



The Bisbee Daily Review

Associated Press Special Leased Wire Service.

WEATHER
 Arizona: Thursday and Friday fair; warmer Thursday.

VOL. 21, NO. 120.

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AUSTRIAN ARMY SHATTERED ON ITALIAN SOIL BY ALLIES

BROKEN MASS BEING CHASED BY CAVALRY

MASS OF PRISONERS ALREADY TAKEN PROMISES TO BE ADDED TO LARGELY WHILE ENEMY WILL HAVE NO CHANCE TO REFORM SHORT OF HIS BORDER

GREAT VICTORY GAINED

ON WESTERN FRONT EXCEPT FOR FRENCH ATTACK ON SHORT FRONT, THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE ACTIVITY EXCEPT ARTILLERY-PATROL ACTIONS

UNDATED WAR LEAD. (By the Associated Press.)—Over a front of some 60 miles from the Brenta river in northern Italy to the vicinity of the Adriatic sea, the Austro-Hungarian army has been shattered by Italian, British, French and American troops. In the mountain region the enemy is resisting desperately and holding his ground fairly well. But east of the Piave river he is in flight across the plains of Treviso, shaping his course over the same territory through which he drove the Italians a year ago and reached the eastern edge of the plains of Venetia.

Already numerous towns have been liberated. 33,000 prisoners have been taken and large numbers of guns and machine guns and huge quantities of stores have fallen into hands of the allied troops. Far behind the lines allied aviators are heavily bombing enemy columns in dense masses which are in retreat over the badly congested roads leading eastward toward the Austrian frontier.

Judging the situation from the rapid advance the allies are making it would appear that the entire enemy front has been broken east of the Piave and that with the cavalry operating far in advance of the foot troops the enemy forces will be unable to reform their battle line until the Austrian border is reached. It is not unlikely that many of the Austro-Hungarians are doomed to capture or extermination by the allies.

On the western front in France and Belgium there has been a marked diminution in the intensity of the infantry activity. Along the British line there have been only patrol encounters and reciprocal bombardments. The French have, however, are engaged in another attack on a front of about seven and a half miles between St. Quentin, Leperit and Herpy, in the general direction of the enemy's communication lines running eastward from the old St. Quentin and Loon sectors and also with the purpose of driving a wedge into this part of the southern battle line and thereby compel the enemy to readjust his front through Champagne to the Meuse.

Around Grand Pre, north of the Argonne forest, the Americans have materially bettered their positions in attacks against the Germans. The Belle-Joyeuse town which for several days has been No Man's Land now is virtually all held by the Americans. East of the Meuse there has been considerable fighting, but it has resulted in no great change in positions.

The big American guns are continuing to shell German positions far behind the lines and bombing planes also are intensively active against troop concentration points.

ON ITALIAN FRONT

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The text of the British war office announcement on operations on the Italian front follows.

"The tenth army has reached approximately Roucadelle, Ormelles, Fontanelle and the line of the river

(Continued on Page Two)

BRITISH WILL MAKE STERNER DEMAND, NOW

ALL PRISONERS MUST BE RELEASED AND SIR GEORGE CAVE DECLARES IN HOUSE OF COMMONS SAME TERMS WILL BE EXACTED AS FROM BULGARIA

BADLY TREAT BRITONS

WHOLE NATION GREATLY MOVED BY RECITATION OF HORRIBLE TREATMENT ACCORDED PRISONERS; QUESTION WILSON'S FREEDOM OF SEAS EXPRESSION

LONDON, Oct. 30.—That immediate release of all British prisoners will be insisted on by the government as part of armistice terms is expected here. Sir George Cave, home secretary, announced in the house of commons yesterday the same conditions imposed on Bulgaria would be insisted on in any truce with Germany or Austria and Gen. Allenby has been instructed to follow the same policy with the Turks.

There is plenty of evidence that British prisoners have received worse treatment throughout the war than others, except Russian.

Such a demand will be a very important factor and it is not likely that the other allies will show less regard for their nationals who are suffering in German camps.

Events since German peace overtures began have not tended to instill in the British hearts a spirit of conciliation, forgiveness or leniency toward the enemy.

Sinking of the Lestour followed closely the German note; evacuation of Belgium and French towns, for years under German rule, has opened what has heretofore been largely a sealed book of rumors, and authentic stories from truthful people about German barbarism toward inhabitants have been flooding out.

Finally yesterday's discussions in the house of commons of the treatment of British prisoners appeared to have been about the last straw, breaking the back of British patience—patience which the country generally seems now to think has been carried much too far. The Germans have only themselves to blame largely as the revelations came at a time so unfortunate for German interests.

The topic was forced on the house by a strong public demand for light on the circumstances of what it terms German blackmail in refusing to ratify an argument for equitable exchange of prisoners unless the British consented to give guarantees against deportation of Germans from China.

Capt. Craig, member of the house, an exchanged prisoner, told with emotion of his experiences in German prison camps.

Sir George Cave, home secretary, gave authentic details of wholesale deaths of British soldiers, kept ragged, starving and verminous, and compelled to work long hours in salt mines and under fire at the front, contrary to the rules of The Hague convention, beaten and tortured and shot for petty or no offenses.

Old parliamentary reporters say they have never seen such bitter and strong feeling pervade the house of commons. The same feeling has infected the whole country. The only group of members who held aloof was a handful of pacifists, who appear to object to any unpleasant words about Germany more than they object to the war.

The general nature of the military guarantees which the allies will require has been outlined as the occupation of strategical German bases, as well as retirement of the German

a salt mine a prisoner was beaten unconscious and when he recovered was beaten unconscious again. Officers and superintendents who carried out the outrages against prisoners were known. Reports of what had happened in factories could not be read without something more than anger.

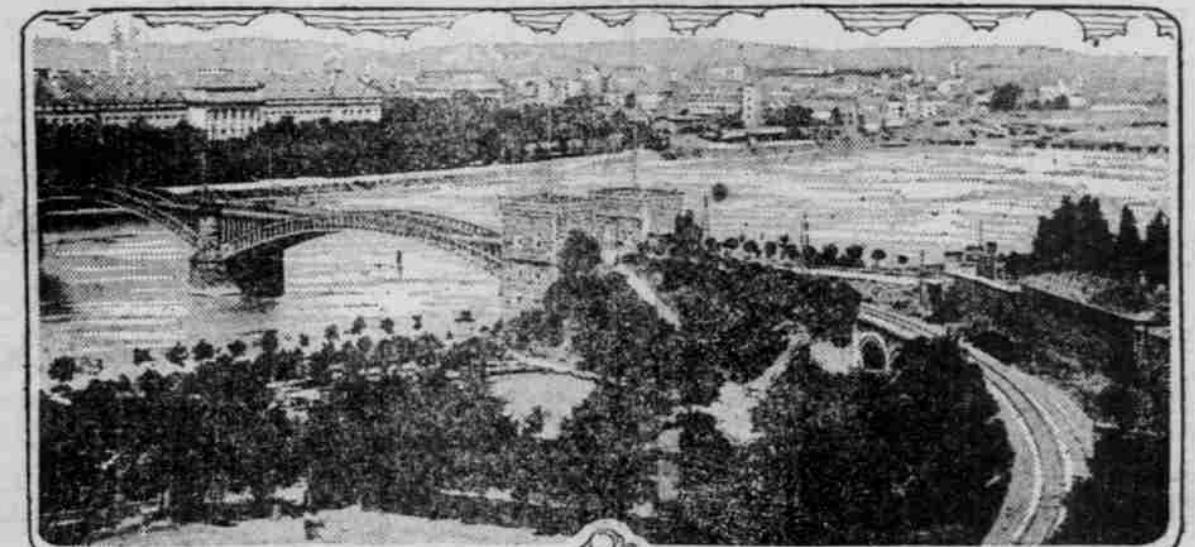
Regarding the treatment of British prisoners behind the firing line, Sir George said General Ludendorff had promised redress, but

his promise was unfulfilled. Men were put to work within range of the British shell fire and had to carry munitions and do other work which prisoners should not be put to.

Sir George said that in the bad treatment of prisoners Turkey has proved a fit ally to Germany as had Bulgaria, but happily the suffering of the captives there was over and they were being brought out of the country.

(Continued on Page Eight)

ALLIES MAY OCCUPY COBLENZ AS GUARANTEE THAT GERMANS WILL KEEP ARMISTICE IF ONE IS GRANTED THEM BY POWERS



Coblenz. Coblenz, Metz and other important German towns may be held by the allies during an armistice, should Germany be granted one by the allies, as a guarantee that the treacherous Germans would keep the armistice. It has been suggested also that allied troops command every bridge across the Rhine during the armistice. The picture shows Coblenz. The city lies at the junction of the Rhine and Moselle rivers. The American and allied forces near Metz are 130 miles from Coblenz.

STATEMENTS ARE CONTINUING IN POLITICAL MIXUP

Redfield, Lane and Daniels Attack Republicans, While Uncle Joe Cannon Defends Them Vigorously

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Lane and Redfield today authorized statements of why they believed the country should return a democratic congress next week.

Secretary Lane said: "At the head of our state is the man whom the world looks to for guidance in this contest. To back him to the limit and enable him to look the kaiser in the eye and tell him what the conscience of the world commands is our duty irrespective of party. He must not be discredited, weakened or worried by any apparent hesitation on the part of the people to generously support him.

"The kaiser knows he is a democrat, and those who have been loyal to him as the exponent of the nation's will should be sent to congress that they may prosecute the war and lead in the great period of reconstruction that is to follow—a period in which larger consideration must be given to the needs and rights of those who suffer the handicap of poverty or ignorance than ever before. The democratic party should and must take the lead in the evolution of a more intensely socialized life. It has the right symptoms and it has the sympathetic and balanced leadership."

Secretary Redfield said: "Ordinary common sense shows that the interest of the country requires the election of a congress (both houses) in political sympathy with the administration. One does not swap horses while crossing the stream save in an emergency. No emergency calling for the swap exists. The present team is well matched, pulling together and doing the job well. One cannot say how the new horses would behave. Let it be admitted for the sake of argument, that he has officially pulled fairly straight much, perhaps most, of the time thus far. There are exceptions and often a visible tendency to kick over the traces.

Under our party system it is normal that the republicans should seek in advance a basis on which to found their campaign of 1920. Such a basis they hope to find, they can only find, by pecking at the administration between now and then. It is certain, therefore, that the election of a republican congress now must

do so.

On the other hand the enemy has been venting his hate on villages in the allied territory along the line. Last night such places were shelled with high explosives and gas shells, and casualties were caused among the inhabitants.

Fighting last night was confined to local engagements. South of Valenciennes the British extended their bridgehead on the Rhennelle river, east of Artois. A counter move of the enemy north of here came to grief. The Germans put down an artillery barrage northwest of Farmars but British gunners so badly smashed them that the attack did not materialize.

Further north a hard engagement was fought on the Scheldt river. Here the British attempted to cross under artillery support and a battle developed at two destroyed bridges. Attacking forces essayed a crossing twice, but the advantage was always

(Continued on Page Six)

MEN OF NEW DRAFT AGES ARE TO BE CALLED OUT RAPIDLY, STARTING EARLY IN NOVEMBER—200,000 TO MOVE SOON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Men of the new draft ages will first be mobilized in large numbers early in November under the draft call now in preparation at Provost Marshal General Crowder's office. It calls for the entrainment of more than 200,000 men qualified for general military service. They will be furnished in proportionate numbers by every state in the union.

Draft calls suspended during October because of the influenza epidemic have been renewed in sections where the epidemic has moderated.

VICTORS RESTING WHILE VANQUISHED ARE WITHDRAWING

British Troops Resting on Arms While Hun Continues to Move Out of Territory Long Held

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 30 (By the Associated Press) 3 p. m.—The victorious British troops in the Valenciennes-Courtrai sector were resting on their arms this morning, with their line for the greater part of the way skung up against the Scheldt river and canal to which they had forced the enemy. On the other side of these natural defenses the unhappy Germans are still clinging to positions which they hoped would afford them protection in a further withdrawal.

In the meantime preparations for a retirement to a line further back was going on apace in the enemy forward areas.

Railway communications were being destroyed and highways being blown up as fast as the war materials could be removed. The new German line would depend largely on events, but indications are that the enemy would stand temporarily on the Dendre river, which affords an excellent defense.

Civilians have not been withdrawing in great numbers. Tournal for example, which is closely invested by the British appears to be full of civilians, who, thanks to the chivalry of the British forces are in no danger, except from the Huns. The British have religiously refrained from shelling towns along the line, even though it might be of military advantage to do so.

On the other hand the enemy has been venting his hate on villages in the allied territory along the line. Last night such places were shelled with high explosives and gas shells, and casualties were caused among the inhabitants.

Fighting last night was confined to local engagements. South of Valenciennes the British extended their bridgehead on the Rhennelle river, east of Artois. A counter move of the enemy north of here came to grief. The Germans put down an artillery barrage northwest of Farmars but British gunners so badly smashed them that the attack did not materialize.

Further north a hard engagement was fought on the Scheldt river. Here the British attempted to cross under artillery support and a battle developed at two destroyed bridges. Attacking forces essayed a crossing twice, but the advantage was always

(Continued on Page Six)

HUGHES PRAISES AIRPLANE WORK AFTER PROBING

Unofficial Report Says Republican Leader Finds Little Fault With General Plan and Its Execution

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Government plans for turning out quantities of airplanes and results achieved through co-operation of manufacturers, are generally commended in the report of Charles E. Hughes, on the air craft investigation to be sent to President Wilson tomorrow by Attorney General Gregory and made public then. A number of specific acts and plans involved in the big task of preparing the nation for warfare in the air declared subject to criticism, but in the light of later developments, some of these are held to be excusable.

Officials who have been in touch with the investigation emphasize today this is not to be interpreted as meaning blanket approval of the way the program has been carried out. Plenty of evidence of inefficiency in manufacturing plants and waste of money and time is presented they said, indicating that expectation of the government's plans might have been much better by government agencies and contractors for airplanes.

Although President Wilson has not seen the report, he has been told its substance. Attorney General Gregory devoted most of his time today and this evening to perusal of Mr. Hughes' report and prepared a letter of transmittal in which he is expected to offer his individual comment. His attitude is understood not to differ radically from that of Mr. Hughes.

Desirability of speed in putting finishing touches on the document was said to have been urged on Mr. Gregory today by Postmaster General E. A. Tamm and Secretary Tumulty. After their visit to the department of justice it was said the report would be sent to the White House early in the morning and probably would be made public before noon.

ON STARVATION'S VERGE

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Red Cross workers who recently returned to Archangel from a trip to isolated towns along the coast of the White sea report the inhabitants on the verge of starvation, and some of the villages without flour and sugar for two years. A cablegram today to Red Cross headquarters said Red Cross workers distributed 100 tons of provisions, medicines and other supplies.

PEACE IS BEYOND CONTROL OF WAR LEADERS BELIEF

Germany and Austrians Originally Meant Only to Give Armies Chance to Rest but People Intervened

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"If the moment comes when the interests of Germany demand it, I should abdicate without hesitation; but the moment does not seem to have come."

Emperor William is quoted as having said this in an address to a number of members of the German reichstag, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, quoting advices from Berlin.

The emperor said the people must not think that he had decided to remain on the throne at all costs.

The dispatch adds that it is generally believed in Berlin that if the emperor abdicates, it will be in favor of Prince William, the eldest son of the German crown prince.

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The general opinion among officials and diplomats here is that the German proposal for an armistice and peace while having its origin in a plan to gain time for strengthening the army and restoring its shattered morale, has gotten beyond the control of the military party, and that the German people are the force which is driving the German government to make a move for ending the war.

Another note from the German government explanatory of the changes that have been made or are projected in the German constitution and form of government was received today through the Swiss legation, but the state department did not make it public. This note was understood to be supplementary to the preceding German communication saying to the president that he must have knowledge of the efforts that have been made to democratize Germany.

President Wilson was at work today on his reply to Austria's renewed plea for an armistice and peace and it was expected that it would be dispatched before night, but later today it was said at the state department that there would be no announcement regarding the reply tonight.

It was understood that in the note the president planned to touch on the steps that Austria and Hungary have taken in releasing subject peoples from political bondage, but that the Austrian government's plea would be referred to the allied governments. The administration was said to be well convinced now that Austria already is nearly out of the war and that her will for peace is simply tempered by a natural disposition to get the best terms possible short of unconditional surrender.

The report that Count Andressy, the new Austrian premier, is about to sue directly to Italy for peace on the ground that Italy is Austria's "sole antagonist" is generally regarded as confirmation of this understanding of the hopeless situation in the dual empire. It was pointed out that since Italy solemnly engaged with other entente powers not to make a separate peace, if Austria carries out this plea it would be referred by Italy to the supreme war council.

There was no official information here today as to progress of deliberations of the supreme war council and notes was taken of reserved attitude of the council in issuing any statements. Inference is drawn that a definite policy has been agreed on to withhold all information regarding

(Continued on Page Two)

33,000 TOTAL PRISONERS IN LATEST DRIVE

UP TO PRESENT THAT NUMBER OF AUSTRILIANS, WITH INNUMERABLE MACHINE GUNS AND HUNDREDS OF CANNON HAVE BEEN TAKEN ON ITALIAN FRONT

AMERICANS IN FIGHT

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED VILLAGES LIBERATED BY CONQUERING ALLIED TROOPS AS THEY DRIVE BACK GERMANY'S ALLIES ON LEFT FLANK

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Thirty-three thousand Austrian troops, hundreds of guns and innumerable machine guns have been captured by Italian and allied forces on the Italian front, said an official dispatch today from Rome. The 332d American infantry regiment has gone into action and the fighting now extends practically all along the course of the Piave river.

The Austrians are resisting stubbornly, throwing in many new divisions but have not been able to stop the advancing forces. The dispatch follows: "Our offensive is developing farther south," said the dispatch, "and stretches practically all along the course of the Piave. The third army is now in action successfully. The line between the Brenta and the sea is strongly held by the greater part of the Italian army alongside of which is the 14th army corps of British troops and a French division. The 332d American regiment is also now in action."

"The enemy is resisting with exceptional stubbornness and is throwing into the fray new divisions without, however, being successful in holding back our troops. On the Grappa region the troops of the first Italian army with the support of the 12th army have been successful in beating the enemy at Segusino and has conquered Mont Gessen. The Eighth army has occupied the narrow pass of Follina and has already reached Vittorio. The 10th army after having established solid bridgeheads over the Monticano river has crossed the river and is advancing along the road Conegliano-Odrzo. The third army after neutralizing the formidable artillery fire of the enemy has crossed the Piave at San Dona Di Piave and east of Zenson."

"The number of prisoners captured up to the present moment amounts to 862 officers and 32,192 men. Hundreds of guns have also been captured. It is impossible to calculate the number of machine guns which have fallen into our hands."

"In Albania our troops after beating the rear guards of the enemy have occupied San Giovanni Di Medina and are rapidly advancing on Scutari." An early official dispatch from Rome said that more than 100 villages and towns had been liberated since the offensive began and that the Austrian army corps on the left had retired in disorder leaving behind war materials and several hundred guns. The position of the sixth Austrian army was described as very critical.

332D REGIMENT ENGAGED

ROME, Oct. 30.—The 332d American infantry regiment is participating in the battle in the Brenta region, according to the war office announcement tonight. Since October 24 the allies have

(Continued on Page Three)

Germans Strip Russia of Valuables As Troops Leave Occupied Soil for Home

LONDON, Oct. 30.—(By British Wireless.)—Conditions in Russian territory occupied by the Germans are described in an official Russian wireless message, which says: "From all regions now in German occupation it is believed the German military authorities are carrying off everything that it is possible to take to Germany. They are devastating the country. In White Russia there are no horses and no cattle because the

Germans have taken them all. In the regions where evacuation is pending the fields remain un-sown because the Germans have left no seed. Children are dying of starvation. Milk cannot be obtained. "Household furniture, telegraphic and telephonic instruments and appliances from many towns have been sent to Germany. The railway lines have been stripped, only wrecked and useless cars being left behind."

Atrocities of Such Nature As to Forbid of Their Being Read in House of Commons, Says Secretary

LONDON, Oct. 30 (British Wireless Service).—Sir George Cave, the home secretary, discussing the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, said he had reports which could not be read to the house because of the character of the atrocities. In one camp since November, 1916, more than 3000 prisoners of all nations died.

Sir George said nine men drove picks into their feet in order to get away from a mining camp. In