

WEATHER
Fair and cooler Thursday;
Friday fair, continued cooler.

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33,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN; ALSO HUNDREDS OF GUNS

American Regiment Goes Into Action On The Italian Battle Front

AUSTRIAN TROOPS ARE RESISTING STUBBORNLY

Fighting Now Extends Practically All Along The Course of The Piave River; Enemy Throwing in New Divisions Without, However, Being Successful in Holding Back Allies

Washington, Oct. 30.—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 332nd 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.

"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 British 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 332nd American Infantry regiment is now also 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. In the Grappa region the troops of the First Italian army, with the support of the Twelfth army, has been successful in beating the enemy at Segusino and has conquered Mont Giesen. The Eighth army has occupied the narrow pass of Follina and also has already reached Vittorio. The Tenth army after having established solid bridgeheads over the Montebano river has crossed the river and is advancing along the road Conegliano Vizzolo. The Third army, after neutralizing the formidable artillery fire of the enemy has crossed the Piave at San Dona Di Piave and east of Zenon.

33,000 Prisoners.

The number of prisoners captured up to the present moment amounts to 802 officers and 32,198 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 earlier 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 material and several hundred guns. The position of the sixth Austrian army corps was described as very critical.

Italian Report.

Rome, Oct. 30.—The 33rd 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 captured 33,000 of the enemy, including 802 officers.

In Albania the Italians have occupied San Giovanni Di Medina and are advancing on Scutari. East of the Piave river the Italians have reached Vittorio. The communication follows:

"Our offensive extended southward from the middle Piave yesterday. A third army has now entered the struggle. On the front from the Brenta to the sea three-quarters of the Italian army are fighting in brotherly union with a gallant French division and the young and daring 332nd American infantry regiment."

"Between the Brenta and Piave rivers the bitterness of the resistance and the aggressiveness of the enemy, supported by fresh reserves, have for six days given the struggle particular fierceness."

"East of the Piave the enemy is yielding to our pressure and we are overcoming successive lines."

"In the Grappa region yesterday our fourth army gained advantages in the region of Pertica and Col Dell Orso. The Twelfth army has reached the outskirts of the village of Quero, taken Segusino and carried Mont Cosen."

KICKING ENEMY OUT OF ITALY

(By The Associated Press.)
Over a front of some sixty miles, from the Brenta river in northern Italy to the vicinity of the Adriatic sea the Austro-Hungarians are being violently attacked 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 Venetian plains.

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 the hands of the allied troops. Far behind the lines, allied aviators are heavily bombing enemy columns in dense masses which are retreating 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.

Let Up On Western Front.

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, however, are engaged in another attack on a front of about seven and a half miles between St. Quentin, Le-Petit and Herpy, in the general direction of the enemy's communication lines running eastward from the old St. Quentin and Laon sectors and also with the purpose of driving a wedge into the 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 bettered their positions in attacks against the Germans. The Bellejoieuse farm, which for several days has been No Man's Land, now is virtually all held by the Americans. East of the Meuse there also has been considerable fighting, but it has resulted in no great change in positions.

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

OFFICIAL TEXT AUSTRIAN NOTE SUBSTANTIALLY SAME AS UNOFFICIAL

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 30.—The official text of the Austrian government's note to President Wilson renewing the plea for an armistice and peace was made public today by Secretary Lansing. It does not differ substantially from the unofficial version as transmitted by the Associated Press from Basel, Switzerland.

The official text was given out in this form:

"Department of State, October 30, 1918. The Secretary of State makes public the following:

"Legation of Sweden, Washington, D. C., Oct. 29, 1918. 'Department of Austro-Hungarian Interests. 'Excellency:

"By order of my government, I have the honor to beg you to transmit to the President, the following communication from the Imperial and Royal Government of Austro-Hungary:

"In reply to the note of the President, Mr. Wilson, to the Austro-Hungarian Government dated October 18 of this year, and about the decision of the President to take up with Austro-Hungary separately the question of armistice and peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government has the honor to declare that it adheres both to the previous declarations of the President and his opinion of the rights of the peoples of Austro-Hungary, notably those of the Czech-Slovaks and the Jugo Slavs contained in his last note. Austria-Hungary having thereby accepted all the conditions which the President had put upon entering into negotiations on the subject of armistice and peace, nothing in the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government longer stands in the way of beginning those negotiations. The Austro-Hungarian Government, therefore, declares itself ready to enter, without waiting for the outcome of other negotiations for a peace between Austria-Hungary and the Entente States and for an immediate armistice on all the fronts of Austria-Hungary, and begs the President, Mr. Wilson, to take the necessary measures to that effect."

"Be pleased to accept, Excellency, the assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) W. A. F. EKENGREN, 'His Excellency, 'Robert Lansing, 'Secretary of State of the United States, Washington, D. C."

"British Success In Italy. London, Oct. 30.—British troops in

(Continued on Page Three.)

THINK GERMAN MILITARISTS HAVE LOST GRIP ON COUNTRY

Opinion Prevails at Washington That German People Are Driving Their Government To End War

CONTENTS OF NEW NOTE NOT GIVEN TO PUBLIC

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 now gotten beyond the control of the military party and that the German people are the force which is driving the German government to make for ending the war.

Another note from the German government explanatory of the changes that have been made or 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 it was said that there would be no announcement regarding the reply tonight.

It was understood that in the note the President intended to touch upon the steps that Austria and Hungary have taken in the direction of 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.

Hopeless Situation In Austria.

The report that Count Andraszy, 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 confirmatory of this understanding of the hopeless situation in the dual empire. It was pointed out that since Italy solemnly engaged with the other entente powers not to make a separate peace, if Austria carries out this plan it naturally would be referred by Italy to the supreme war council.

There was no official information here today as to the progress of the deliberations of the supreme war council and notice was taken of the reserved attitude of the council in issuing any statements. The inference is drawn that a definite policy has been agreed upon to withhold all information regarding the discussions before the council of the grave diplomatic and military questions which now engage its attention in connection with the preparation of an armistice.

Col. E. M. House, who is in Paris as the special representative of the American government to the European governments has been making long reports to Washington, but it is believed these do not relate to the proceedings of the war council.

Speculation on Armistice.

There has been much speculation in official circles as to the probable features of the armistice which will be offered to the central powers, but it is admitted that there is no definite knowledge on the subject. One comparatively new proposition related to the guarantees to be exacted from Germany for the repayment of the tremendous financial losses suffered by the populations of those portions of Belgium and France occupied by the German troops. The official text of the Austrian note which did not differ materially from the unofficial version, was made public today at the state department, but there was no announcement of the receipt of the communication from Count Andraszy to Secretary Lansing asking the secretary to use his good offices with the President in behalf of Austria's plea.

Nor would any one admit knowledge of the extraordinary communication from M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik foreign minister, as given in cable dispatches today demanding the evacuation by the allied and American troops of "the Movman, Archangel and Siberia." As the State department has never recognized even the existence of the government of which M. Tchitcherin is a part it is not probable that his note will elicit a response.

Explains Alterations.

Copenhagen, Oct. 30.—The German government, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung despatched its latest memorandum to the government at Washington for the purpose of enabling President Wilson to more clearly understand the alterations recently made in the German constitution.

WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATE



Miss Anne Martin, first woman candidate for the United States Senate, is independent in politics, a suffragist, aged 42 years and lives in Reno, Nevada.

American Airmen Bring Down 21 German Aviators

(By The Associated Press.)

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 30.—(11 p. m.)—Twenty-one German aviators were downed today by American chasing aviators. It was a banner day in American aviation, considering the number of victories achieved over the Germans. Two American airmen are missing.

The aerial activity began early this morning and, aided by the clear weather, American bombers were successful in attacking various enemy points of troop concentrations both in the morning and in the afternoon.

Gen. Pershing's Forces Improve Their Positions

(By The Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 30.—7 p. m.—General Pershing's forces today improved their positions in the region of Grand Pre. Bellejoieuse farm is now virtually within the American lines.

By the occupation of Aincerville, the Americans have brought within their lines a series of hills and natural positions dominating the country for miles. Aincerville was taken with little opposition, the resistance being principally from machine guns.

East of the river Meuse there was considerable activity today but there was no material change in the line. The Germans desperately resisted attempts to drive them from hill 300.

Enemy artillery activity east of the river Meuse decreased this evening but the Germans continued to throw gas into different parts of the line and to hurl shells of large caliber into the back areas.

The American artillery pounded away at the positions behind the German lines. Their targets included cross-roads and woods where enemy troops were reported to be camped.

The Germans showed more than ordinary activity in the air on Tuesday night, bombing the region of Montfaucou, Cuisy and other places.

The German squadron known as the "traveling circus" also appeared at different parts of the front. The airplanes were painted in bright colors. A number of combats resulted and several German machines were brought down within their own lines.

CHARLOTTE STIRRED BY CHARGE AGAINST PREACHER

Alleged That He Refused to Read Request of Dying Nurse.

(Special to The News and Observer.)
Charlotte, Oct. 30.—Charlotte ministers are greatly wrought up over the publication last Saturday in the Caduceus, the weekly paper issued by the soldiers of the base hospital at Camp Greene, of a sermonette, charging that a Charlotte minister refused to go to the camp hospital and administer the last rites to a nurse dying of influenza.

The story, published without names, declared that a dying nurse, who had been stricken while nursing soldiers, asked for a certain minister, whose church she had attended, and that a sister nurse immediately called up this minister by telephone.

It declares that the minister, after inquiring and learning that the nurse was dying of influenza, refused to come to the hospital.

Another minister of the same denomination, the sermonette adds, and a Catholic priest, administered the last rites to the dying girl.

The Ministers' Association has held a called meeting and summoned before the association, Sergeant Harrill, medical corps, and editor of the Caduceus, demanding that he print the name of the minister in question in the next issue of the Caduceus. Sergeant Harrill has promised to do so, provided that he can gain the consent of his superior officers.

Members of the Ministers' Association have publicly stated that the minister in question is Rev. Robert A. Tutts, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and they demand the publication of his name in order that the burden of suspicion may not rest on other ministers of the city.

HARMONIZING FOR SUPREME COUNCIL

Full Understanding To Be Reached Before Formal Meeting

ENTIRE AGREEMENT IN IMMEDIATE PROSPECT

England Likely To Insist On Release of British Prisoners As Part of Terms

(By The Associated Press.)

Paris, Oct. 30.—(6 p. m.)—The heads of the allied governments and Col. E. M. House, special representative of the United States government with the military and naval advisers of the respective countries, continued their informal meetings today.

Differences of view, natural to the immensity of the interests involved, have arisen, but under friendly examination they have largely disappeared.

Although some points in President Wilson's declarations may require more complete definition, entire agreement is in immediate prospect.

The supreme war council, will not meet formally until this full understanding has been reached.

British Want Prisoners Released

London, Oct. 30.—That the immediate release of all British prisoners will be insisted upon by the government as part of the armistice terms is confidently expected here. Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the same conditions imposed on Bulgaria in this matter would be insisted upon in any truce with Germany or Austria, and General Allenby had been instructed to follow the same policy in dealing with the Turks.

There is plenty of evidence that British prisoners have received worse treatment throughout the war than the others, except the Russians. Events since the German peace overtures were launched have not tended to instill any spirit of conciliation, forgiveness or leniency toward the enemy in British breasts.

The sinking of the Leinster followed close on the German note. The evacuation of Belgian and French towns, for years under German rule, has opened what has heretofore been largely a sealed book of rumors, and authentic stories of German barbarities 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.

The topic was forced upon the House by a strong public demand for light upon the circumstances of what is termed blackmail in refusing to ratify an agreement drawn up for an equitable exchange of prisoners unless the British consented to go outside that subject and give guarantees against the deportation of Germans from China.

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 that they have never seen such a bitter and strong feeling pervade the House of Commons. And the same feeling has infected the whole country. The only group of members who held aloof was handful of pacifists.

The general nature of the military guarantees which the allies will require has been outlined as the occupation of strategic German bases, as well as the retirement of the German army on its own soil. Maritime guarantees are considered equally important to Great Britain. Their nature thus far is only speculative, but the internment of the German submarines, if not the surrender of the whole fleet, appears to be the minimum terms which would satisfy the British people.

GERMANS IN RUSSIA STEALING EVERYTHING THEY CAN GET HANDS ON

(Signed) "HENRY FORD."

Concerning the award, Joint Chairman Frank P. Walsh made the following statement:

"Mr. Ford found for the straight eight-hour day. More and more we are coming to this. The actual eight-hour day and not the basic eight-hour day is essential. The decision of Mr. Ford will give impetus to this tendency."

Cost of Feeding Germans. The government expended \$400,000 in 1917 in feeding the Germans interned at Hot Springs, N. C., according to a computation of the war department as announced today. The North Carolina colony of enemy aliens cost Uncle Sam 51 cents a day for maintenance or \$176.15 a piece a year. The food cost about 30 cents a day, or about 10 cents a meal.

The Hot Springs camp cost \$125,000 to build. The expenditures for the alien enemy will perhaps be submitted to Germany for reimbursement when the war is over as Germany will doubtless render a bill for American prisoners of war. This country is caring for 5,000 Germans in all the camps.

Miss Goodwin B. Ellsworth, a native of Eastern North Carolina and wife of Mr. Ellsworth, superintendent of the division of postoffice service in the United States postoffice department has been chosen as a delegate to represent the Dixie Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The sessions will be held in Louisville, Ky. from November 13 to 16. Mrs. Ellsworth is the only woman having been washed away

ADVISORS TO DRAFT BOARDS IN NORTH CAROLINA NAMED

Mitchell and Pharr To Furnish Facts Relative To Farm Labor Requirements

HENRY FORD IN LINE WITH JUSTICE CLARK

Renders Empire Decision in Case of International Association of Machinists vs. Wheeling Mould and Foundry Co.; Government Spent \$400,000 in Feeding Huns

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 30.—The United States Department of Agriculture today announced the appointment of the following men to act with the district draft boards of North Carolina as advisors regarding agricultural needs.

W. Mitchell, of Anderson, Bertie county, agricultural adviser to district board for the eastern district, with headquarters at Goldsboro; W. S. Pharr, R. F. D. 1, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, agricultural adviser to district board for the western district, with headquarters at Statesville.

The agricultural advisers are not to be members of the district boards, but are to furnish to the boards facts relative to farm labor requirements not only of their districts but of the entire country. Such information will be supplied to the advisors by the Department of Agriculture. The advisors also concern themselves with individual cases before the district board. Agents of the Department of Agriculture have been supplied with questionnaires to be sent out for the purpose of securing the facts about farm needs in the counties.

Ford With Labor Man.

The finding of Henry Ford, umpire in the case of the International Association of Machinists versus the Wheeling Mould and Foundry Company, West Virginia, was entered as an award of the National War Labor Board. He reaches the same conclusion as did Chief Justice Walter Clark of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The National War Labor Board having agreed to submit to the undersigned for his determination as umpire one single question, and that only as follows:

"Should the National War Labor Board render a decision granting the demand of the machinists of the Wheeling (West Virginia) Mould and Foundry Company, for a basic eight-hour day with time and one-half for overtime, and double time Sundays and legal holidays?"

"I, the said Henry Ford, do hereby answer the said question yes."

"I have reviewed the arguments and have given the question due thought and consideration and have come to the conclusion stated, but do not deem it necessary to give my reasons unless your honorable board shall express a desire for the same."

"But I cannot refrain from expressing my very deep conviction that the straight eight-hour day is much better practice than the so-called 'eight-hour basic day' where the latter is continually and almost uniformly being practically exceeded in the number of working hours."

"My experience, and also my reason teach me that very few emergencies ever exist in a manufacturing business, justifying the practice of exceeding eight working hours per day. The straight eight-hour day is enough and the hours should never be increased except under the most extraordinary circumstances. I cannot dwell too much on this. For the good of the men—for the good of the employer—and for the general interests, I would admonish those interested to adhere to the straight eight-hour day."

"Respectfully submitted, (Signed) 'HENRY FORD.'"

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(Continued on Page Two.)