle had attained the greatest military victory in the world's history.

When the battle opened, more than a million bayonets, with an auxiliary million in the rear, opposed them. The victory was obtained by the Italians practically single handed, only five Anglo-French divisions and one American regiment aiding them.

During the ten days the Italians and allies captured more than 300,000 prisoners and 5,000 guns. They liberated more than 3,000 square kilometers of territory and over 1,000 villages, which exceeds the losses of every item in the Caporetta disaster, although they operated with forces far inferior to the enemy in number.

Every detail of the battle was planned in advance, not permitting the loss of a moment. The progress of the Italians from their starting points averaged fifty kilometers (thirty-one miles), although the distance traveled over the winding roads exceeded 100 kilometers.

The first effort to negotiate with Italy for an armistice was made October 29, when an Austrian captain, with a white flag, presented himself before the Italian lines in the Adige valley, south of Rovereto. The Italians refused to negotiate, as his credentials were insufficient.

The following day, nine military and naval officers, headed by General Vone, accompanied by their orderlies, presented themselves at the same place, after a signal by bugles. They were taken in automobiles to the headquarters of General Diaz, near Padova, where the request was immediately transmitted to Versailles.

The final signature took place there at the earliest possible moment after the terms were accepted.

Crushing Austrian Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Choice of the right moment, efficiency in direction of the attack and the rapidity in execution, were three big military

(Continued on page 2.)

blican: tion may egic retire-