

The Weather.

Showers Monday except fair in northern; cooler in extreme west; Tuesday probably fair and cooler.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1918

Complete Service of the Associated Press

VOL. CIII—NO. 55.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 39,578

GERMANY SAYS SHE NOW AWAITS TERMS OF ARMISTICE; LUDENDORFF RESIGNS AND REICHSTAG SEEKS CONTROL; ALLIED ARMIES FROM FRANCE TO ASIA WIN SUCCESSES

NEW GERMAN NOTE WILL ADVISE PRESIDENT PEOPLE NOW RULE AND ARE READY FOR ARMISTICE

Allies Will Not Make Terms Known Until President Has Received the Note.

LUDENDORFF QUILTS ARMY

Crash Comes in Personnel of German Command When War "Boss" Resigns.

ALEPPO IN SYRIA TAKEN

Allied Armies Make Gains from France to Asia.

(By The Associated Press.)

The German government has prepared a rejoinder to President Wilson's last note in which after again referring to the far reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure to which the military powers have been made subject it declares that Germany is now awaiting the proposals for an armistice.

A London dispatch, however, reporting that Premier Lloyd-George and Foreign Secretary Balfour had gone to France with naval and military advisers, says that gradually being apprehensively that the allied governments will not reveal their armistice terms until Germany has replied to President Wilson's last note which it probably was expected would contain more than the mere fact that Germany was waiting for the terms of the armistice.

A crash has come in the personnel of the German high command. General Ludendorff, reputed to be the brains of the German army—the man who promised the German people he would crush Great Britain and France before the United States could get under way in a military sense—has resigned his position as first quartermaster-general and Commander William has accepted the resignation.

Simultaneously, while the German line continues to crumble under the allied attacks and the German border is being gradually being approached by German forces, comes a report that the reichstag, by a large majority, has passed a bill placing the military command under control of the government.

On the western battle front the British, French and Americans have continued to make further slight gains against the Germans; in the Italian front the British and Italians have secured successes, while in Asia the British have captured Aleppo in Syria and are driving ahead on both banks of the Tigris in Mesopotamia, with the Turks unable to check them. The continued advance of the allied forces has a great strategic value that it is not unlikely Turkish operations shortly will be overcome, both in the Holy Land and in Mesopotamia.

The French army, fighting on the forty-mile front between the Alps and the Pyrenees, are keeping up their offensive against the Germans and have made additional gains, taking several villages and compelling the enemy to fall back at various points.

In the region southwest of Valenciennes around Le Quesnoy, the German army delivered violent counterattacks against the British. Their efforts to throw back Field Marshal Haig's men from the positions they had won were unsuccessful and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by the gun and rifle fire.

The Americans have begun the second month of their operations in the region of Verdun by keeping up their attacks against the Germans from the Grand Meuse, the wooded country north of Verdun. Some further progress has been made notwithstanding continued German opposition by German machine guns from behind the natural fortifications which abound through this district.

Continuing their operations against the German lines, their latest progress in this respect having been made north of the territory around Briquigny, where they took 160 prisoners, in which 140 air-planes were captured, and more than 200 machine guns.

When the Americans began their operations northwest of Verdun, more than 40 villages have been liberated, and an average depth of 10 miles has been made and more than 2000 Germans have been made prisoners.

150 Bodies Recovered.—A dispatch from the Dominion's telegraph agent at Juncuau late tonight says that the bodies of 150 victims of the steamship Princess Sophia Alasas had been recovered.

Ludendorff "Military Brain" Of the German Government

Ludendorff's Action Taken to Mean Huns Will Agree on Terms

London, Oct. 27.—The resignation of General Ludendorff is interpreted here as heralding Germany's acceptance of the allies' armistice terms. Whether this is correct the resignation of the first quartermaster cannot fail to seriously affect the morale of the German army. Unofficially reports of the situation in Germany are daily growing worse. There are persistent reports of riots in various parts of the country, conflicts with the police and loss of life and that lack of raw material is seriously interfering with the production of munitions.

SOLE'S LATEST NOTE ASKS FOR THE TERMS

Says President is Aware of 'Far-reaching Changes' in German Government.

'STEP TOWARD JUST PEACE'

Germany Seems to Think She Has Qualified for Concluding Peace With President, Asserting People Are In Power.

Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says:

"The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States.

"The president is aware of the far-reaching change which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions.

"The military powers are also subject to it.

"The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the president has described it in his proclamation.

(Signed) "SOLE."

UNDERSTOOD ALLIES WILL AWAIT RECEIPT OF NOTE

London, Oct. 27.—It is understood in authoritative quarters that the allied governments will not reveal their armistice terms until Germany has replied to President Wilson's last note.

Premier Lloyd-George and Foreign Secretary Balfour, accompanied by naval and military officers have gone to France.

AUSTRIAN REPLY IS READY AND IS MOST CONCILIATORY

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 27.—Austria's rejoinder to President Wilson's note is ready according to Vienna papers. It was submitted to authorized quarters and will be sent this evening or tomorrow to Washington. It is couched in the most conciliatory terms.

His Resignation Causes Sensation in Central Powers and in Europe Generally.

IS A SIGN OF COLLAPSE?

German People Reported As Wrathful Over Having Been Deceived so Long.

WERE PROMISED TRIUMPH

Ludendorff Handled All Their War News.

Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—General Ludendorff, first quartermaster-general of the German army, has resigned, says a telegram from Berlin. In accepting his resignation the emperor has decreed that the lower Rhenish infantry regiment No. 39, of which General Ludendorff long had been commander, shall bear his name.

In the resignation of General Ludendorff, Germany loses what often has been described as her "military brain."

Unknown before the war, General Ludendorff sprang into prominence in the fall of 1914 as chief of staff to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, then a general, in the operations against the Russians, when Von Hindenburg was given the chief command in August, 1916, Ludendorff was appointed first quartermaster-general, but his position in reality has been that of staff and collaborator with Von Hindenburg.

Soon after his appointment as first quartermaster-general, Ludendorff began to look upon as the real "boss" of Germany and was recognized as the representative of the Pan-German at great headquarters. It was Ludendorff who brought the retirement of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and he was reputed to have been responsible for the appointment to the chancellorship of Michaelis and Von Hertling, both of whom were described as stop-gaps. The general's rule as first quartermaster has almost amounted to military dictatorship.

General Ludendorff was reported to have been the originator of the plan of the German offensive of 1918. The plan called for offensive operations on the western front which would split the British and French armies and compel the allies to sue for peace before the strength of the American army could be available to any extent.

It was planned that if the offensive failed then Germany would resort to a diplomatic campaign in order to obtain peace.

Since the death of the German offensive and the successful offensive of Field Marshal Haig, reports from Germany have been to the effect that Ludendorff and Von Hindenburg were losing.

FALL OF ALEPPO IS A CROWNING EVENT

Allenby Cuts Important Turk Railroad.

British Now Placed in Position to Cut Off Remaining Turks and to Send Aid to the Anti-Bolsheviks in Russia.

London, Oct. 27.—The important railroad city of Aleppo was occupied by British cavalry and armored cars Saturday morning, says a British official statement issued today on operations in Syria and Palestine. The statement reads: "Our advanced cavalry and armored cars occupied Aleppo on the morning of October 26 after overcoming slight opposition."

The fall of Aleppo to the British is the crowning event of the victorious campaign of General Allenby in which he captured Jerusalem and Damascus on his way northward through Palestine and Syria. Aleppo is 185 miles north of Damascus and 70 miles east of the Mediterranean Sea.

At Aleppo the railway line from Damascus to Aleppo was cut.

HAYES BITTER IN REPLY TO WILSON'S APPEAL FOR VOTES

Republican Chairman Speaks Words Seldom Used Against a Chief Magistrate.

CHARGES OF MENDACITY

Says President Wants to Rob the Allies of the Fruits of German Victory.

New York, Oct. 27.—Will H. Hayes, chairman of the republican national committee made public tonight a statement in which he replied on behalf of his party to President Wilson's appeal to the nation to return a democratic congress. In his statement Mr. Hayes said:

"President Wilson has questioned the motives and fidelity of your representatives in congress. He has thereby impugned their loyalty and denied their patriotism. His challenge is to you who elected those representatives. You owe it to them, to the honor of your great party and to your own self-respect to meet that challenge squarely, not only as republicans but as Americans. I, as your chairman, call upon you to do it.

Mr. Wilson accuses the republicans no credit whatever for having supported the war measures proposed by his administration, although they have done so with greater unanimity than the members of his own party. Despite that fact, he accuses them of having tried to usurp his proper functions.

"At no time and in no way have they tried to take control of the war out of his hands. The president knows that. No, it is because they are not, not only to every loyal republican in congress, but to every loyal republican in the land."

"It fully merits the resentment which rightfully and surely will find expression at the polls. You know it. A more ungracious, more unjust, more wanton, more mendacious accusation was never made by the most reckless stump orator, much less by a president of the United States. No, it is because they are for peace through, not without, victory; because they do not believe lasting peace can be obtained through negotiation; because they consider it a disgrace for an unconditional surrender as well as for the United States and Uncle Sam. The democratic congress does not. Mr. Wilson does not. There is the issue clear as the noonday sun. The country will decide."

"Mr. Wilson grudgingly admits that the republicans have been 'pro-war.' Then why does he demand their defeat? Because they are still pro-war? Hardly that. No, it is because they are for peace through, not without, victory; because they do not believe lasting peace can be obtained through negotiation; because they consider it a disgrace for an unconditional surrender as well as for the United States and Uncle Sam. The democratic congress does not. Mr. Wilson does not. There is the issue clear as the noonday sun. The country will decide."

"From former President Harrison, pleading for the election of a republican congress:

"If the world goes forth that the people of the United States are standing solidly behind the president, the task of the peace commissioners will be easy; but if there is a break in the ranks—if the democrats score a telling victory, if democratic senators and congressmen and governors are elected—Spain will see in it a gleam of hope; she will take a fresh hope and a renewal of hostilities, more war may be necessary to secure to us what we have already won."

From Senator Lodge: "But there is one question on which I wish to say a few words and that seems to me to override all others. It is whether we shall stand by the administration and the president at this juncture. If we give a victory to his political opponents we say not only to the United States but we say to the world, we say to the Spanish commissioners in Paris, that the people of the United States repudiate its result and repudiate the man who has led victoriously the war and (Continued on Page Two.)"

BLOODY FIGHTING ON ITALIAN LINE

Austrian Counter-Attacks Repulsed With Loss.

Island Wrested From the Enemy by British in Two Attacks—Counter-Attack Reached Nearly to Allied Line.

London, Oct. 27.—British troops fighting along the Piave river since the night of October 23-24 have occupied the island of Grave di Papadopoli and taken more than 710 prisoners, according to an official statement issued here today. Saturday violent Austrian counter-attacks were repulsed. The statement says:

"On the night of October 23-24 the 10th army undertook operations against the island of Grave di Papadopoli in the Piave. The seventh British division, crossing the river in small boats, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, surprised the garrison, which consisted of troops of the seventh Austrian division and occupied the northern half of the island. (Continued from Page Two.)"

WILSON CONFUTES REPUBLICANS WITH THEIR OWN LOGIC

Appeal of McKinley, Roosevelt, Harrison, Lodge and Penrose in 1898 is Cited.

"STAND BY PRESIDENT"

McAdoo Declares United Command at Home Essential as on Western Front.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Secretary Tumulty tonight made public a letter he has written at President Wilson's direction to the Cuyahoga county republican committee at Cleveland, O., in which he replies to protest against President Wilson's appeal to the country to return a democratic congress by recalling quotations from utterances by Colonel Roosevelt, former President Harrison, Senators Lodge and Penrose and former Senator Foraker in the campaign of 1898 at the close of the Spanish war.

The Cuyahoga county committee telegraphed the white house, taking issue with the president's statement. Secretary Tumulty, writing at the president's discretion, simply commended the statements he quoted and also various editorials appearing at the time in leading republican newspapers to the president's consideration without comment.

The first quotation was from Colonel Roosevelt, identified as republican candidate for governor in New York in 1898:

"Remember that, whether you will or not, your vote this year will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint only. They will draw no fine distinctions. A refusal to sustain the war and to sustain the efforts of your peace commission to secure the fruits of war. Such a refusal may not inceptibly bring about a rupture of the peace negotiations. It will give heart to our defeated antagonists; it will make possible the interference of those doubtful neutral nations who in this struggle have wished us ill."

"You could not get the benefits of the victories of Grant and Sherman only by re-electing Lincoln and we will gain less than we ought from the war if the administration is not sustained at these elections."

From former President Harrison, pleading for the election of a republican congress:

"If the world goes forth that the people of the United States are standing solidly behind the president, the task of the peace commissioners will be easy; but if there is a break in the ranks—if the democrats score a telling victory, if democratic senators and congressmen and governors are elected—Spain will see in it a gleam of hope; she will take a fresh hope and a renewal of hostilities, more war may be necessary to secure to us what we have already won."

From Senator Lodge: "But there is one question on which I wish to say a few words and that seems to me to override all others. It is whether we shall stand by the administration and the president at this juncture. If we give a victory to his political opponents we say not only to the United States but we say to the world, we say to the Spanish commissioners in Paris, that the people of the United States repudiate its result and repudiate the man who has led victoriously the war and (Continued on Page Two.)"

HERCULEAN TASK OF PERSHING'S MEN IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED

Steam Shovel Used to Dig Graves for Many Victims of Influenza

New York, Oct. 27.—A steam shovel was used in one of New York's cemeteries today to dig a trench in which to inter temporarily the bodies of victims of Spanish influenza. This extraordinary procedure was made necessary by a shortage of grave diggers coupled with the large number of deaths.

At another cemetery there were 400 unburied bodies and city laborers have been drafted to prepare graves.

New cases of influenza reported in Greater New York in the 24 hours ending at 10 a. m. today increased 183 over yesterday's report to a total of 4,897. Health Commissioner Copeland announced tonight. In the same period the number of deaths was 43, an increase over yesterday of 2.

A decrease was reported, however, in the number of new cases of pneumonia and in the number of deaths from that disease.

First Major Operation Nets 20,000 Prisoners; 165 Miles of Territory.

MONTH OF BITTER WAR

Wooded Heights, Swamps, Machine-Gun Infested Ravines Slowly Taken.

USED 2,500,000 SHELLS

Have Downed 230 Enemy Planes and 23 Balloons.

With the American Army, Northwest of Verdun, Saturday, Oct. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—In its first major operation against the Germans, considering the clearing of the St. Mihiel salient as a local affair, the American army in a few days less than a month has liberated more than 45 villages and advanced to an average depth of ten miles, freeing 165 square miles of territory. In the offensive the Americans have captured more than 20,000 prisoners.

The Americans attacked on a front of 20 miles from the Argonne to the Meuse, and the advance has been made in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, due principally to the nature of the ground which is covered with hills, deep ravines and woods, and the presence of the most modern trench systems of the Hindenburg line, the Hagen position, the Volker position and the Kriemhilde position. They have forced their way through all these lines. Ahead of them lies the Freys position which has been reached at one point in the region of the Bantheville wood.

The advance has been particularly difficult because the Germans have stubbornly resisted every foot of the way and have used more than 33 divisions on the 20-mile front. The enemy continues to make a formidable effort to hold this front in order to protect his great lateral line of communication running through Hirson, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy and Longuyon. This line is threatened and should the Germans lose it they will lose their main line of communication from Germany to occupied France.

In addition to the prisoners, General Pershing's men have taken more than 137 guns of large calibre, numerous machine guns and anti-tank guns, a great score of automobiles and much war material including locomotives and railway cars.

Since September 26 the Americans have fired more than 2,500,000 shells, the number at times reaching as high as 150,000 daily. The guns used included a great number of heavy ones and also some captured from the enemy.

American aviators and anti-aircraft guns in the period since September 27 have brought down 230 enemy machines and 23 enemy balloons, despite adverse flying conditions and bad weather at times. Bombing planes dropped more than 40,000 kilograms of explosives on railroad centres, troop concentrations and other points behind the enemy lines.

From the view of the engineer, the most difficult task has been the repairing of roads and the movement of supplies, men, ammunition and food to the front. More than 40,000 engineer troops are employed day and night in rebuilding shell-shattered roads, using whatever possible crushed rock from villages destroyed by the German shells.

In the Argonne, hundreds of yards of German barbed wire entanglements fastened from trees to various heights, had to be bridged, as it was impossible to cut them. In addition, many roads in the Argonne were of black loam which became a morass in rainy weather. The engineers were compelled to virtually build bridges over many miles of these roads.

The crossing of Forges brook was accomplished in the first day of the advance under a heavy fire. The brook traverses marshy land and to bridge it the engineers had to lay bundles of faggots on both sides of the stream. The crossing was made in record time and then began the battle of the Argonne which lasted for more than two weeks.

Computations made by army officers show that of the more than 165 square miles taken from the enemy since September 26, almost one-half were heavily wooded and machine-gun-infested. The Americans had to take by storm 159 hills and high crests, most of which were heavily wooded and defended by the Germans. The brook traverses marshy land and to bridge it the engineers had to lay bundles of faggots on both sides of the stream. The crossing was made in record time and then began the battle of the Argonne which lasted for more than two weeks.

Computations made by army officers show that of the more than 165 square miles taken from the enemy since September 26, almost one-half were heavily wooded and machine-gun-infested. The Americans had to take by storm 159 hills and high crests, most of which were heavily wooded and defended by the Germans. The brook traverses marshy land and to bridge it the engineers had to lay bundles of faggots on both sides of the stream. The crossing was made in record time and then began the battle of the Argonne which lasted for more than two weeks.

Computations made by army officers show that of the more than 165 square miles taken from the enemy since September 26, almost one-half were heavily wooded and machine-gun-infested. The Americans had to take by storm 159 hills and high crests, most of which were heavily wooded and defended by the Germans. The brook traverses marshy land and to bridge it the engineers had to lay bundles of faggots on both sides of the stream. The crossing was made in record time and then began the battle of the Argonne which lasted for more than two weeks.

Computations made by army officers show that of the more than 165 square miles taken from the enemy since September 26, almost one-half were heavily wooded and machine-gun-infested. The Americans had to take by storm 159 hills and high crests, most of which were heavily wooded and defended by the Germans. The brook traverses marshy land and to bridge it the engineers had to lay bundles of faggots on both sides of the stream. The crossing was made in record time and then began the battle of the Argonne which lasted for more than two weeks.

Computations made by army officers show that of the more than 165 square miles taken from the enemy since September 26, almost one-half were heavily wooded and machine-gun-infested. The Americans had to take by storm 159 hills and high crests, most of which were heavily wooded and defended by the Germans. The brook traverses marshy land and to bridge it the engineers had to lay bundles of faggots on both sides of the stream. The crossing was made in record time and then began the battle of the Argonne which lasted for more than two weeks.

Computations made by army officers show that of the more than 165 square miles taken from the enemy since September 26, almost one-half were heavily wooded and machine-gun-infested. The Americans had to take by storm 159 hills and high crests, most of which were heavily wooded and defended by the Germans. The brook traverses marshy land and to bridge it the engineers had to lay bundles of faggots on both sides of the stream. The crossing was made in record time and then began the battle of the Argonne which lasted for more than two weeks.