

ARMISTICE TERMS SIGNED

SUPREME COUNCIL UNANIMOUSLY AGREES ON ARMISTICE FOR HUNS

IF ACCEPTED THEY MEAN SURRENDER, END OF WAR AND VICTORY FOR ALLIES

With Germany's Allies Vanquished and Forced to Accept Cessation of Hostilities Against Them Tantamount to Abject Surrender, Die Is Now to Be Cast In Front of Hohenzollern Dynasty by the Inter Allied Conference.

HUNS WILL BE POWERLESS TO RESUME HOSTILITIES

On Thirty Mile Front Haig's Men Deliver Mighty Blow, Capturing Important Strategic Points and Take Over 10,000 Prisoners—Americans Capture Forty Towns and 5,000 Prisoners.

UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Armistice terms to be offered Germany have been agreed upon unanimously and signed by representatives of the allies and the United States in France. If accepted they mean surrender and immediate end of the war, leaving final peace terms to the dictation of the victors.

Secretary Lansing announced the agreement tonight, saying that diplomatic unity has been completely achieved under conditions of utmost harmony.

The announcement made this statement:

"According to an official report received this evening the terms of the armistice to be offered to Germany have just been agreed to unanimously and signed by the representatives of the allies and the United States in Paris. The report further states that diplomatic unity has been completely achieved under conditions of utmost harmony."

It is understood the terms are to be submitted to Germany immediately and that their publication in full will follow shortly. The statement has been authorized that the drastic conditions under which Austria dropped out of the war today furnish an accurate indication of their nature.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Terms upon which Germany may obtain an immediate armistice and end the war were completed and signed today in Paris. Secretary Lansing announced the fact tonight in a brief statement, adding only that complete diplomatic harmony had been achieved by the allied and American conferees at Versailles.

It may be stated authoritatively that the terms, not yet given out for publication, follow closely those under which Austria-Hungary surrendered today and passed out of the war, leaving Germany to stand alone against the world.

Early Reply Expected.

The presumption in official circles here tonight was that the stipulations would be in the hands of the German government in less than twenty-four hours. If they are accepted, a reply settling the issue of peace or further fighting may also be received within that time. The uncertainty caused President Wilson to cancel tonight his proposed

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

RUMORS OF SURRENDER.

Reports were current in various sections of the country after midnight last night that Germany had surrendered. One report had it that a report had been received at the Arlington wireless station from Paris saying that Germany had surrendered unconditionally. No confirmation of these reports had been received by the Associated Press at Washington early this morning. One Washington newspaper, however, issued an extra saying that Germany had surrendered and that the war was over.

AUSTRIANS LOST HEAVILY BEFORE FIGHTING ENDED

300,000 Men and 5,000 Guns Captured by Italians and Allies

MANY DIVISIONS PUT OUT OF COMBAT

Continued to Flee Until Armistice Went Into Effect at 3 o'Clock

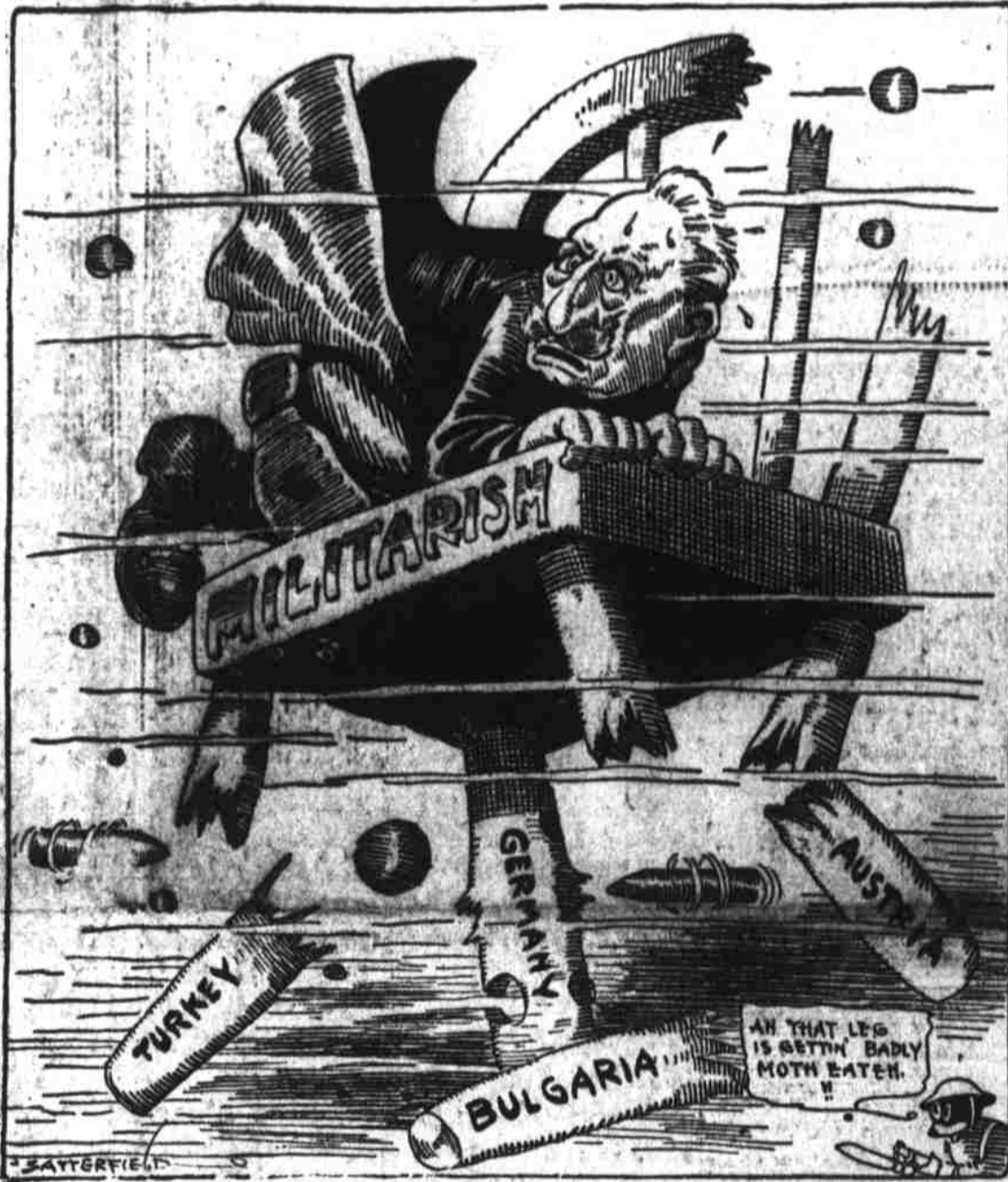
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Three hundred thousand Austrian soldiers and not less than 5,000 guns had been captured by the victorious Italian armies before the armistice went into effect at 3 o'clock this afternoon, said an official dispatch tonight from Rome. This included all captures since the offensive began October 24.

The soldiers of the once powerful Austrian army, the dispatch said, continued to flee in disorder. Since the offensive started, sixty-three Austro-Hungarian divisions were put out of combat by fifty-one Italian, three British and two French divisions, with Czech-Slovak units and an American regiment.

Fought Forty-One Months.
The war against Austria-Hungary, which was conducted under the high command of his majesty, the king of Italy, with an army inferior in number, and with still inferior means since the 24th of May, 1915, has come to an end," said the dispatch. "With unshakable faith and indomitable valor the Italian army waged a continuous and hard war for a period of forty-one months and won the stupendous battle begun the 24th of October and in which were engaged in their entirety all the resources of the enemy."
"So far the enemy has left in our hands 300,000 prisoners and not less than 5,000 guns. The soldiers of what used to be one of the most powerful armies in the world are now fleeing in disorder and without hope from the valleys which they had invaded with triumphant confidence."
Many Divisions Overcome.
"On October 21 after having over-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

Only One Leg Left to Stand On



AUSTRIA LAYS DOWN ARMS TO AWAIT END OF WAR AND PEACE TERMS TO BE MADE BY UNITED STATES AND ALLIES

Terms Imposed by Italian Commander, As Announced Yesterday, Are Even More Drastic and Far-Reaching Than Those Accepted by Bulgaria and Turkey—Italy Gets More Than She Originally Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Austria-Hungary, the last and most powerful ally of Germany, passed out of the world war today under terms of abject surrender.
Not only have the armed forces of the once powerful Austro-Hungarian empire laid down their arms to await the end of the war and peace terms dictated by the allies and the United States, but Austro-Hungarian territory is open for operations against Germany. Even the munitions of the former ally are to be used against the Kaiser's armies if refusal to accept conditions now being prepared for them make prolonged fighting necessary.

The terms which stopped the victorious advance on the Italian front were accepted by the Austrian commander-in-chief in the field in the name of the Vienna government and their execution is guaranteed by the thorough beating already administered which had converted the Austrian army into a disorganized, fleeing horde.
Terms Are More Rigid.
Even the terms imposed previously upon Bulgaria and Turkey hardly were so drastic. In addition to all of the military precautions, the Austrians are compelled to retire from a wide strip of territory within the borders of their empire when the war began, surrendering all of Italy's interests and thereby losing any advantage for argument over boundaries around a peace table.
A map survey of the geographical lines fixed for Austrian evacuation shows that the area is even greater than that set by the Italians as the goal of their ambition when they entered the war. At that time, the Italian leaders carefully outlined and indicated on their war maps the territory along their borders which they deemed it necessary that they acquire for racial and sentimental reasons and also to insure the security of their frontiers.
In decreasing Austria's surrender terms the supreme war council at

Versailles has followed this outline closely, but have enlarged upon it to some extent. The right of occupation of these vacated provinces is stipulated; but it is to be noted that for the time being, civil government is to be administered by the existing local civil authorities in co-operation with the occupying garrisons. This means that the whole question of final disposition of the territory involved is left to be settled at the peace table.
Italian military officers here tonight with pride tonight over the evidence of final victory contained in the armistice program, said General Guglielmo, military attache at the Italian embassy, "which hardly ten days ago seemed far distant but in which Italy and her soldiers have always had an unshakable faith, even in the saddest moments of last year when they were compelled to give way before the crushing superiority of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish forces."
Three Contributing Changes.
"From a purely military point of view, three causes have, in my opinion, especially contributed to the triumph of today; the choice of the right moment, the efficient direction of the attacks, and rapidity of execution."
The happy successes of the allies on the French front, the withdrawal of Bulgaria and Turkey from the war, left Austria, although with forces greatly superior, alone against us. The bad weather and the snow had already begun to make the movements and the provisioning of the armies in the mountains more rather difficult. The same effect was produced in the plains near the sea by the violent rains which caused the streams to rise and overflow the lowlands. Such conditions narrowed the defense. In the concrete case they made the attack easier because such difficulties made it impossible for the enemy to counter-attack successfully on our flanks and gave us an opportunity to concentrate greater forces in a narrower space.
Division Was Sought.
"From the very first moment the intention has been evident of divid-

ing the Austrian army in such a way as to separate the mountain section from that of the plains and possibly cut the retreat of the Austrian troops. Hence, the rapid and vigorous push towards Vittorio, Veneto, Ponte Nelli (Alpi, Lonarone, which promptly attained the first aim. Hence the rapid advance in Val Sugana, Gringo and Castelnuovo.
On the 24th of October the initial bombardment was begun. Today, November 4, the Italian flag flies over the castle of Trento and on the tower of St. Giusto at Trieste, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon an armistice became effective, the clauses of which mean the unconditional surrender of the enemy.
"Against about seventy enemy divisions have fought on Italian soil, fifty-six Italian divisions, three British divisions, one French division, a regiment of American infantry and the Czech-Slovak legion. Nor should the help given by our brave allies to us be considered slight; besides the intrinsic valor of the units which have fought side by side with us, their presence has reaffirmed before the enemy, the unity of the aims of all the allies on the Italian theatre as well as all the other theatres of the war."

TERMS OF ARMISTICE.
Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which went into effect at 3 o'clock yesterday:
Military clauses:
1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.
2. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North to the South.
Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in clause 3 below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force (1) reduced to prevent effective interference;
2. The divisional corps and artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and the United States of America.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE QUIT BOMBING NON-WAR TARGETS

Protest Against Aerial Raids on Towns in Rhine Valley

PROTEST FILED WITH THE UNITED STATES

Seem to Have Forgotten Bombing Outrages Against Hospitals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The German government today notified the United States that since October 4 air forces have been under orders to make bomb attacks solely against important hostile military objects with the immediate operations of war, on the assumption that allied and American air forces were to receive similar instructions.
The note, delivered through the Swiss legation, protests that air attacks have been carried out against hospital aviation German towns with

CAMPAIGN WHICH BEGAN IN APATHY DEVELOPED INTO A BITTER CONTEST

Women Voters in New York Put Leaders "Up in the Air"

VOTE WILL BE LIGHT

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Final speeches and statements by candidates and party managers brought the campaign to a close in the eastern states tonight. Both democratic and republican leaders professed confidence that their candidates would win at the polls tomorrow.

The campaign, which began in apathy, developed in its closing days in most states into one of the most bitterly contested in years. The appeal of President Wilson for the return of a democratic congress has been the storm center of attack and counter-attack.
In New York party leaders are "up in the air" because women will vote for the first time and there is no way of knowing how they will divide politically.
Contests for seats in the senate have occupied the voters in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Delaware, New Jersey and West Virginia. In New Jersey, which also will elect a "long" and a "short" senator, women suffragists, although they cannot vote, have joined forces with the democrats.
Prohibition is the chief issue of the state campaigns in Pennsylvania and Vermont.

LIGHT VOTE EXPECTED.
CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Voters of the middle western states were bombarded with final arguments tonight as a climax to the short but intensive campaigns which have been waged by candidates for state and federal offices.
With the prospects of generally fair weather in most of the commonwealths between the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains and with usually mild temperatures prevailing in the plains states and Mississippi and Missouri valleys, political leaders of all parties predicted a heavy vote. Political observers, predicted, however, that there would be a light farmer vote in some rural regions as farm labor shortage had delayed autumnal farm work.

VOTE EARLY

Polls open today at 6:57 a. m. and close at 5:30 p. m. Don't be late.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)