

WITH THE SURRENDER OF AUSTRIA, ALLIES CONCENTRATE ON GERMANY

Sledge Hammer Blows Delivered by Haig's Men in Vital Sector of German Line in Region of Valenciennes, While Americans Push Up From South

LATTER THREATENING COMMUNICATION LINE

Italians Conducted the Pursuit of the Disorganized Austrians Right Up to the Minute of the Armistice, Taking Many Thousands of Prisoners

(By the Associated Press.)

Smashing blows are being dealt the Germans on the western front, and the collapse of the present enemy defense positions appears close at hand.

In the Italian theatre, hostilities were to end to-day at 3 p. m.—9 o'clock a. m. in the eastern United States—but up to that the Italian and allied fronts continued to press the Austrians on the entire front, the advances indicated.

On the northern end of the front in France, Field Marshal Haig on Monday morning launched a new attack south of the Scheldt in the region of Valenciennes. The operation began successfully on a wide front, and this vital sector of the German positions is in great peril.

The French army maintains its pressure, but fighting activity is less than on Sunday and last week. German artillery has been active along the Aisne front, probably protecting an enemy retirement, which is inevitable in view of the allied success north and east.

The Americans are pressing forward east and west of the Meuse, and the Germans apparently are not yet prepared to make a stand. Stenay and the gap in which it lies is being encircled, and its fall would appear to be near.

In the center of the sector west of the Meuse, the American first army has driven forward to Sommeville, 13 miles south of Sedan, the most important German railway center between Metz and Verdun.

ITALIANS MOVE ON.

They Are Progressing Rapidly on Riva and Other Points West of Adige.

Rome, Nov. 3 (via London, Nov. 4).—The entire Italian front continues to move forward, the war office announced to-night.

On the mountain front from Tonale to Lake Garda, west of Trent, the Italians are progressing rapidly and are advancing on Riva and other points west of the Adige.

The statement reads: "The whole front is moving forward. Between the Aisne and Tonale the formidable Austrian lines have been passed by the Italian advance guards. The seventh army is descending from Tonale into the Vermiglio valley and ascending the hollow of Giudicarie and crossing the ridge from Monte Pari to the Riva basin. The first army is advancing from the slopes of Monte Altissimo and from Mori toward Riva.

"Mori was defended by hostile rear guards for a long time, but the enemy was overcome in house to house fighting. An assault detachment and an Alpini group broke, in a rapid and brilliant attack, the enemy barrier fortifications in the Lagarina valley in the neighborhood of Mori and launched an attack on the left bank of the Adige. They entered Rovereto, capturing several hundred prisoners and deciding the fate of the detachments who had defended Valarsa to the last. The forces retiring from Passbio and from Coisanto are being hard pressed.

"Squadrons have been launched toward Trent. Bersaglieri have carried bridge and broken the defenses in the Passo della Boreola, opening the Terragnolo valley. Other columns are penetrating the mountains between the Pordina and Astico valleys. Monte Campomolino and Monte Verena (northeast of Asiago), have been passed."

"On both flanks in the Val Asa our troops are advancing on Caldonazzo by way of Estradetermine and Monte Rovera. The Uxino basin has been occupied. In the Sugana, valley between Ospedaletto and Castelnuovo the resistance of a large infantry detachment had been broken.

"So that the advance may go on quickly, the gathering together of artillery abandoned by the Austrians and machine guns being neglected.

"In the regions of Feltrina and Belluno, three hostile centers of resistance, still were active yesterday evening. These points were at Ponte della Serra, in the mountains northwest of Pedavena and north of Mislinthe in the Cordova valley.

"Since the evening of Nov. 1, having overcome the resistance of machine guns and assault detachments supported by numerous batteries, divisions of the cavalry corps have crossed the Livizna and occupied Pordenone. Having overcome bitter resistance at Castel d'Aviano, San Martino, San Quirino and Rovereto in Piana and at Cordenons, they have reached the Tagliamento and Pin-

Pinzano to Ponte di Casarsa (a front of fifteen miles) and crossed it at several points. The enemy offers resistance at the bridgeheads long ago prepared at Roncole and the bridges of Casarsa.

"Genoa cavalry has seized the bridge over the Livizna at Fiaschetta. The Saluzzo cavalry regiment, charged, surrounded and destroyed enemy infantry and artillery west of Taurino. Three hundred prisoners, mostly wounded, remained in the hands of the cavalry. Savoisy cavalry and Montebello lancers penetrated by force of arms into San Pielimbergo (on the Tagliamento) capturing prisoners, guns, a large quantity of munitions and material and a train laden with supplies.

"The tenth army has reached the Tagliamento, where troops of the third army are about to arrive."

HAIG'S NEW DRIVE LAUNCHED AT DAWN

His' Forces Attacked on Wide Front South of the Scheldt River and Made Good Progress.

London, Nov. 4.—At dawn to-day British troops south of the Scheldt river attacked on a wide front, according to a report received from Field Marshal Haig. The report says the attack has been launched satisfactorily.

The statement reads: "At dawn this morning we attacked on a wide front south of the Scheldt. The attack is reported to have been launched satisfactorily."

GERMAN GUNS ACTIVE.

On the Front Between Rethel and Semny, Reports Paris.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The Germans maintained activity with their artillery and machine guns throughout last night on the entire fifteen-mile front along the Aisne between Rethel and Semny, according to to-day's war office report.

The French first army during the month of October, in the fighting on the Oise front, took 10,387 prisoners, 113 cannon, and 1,500 machine guns, the statement announces. The statement reads:

"North of the Serre a French reconnoitering party penetrated into the Pargny woods, from which one hundred prisoners were brought back.

The activity of the German artillery and machine guns was maintained during the night on the whole Aisne front between Rethel and Semny.

"During the month of October, in the course of incessant fighting, in which the first army was engaged on the Oise front, it took 10,387 prisoners, of which 294 were officers, and captured 113 cannon, besides 1,500 machine guns and considerable materials."

AUSTRIAN JAILS TO OPEN

And Those Imprisoned for Sedition Are to Go Free.

London, Nov. 4.—Every person imprisoned during the war for seditious utterances against the state and the conduct of the war, and for high treason and rebellion will be released, it is officially announced in Vienna, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam to-day.

BOMBING EAST OF METZ.

Railways and Airplane Hangars Are the Targets of British Air Forces.

London, Nov. 4.—Railways and airplane hangars in the region east of Metz were attacked to-day by the British independent air forces, says an official statement issued this afternoon.

RUSSIA REFUSES FURTHER PAYMENT

Will Shut Off Transport of Gold and Bank Notes to Germany, a German Paper Reports.

Copenhagen, Nov. 4.—The indications are that Russia will refuse to make any further indemnity payments to Germany, according to the Frankfort Gazette.

The newspaper says that Russia, which had paid two installments of the war indemnity, has stopped the transport of gold and bank notes to Germany.

"Evidently," adds the Gazette, "she refuses to pay the last part of the indemnity."

IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

Germany's Army Cannot Produce Fresh Reserves.

London, Nov. 4.—Military authorities, who three weeks ago were skeptical over the return of peace because of the military situation, are convinced that the German army is in a serious condition owing to its inability to shorten its line and produce fresh reserves.

It is pointed out that German casualties this year amount to 2,500,000, of which one million are permanent casualties. Last March Germany had eighty fresh reserve divisions, which meant divisions which had not been in line for a month. Now the German reserve consists of fifty divisions, only seven of which have had as much as a fortnight's rest and none as much as a month, which is considered the minimum for an efficient force. German divisions now are appearing on the firing line with many hundreds of rifles below the German normal of 6,750.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

On October 3 regiments in forty or fifty divisions were reduced from a four-company to a three-company basis. Many of the youths of the 1920 class, which the Germans wished to hold to the spring now are in the field. This is Germany's last man-power hope.

It is calculated that Germany had 18,000 guns on July 15, of which a third has been lost. The number of guns and batteries has been reduced and some batteries have been equipped with third-rat weapons.

SURRENDER BY AUSTRIA OPENS GERMAN FLANK

Austria Gives Up Use of Its Austrian Railroads for Operations Against Germany—All the Austrian Forces Are to Be Demobilized, Under the Armistice

ADVANCING BOTH SIDES OF THE MEUSE

They Are Within 13 Miles of Vital German Communication Line

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 4, 9:25 a. m. (by the Associated Press).—American troops pushing northward towards Sedan early last night had reached Sommeville, five miles north of Buzancy and 13 miles south of Sedan.

The center of the advancing line is held by troops from New York, Maryland and West Virginia. To the right and left of them are regulars and troops from New York, New York, the District of Columbia, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and New Mexico.

AMERICANS TOOK 4,000 GERMANS

In Their Advance on the Verdun Front During Sunday—Are Close After the Foe.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sunday, Nov. 3, 7 p. m. (By the Associated Press).—More than 4,000 prisoners were captured by the Americans in this sector to-day. The number of guns and other booty is steadily growing. The right flank of the American line now is at Halles, on the heights overlooking the Meuse river.

East of the Meuse from north of Removille, where the roads are choked with retreating Germans, to north of Stenay, on the east bank of the river, equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

GERMANS GIVE WAY TO "YANKS"

American Troops, Pushing Toward Sedan, Have Now Reached Sommeville

ADVANCING BOTH SIDES OF THE MEUSE

They Are Within 13 Miles of Vital German Communication Line

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 4, 9:25 a. m. (by the Associated Press).—American troops pushing northward towards Sedan early last night had reached Sommeville, five miles north of Buzancy and 13 miles south of Sedan.

The center of the advancing line is held by troops from New York, Maryland and West Virginia. To the right and left of them are regulars and troops from New York, New York, the District of Columbia, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and New Mexico.

AMERICANS TOOK 4,000 GERMANS

In Their Advance on the Verdun Front During Sunday—Are Close After the Foe.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sunday, Nov. 3, 7 p. m. (By the Associated Press).—More than 4,000 prisoners were captured by the Americans in this sector to-day. The number of guns and other booty is steadily growing. The right flank of the American line now is at Halles, on the heights overlooking the Meuse river.

East of the Meuse from north of Removille, where the roads are choked with retreating Germans, to north of Stenay, on the east bank of the river, equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Equal activity is displayed behind the troop trains leaving for the rear, the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.) The artillery fire from the hills behind the German lines seems to indicate the reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

FOREMOST DIPLOMAT DEAD.

Dr. Andrew D. White Died To-day at His Home in New York.

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Dr. Andrew D. White, Cornell university's first president, an army of former ambassador to Germany and minister to Russia, and one of the foremost diplomats and statesmen of the United States, died at his home here this morning as the result of a stroke of paralysis last Friday. The funeral will be held next Thursday, the 80th anniversary of Dr. White's birth-day.

Dr. White was born in New York state, at a little village by the classic name of Homer, Nov. 7, 1832. The son of Horace White, who was one of the pioneers in western railroad building. For his higher education young White went to Geneva, now Hobart college, but after a year there, he went to Yale, where the De Forest gold medal was awarded to him for his oration on "The Diplomatic History of Modern Times," upon his graduation in 1853, and it was only a few months later that T. H. Seymour, then Democratic governor of Connecticut, took him to St. Petersburg (Petrograd) as an attaché to the American legation. After this forerunner of diplomatic life, Mr. White returned to his country to become professor of history at Michigan, where he remained for seven years. He established a wide reputation for his work at Ann Arbor, and it was his own admission that his plans for Cornell were worked out along the modern lines he had seen begun at Michigan.

Recalled to New York in 1863 by the death of his father at Syracuse, Mr. White elected to remain in his native state, where he became active in Republican politics. He was a member of the New York state legislature for several years, which he devoted to the preparation of measures for better common schools, the organization of the state normal schools and in pushing through the charter for Cornell university.

In his presidency of Cornell he also assumed the duties of professor of history and used his influence successfully in attracting