



TURKEY OUT OF WAR; AUSTRIA SINGING FOR ARMISTICE

BADLY DEFEATED IN BATTLE SHE SEEKS TO QUIET CHAOS WITHIN HER BORDERS BY PACT

ONLY RESULT THUS FAR HAS BEEN TO INCREASE FEROCITY OF ALLIED ATTACK UPON AUSTRIAN ARMIES WHICH RAPIDLY ARE DISINTEGRATING

NOW IN FULL FLIGHT

INTENSIVE OPERATIONS OF AIRMEN ON WESTERN FRONT PRE-SENT EARLY RESUMPTION OF BATTLES OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE IN THIS ZONE

LONDON, Oct. 31. (10:50 p. m.)—High placed German officials at Copenhagen this afternoon received information that the German emperor had abdicated, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company, who adds: "Nothing is said about the crown prince."

UNDATED WAR LEAD.—(By the Associated Press.)—Turkey is out of the war and Germany's remaining ally, Austria-Hungary, badly defeated on the field of battle, her battle line rent in twain and with chaos reigning inside her border, is pleading for an armistice. Thus far her importunities have received no better answer than the redoubling of the efforts of the allies to crush utterly her warriors.

The capitulation of Turkey is believed to have been an unconditional one. The victories of the allied forces over the Austro-Hungarians threaten to send what remains of the enemy armies reeling back to their border line shattered and completely vanquished.

More than 50,000 prisoners have been taken by the Italian, British, French, American and Czech-Slovak forces and everywhere, from the mountain region to the plains of Yugoslavia the enemy is being sorely tried. In the mountains, where stiff resistance had been offered to keep the foe from entering the back door of Austria, the enemy's front is cracking under the violence of the attacks and important strategic positions are being lost. To the east of the Piave the allies have driven in a sharp wedge to the northeast of Belluno, some 20 miles from their original point of departure, and severed connection between the armies in the north and those on the Venetian plains.

Mexico Abandons Effort to Segregate Dead From Flu; Burying in Party Graves

(By Review Leased Wire) JUAREZ, Mex., Oct. 31. — All efforts to bury the dead from Spanish influenza in individual graves and in coffins have been abandoned in Mexico and community graves are being dug in many towns where bodies are being buried at the rate of from 50 to 100 daily, letters received here from the interior today stated. The cemeteries have even been abandoned as burying places and the open fields used because of the large number of deaths from the disease. The epidemic is now invading the isolated communities away from the railroad and because of

GENERAL DIAZ ISSUES BULLETIN CALLING FOR RENEWED WAR EFFORT

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m.—General Diaz, the Italian commander in chief, has issued the following bulletin to his troops: "Soldiers, forward! In Italy's name we will place the wreath of victory on the tombs of our glorious dead. Forward! Our immortal country calls!"

SECURITY EVIDENT IN PREPARATION FOR THIS MEET

Allied Council Will Debate Terms of Armistice and Peace Under Strong Guard to Ensure Quiet

(By Review Leased Wire) PARIS, Oct. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—On the eve of the meeting of the supreme war council the very atmosphere of Versailles is surcharged with the importance of pending events. The presence of numerous uniformed officials of the allied nations, with councillors, prime ministers and personages of high estate, lends to the scene of dignity which reflects the nature of the colossal questions to be decided, directing the destiny of the new order of world-politics.

Automobiles glide over the asphalt and cobblestone streets of France's ancient seat of government, bearing world figures; some carry the highest army staffs in dazzling uniforms; others bear naval chiefs in their black uniforms, variegated with gold stripes in profusion and patterned according to their country's orders, while now and then limousines with distinguished civilians rush by, claiming the right of way seemingly because of the high positions of the occupants in world affairs.

Trinon palace has been isolated. The deliberations of the premiers, ministers and naval and military chiefs will be conducted amidst the quietude of a woodland dell, retained in all its beauty by the French government since the days of Louis XIV, and used afterwards by successive sovereigns, including Napoleon.

Trinon palace, nestling in clusters of giant trees, surrounded by a picturesque park and resplendent with flower gardens and serpentine walks, stands within the very shadow of the Louis XIV palace, in the north wing of which, in the "Galerie Des Glaces," Wilhelm I, grandfather of the present German emperor and then king of Prussia, was proclaimed first German emperor in 1871.

To make more secure the isolation of the palace for the conferences which will begin tomorrow, all traffic in its direction will be stopped. Guards of French, British, American and Italian soldiers stand on duty at various posts. When the council

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HUGHES TELLS OF HIS FINDINGS IN AIR PROGRAM

Former Republican Candidate for President, Appointed by Wilson to Probe Situation, Renders Report

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The long awaited report on the aircraft investigation, conducted during the last five months by Charles E. Hughes, and Attorney General Gregory was placed before President Wilson today and made public.

Delays and wastes of the production program, the report declares, were due chiefly to "defective organization of the work of aircraft production and the serious lack of competent direction of that work by the responsible officers of the signal corps." No fault is found with the management of aircraft affairs since the reorganization of last May which placed John D. Ryan in charge. The civilian personnel of the aircraft production board is exonerated of wrong doing.

Attorney General Gregory, in a letter transmitting the report to President Wilson says he is in "substantial accord" with the findings by Mr. Hughes.

The report finds no "graft" in the generally accepted sense, but makes recommendations for proceedings against army officers held guilty of dealing with corporations in which they were interested.

The chief waste from the original appropriation of \$89,851,866 the report says was in the abandonment of two types of airplanes—one of them the Bristol—and failure to salvage, aggregating about \$24,000,000. Figures show that last May \$134,000,000 of that great appropriation had been disbursed and up to October 1, the expenditure had reached about \$140,000,000 for all aviation purposes. This did not include expenditures of the sales department which buys material and resells it to manufacturers and for advances for building plants. Contracts let, however, committed about \$470,000,000 of the fund. The figures are given in answer to the general charge that the sum had all been expended with practically no results.

The attorney general concludes in his letter of transmittal "that no such profits have been allowed as to justify a charge of bad faith."

Col. E. A. Deeds, about whom raged most of the charges which brought on the investigation, the report recommends, should be brought before a court martial for sending confidential war department information on the aircraft situation to former business associates in Dayton, Ohio, and for being sponsor last February for a "grossly misleading statement" to the effect that the "first American built battle planes are today en route to the front in France."

Criminal prosecutions of three army officers are recommended on the ground that they transacted business with corporations in which they were financially interested. These officers are: Lt. Col. J. G. Vincent, former vice-president of the Packard Motor Car company, now in charge of the aircraft engineering division of the aircraft production bureau; Lt. Col. George W. Mixer, a stockholder in the Curtiss Airplane and Motor corporation, production manager of the aircraft bureau, and Sec. Lt. Samuel B. Vrooman, jr., inspector of propeller lumber and stockholder in the S. B. Vrooman company of Philadelphia, which sold mahogany to the government for airplanes.

Mr. Hughes concluded his report with the statement that "it is not within the province of this report to make recommendations with respect to administrative policy, but it should be said that under the direction of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Potter there has been improvement in organization and progress has been made in gratifying measures."

William C. Potter, to whom Mr. Hughes referred, is assistant director of aircraft production.

The general conclusions and recommendations by Mr. Hughes follow:

"The evidence discloses conduct, which although of a reprehensible character cannot be regarded as affording a sufficient basis for charges under existing statutes, but there are certain acts shown, not only highly improper in themselves but of special significance, which should lead to disciplinary measures. The evidence with respect to Col. Edward A. Deeds should be presented to the secretary of war to the end that Colonel Deeds may be tried by court-martial under articles 95 and 96 of the articles of war for his conduct (1) in acting as confidential advisor of his former business associate, H. E. Talbot of the Dayton Wright Airplane company,

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PEACE RESTS WITH ALLIED WAR COUNCIL

FORMALLY AS WELL AS IN REALITY, PRESIDENT WILSON WASHES HIS HANDS FINALLY OF MATTER AS NEWS OF TURKEY'S WITHDRAWAL ARRIVES

CABINET IS IN SESSION

ARMISTICE PROGRAM TO BE SUBMITTED TO GERMANY WILL CONTAIN ONEROUS CONDITIONS TO WHICH SHE MUST SUBMIT FOR TEMPORARY PEACE

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Wilson cleared up today his task as intermediary for armistice and peace pleas of the central powers, just as press dispatches were bringing news of Turkey's surrender and of events foreshadowing an early collapse of Austro-Hungarian arms.

Formally as well as actually the whole question of the conditions on which the war may end now is before the American and allied representatives in Paris. The next step probably will be the decision of these representatives on armistice terms, unless before this is reached Austria follows the example of Bulgaria and Turkey and capitulates in the field before the great drive that is cutting her forces to pieces in Italy.

It may be stated that, while the armistice program which the Germans await may not differ essentially from predictions that it will include surrender of the German navy, disarmament of the German armies and occupation of German strongholds, the framing of the program has not been completed and any informal announcements are premature. Exchanges between the American and allied governments and discussion among the representatives in France still are in progress. It was intimated today that purely military phases of the problem probably had been worked out in advance by the supreme war council, but that unhurried deliberations are necessary to dispose of questions involved in the making of permanent peace which must be dealt with by finally fixing terms of an armistice.

Sent to Council Secretary Lansing made public during the day a note handed to Ambassador (Continued on Page Two)

FIRE DAMAGE TO SUPPLIES QUITE HEAVY YESTERDAY

Mine Supply Department of Copper Queen Crippled by Early Morning Blaze; Will Rebuild Immediately

A fire of mysterious origin, starting about 5:10 o'clock yesterday morning, completely razed the building occupied by the supply department of the Copper Queen branch of the Phelps Dodge company. No estimate of damage has been obtainable, for the reason that insurance was carried and it was impossible to estimate until the ruins cooled off sufficiently for workers to get at it, just what amount of salvage there would be. There was several hundred thousand dollars worth of supplies in the building.

Plans already have been drawn and the company will rebuild at once on the same site.

The company was at a loss yesterday to account for the possible origin of the fire. The watchman, Charles Hines, said he had been in the supply house at 4:45 and went from there to the machine shops on his regular rounds. At that time there was no smoke or other sign of fire. Arthur Fisher, engineer, who passed the supply house at 5 o'clock, said at that time there was no fire visible. Between 10 and 15 minutes later

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SUGARLESS BOWLS WILL NOW BE FILLED BY GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF ALLOWING FIFTY PER CENT INCREASE, OR THREE POUNDS PERSON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The sugar allowance of two pounds monthly a person for householders was increased to three pounds monthly today by Food Administrator Hoover, effective tomorrow. The sugar regulations also were revised to permit the purchase of the entire month's supply for a family at one time. This relaxation of the restrictions placed on the use of sugar four months ago was made possible, Mr. Hoover's statement said, through the rapid manufacture of the best sugar crop in the west, the new cane crop in the south, reductions of consumption in manufacturing, freer transportation conditions and patriotic conservation by the public.

LEADERS ISSUE STATEMENT FOR REPUBLICAN SIDE

Roosevelt and Taft Join in Public Statement, Setting Forth in Logical Terms Their Position

(By Review Leased Wire) NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Theodore Roosevelt and Wm. H. Taft issued here today a joint appeal for election of a republican majority in congress. The statement was said to be the first ever composed and signed by two former presidents of the United States.

Seated at a table in the Union League club, they prepared the statement which follows: "We approach this subject as Americans and only as Americans. When this war broke out we would have welcome action by the president which would have eliminated all questions of party politics. Instead of this, partisan lines have been strictly drawn from the first and now the president announces that only democrats can be entrusted with future power and only those democrats who do his party. Because of the reflection on other patriotic Americans we appeal for fair play."

"The next congress will serve from March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921. In that period the war must be fought to unconditional surrender, unless this is achieved before."

"The terms of world peace must be settled. The democratic administration, after expending billions of treasure and exercising more absolute power than any administration in our history must give an account of its stewardship."

"The change from war conditions to peace must be brought about with the least disturbance and the work of reconstruction must be broadly begun."

"A republican congress will be much better qualified than one controlled by democrats to aid the country in adopting the measures needed for these four great tasks. First, even as a minority party the republicans made the winning of the war possible by passing the original draft bill. Without this we could not have trained and landed the two millions of men now in France. As a minority party the republicans forced upon a reluctant president and secretary of war, after an injurious delay of four months the amended draft act, without which we could not put two more millions at the front next July. The speaker, the leader and the chairman of the military committee of the democratic house opposed the original draft with all the vigor possible."

"The new senate must approve, by two-thirds vote, the terms of peace. These terms should be settled not by one man only. It is one man control we are fighting in this war to suppress. The peace treaty must be approved by the great body of the American people. The president has indicated a willingness to make a peace by negotiations. He has not demanded as he might have done in three notes that which the American people demand, an unconditional surrender. His exchange of notes with Germany has caused a deep concern among our people lest he may by his parlying with her, concede her a peace around a council table instead of a sentence from a court. The fourteen points which the president and Germany assume that they have already agreed upon are so general and vague that such a peace would be no treaty at all, but only a protocol to an interminable discussion. The president is without final power to bind the United States to those fourteen points although his language does not suggest it. Still less has he power to bind our noble allies. We do not know that these points include all that our allies may justly demand, or do not concede something they may justly withhold. For what they have done for us, we owe our allies the highest good faith. It is of capital importance that we should now elect a sen-

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AUSTRIA ASKS FOR TERMS OF HER ENEMIES

DEPUTATION IS ALLOWED TO CROSS ITALIAN FIGHTING FRONT FOR PRELIMINARY POUR PARLERS ACCORDING TO VIENNA COMMUNICATION

AUSTRIANS ARE IN ROUT

MORE THAN 50,000 CAPTURED WHILE 300 GUNS, VAST STORES OF MUNITIONS AND STORES HAVE BEEN CAPTURED; ENTIRE ARMY ENDANGERED

VIENNA, via London, Oct. 31.—An Austrian deputation has been permitted to cross the fighting line for preliminary pour parlers with the Italian commander, according to the official announcement tonight.

AUSTRIANS ARE ROUTED.

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Austrians have been completely routed east of the Piave and with great difficulty are sustaining the incessant pressure of the Italian troops in the mountain region, in the plain and in the Alpine foothills of Venetia. Enemy masses are described as "streaming in confusion" down the mountain valleys in attempts to reach passes on the Tagliamento.

Prisoners, guns, war materials and storehouses, scarcely touched, fell into the hands of the Italians. Czech-Slovak troops are operating with the third Italian army, which is pushing ahead, overwhelming and capturing the enemy.

In the Grappa region, the Italians renewed the attack today and captured the plateau of Asiago, the salient of Solaro, Mounts Spionocia and Prassolan, Asolone and Col Caprile and Col Bonatto.

The total number of prisoners captured now exceeds 50,000 and of the guns captured more than 300 have been counted.

"The successes of our armies are becoming more and more stupendous," said the dispatch. "The enemy is completely routed east of the Piave and the enemy is with great difficulty sustaining the incessant pressure of our troops in the mountain region, in the plain and in the Alpine foothills of Venetia. Our armies are aiming irresistibly toward the objectives which have been designated."

"The enemy masses are streaming in confusion down the mountain valleys in an attempt to reach passes on the Tagliamento. Prisoners, guns, war materials and store houses, scarcely touched, fell into our hands. The twelfth army, after having completely taken possession of the height of Cesene, is fighting to conquer the pass of Quero. The eighth army has conquered the ridge between the valley of Follina and the valley of the Piave and has occupied the pass of Serravalle, advancing toward the plain of Cossaglio, aiming at the plain of Pordenone. The tenth army has brought its front on the Liverna."

"The third army is pushing ahead overwhelmingly and capturing the enemy who offers a bitter resistance. Czech-Slovak troops are participating in the action."

"In the Grappa region our troops renewed their attack and this morning succeeded in conquering Col Caprile and Col Bonatto."

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Russian People and Army Give Ovation to Soldiers And Commander of British

(By Review Leased Wire) TOKIO, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—A war office communication issued today says: "Gen. Knox, chief of the British military mission in Siberia, arrived at Omsk last Saturday. He was warmly welcomed by a large number of officials of the government and guards of honor. The commander-in-chief of the Russian troops held a review at noon, which was participated in by all the Omsk garrison, who cheered Gen. Knox."

"British troops arrived in Omsk on Sunday. Gen. Vologzovsk, commander of the Russian troops, received them. A triumphal arch which had been built at the entrance to the railroad station was decorated with the Union Jack. The Russian troops and the populace generally, including school children, lined the streets and gave the Britishers an ovation. Great Britain was hailed as the savior of Russia. The Siberian government distributed publications welcoming the visitors, while the newspapers enthusiastically praised British chivalry in rescuing Russia."