

GERMANY YIELDS TO "REGULATION" OF LANDS ALSACE AND LORRAINE SINGLED OUT

ALLIES PUSH HUNS BACK GRADUALLY ITALIAN OFFENSIVE DRAWS ATTENTION

Diaz's Forces Appear to be Fighting on Large Scale, While French, British and Americans Pound Hard Against Stubborn Resistance Put Up by Germans on All Fronts.

(By the Associated Press.) While the British, French and Americans are slowly breaking their way through the stubborn German defenses along the line south of Valenciennes, the attention of the allied world is directed, for the moment at least, to the Italian front, where General Diaz seems to have started a major operation.

Fighting on a large scale appears to have begun on Thursday, when the Austrian official statement reported heavy artillery fire from the Brenta river to the Montello plateau. It was reported yesterday that Italian, British and French forces attacked between the Brenta and Piave rivers and advanced over rough country for a considerable distance. At the same time the allies moved ahead and captured lands in the Piave above the Montello plateau.

This stroke was aimed at the angle in the Austrian line which runs from the Adriatic along the Piave until it reaches the mountains and then turns to the west. If the allied attack makes progress the Austrian armies in the lowlands near the sea and the mountainous sector may be divided. The number of prisoners taken, 3,000, would seem to indicate fighting of a serious nature. It is too early to determine whether General Diaz has really begun an offensive or is merely directing an operation which is in the nature of a diversion. It may be that the morale of the Austrian army, which has repeatedly been reported as being shattered, will be determined by the fighting during the next few days.

British troops are continuing their slow advance on the German lines south of the bend of the Scheldt above Valenciennes. Progress there has been comparatively slow, but it would appear that the railroad between Quesnoy and Valenciennes has been crossed and that the British are in the outskirts of Quesnoy. There is an apparent effort on the part of Field Marshal Haig to avoid a direct assault against the Mormal forest, just to the south, where the Germans are solidly entrenched and have countless machine guns and light guns in position. Southeast of Valenciennes the British and French are advancing toward the Scheldt.

The French on the Serres-Oise front have continued their attack on the northern side of the angle line. They were gained at important points but the Germans are holding their front very strongly. Southwest of Bamvillers, in the same sector, American forces have captured hill 360, a height which is reported for observation purposes, and which was stubbornly defended by the Germans. Near Grand Pre the Americans have forged still further

REFUGEES GOING TO HOLLAND

Ill and in Distress They Say "Germans Stole Everything They Could Get Hands On."

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.—Weather-beaten refugees, mostly from the north of France, are trickling into the Dutch provinces of Brabant and Limburg. Some 2,000 now are accommodated in towns in these provinces. About five per cent are ill from over-fatigue or influenza and are being cared for in hospitals and convents.

Distressing stories are told about the old people and babies who died from exposure on the way and were buried where they met their end. Further westward no exodus has yet taken place.

In view of the German disclaimers of pillaging by the retreating troops it is significant that Dutch correspondents at a half dozen different points on the frontier should tell the same story, obtained from refugees. "The Germans stole everything they could lay their hands on," a citizen of Bruges said to the Rosendael correspondent of the Maatsbode.

In the last few days the Germans have looted stores indiscriminately. One officer demanded that a city official surrender his carriage. Being asked later for a voucher, the officer pointed a revolver at the head of the owner and said: "This is my voucher."

Cartoons appeared in Bruges depicting the German admiral Schroeder, whom Emperor William decorated for the "brilliant repulse" of the British attack on Zeebrugge, as fast asleep in a safe place far from the coast.

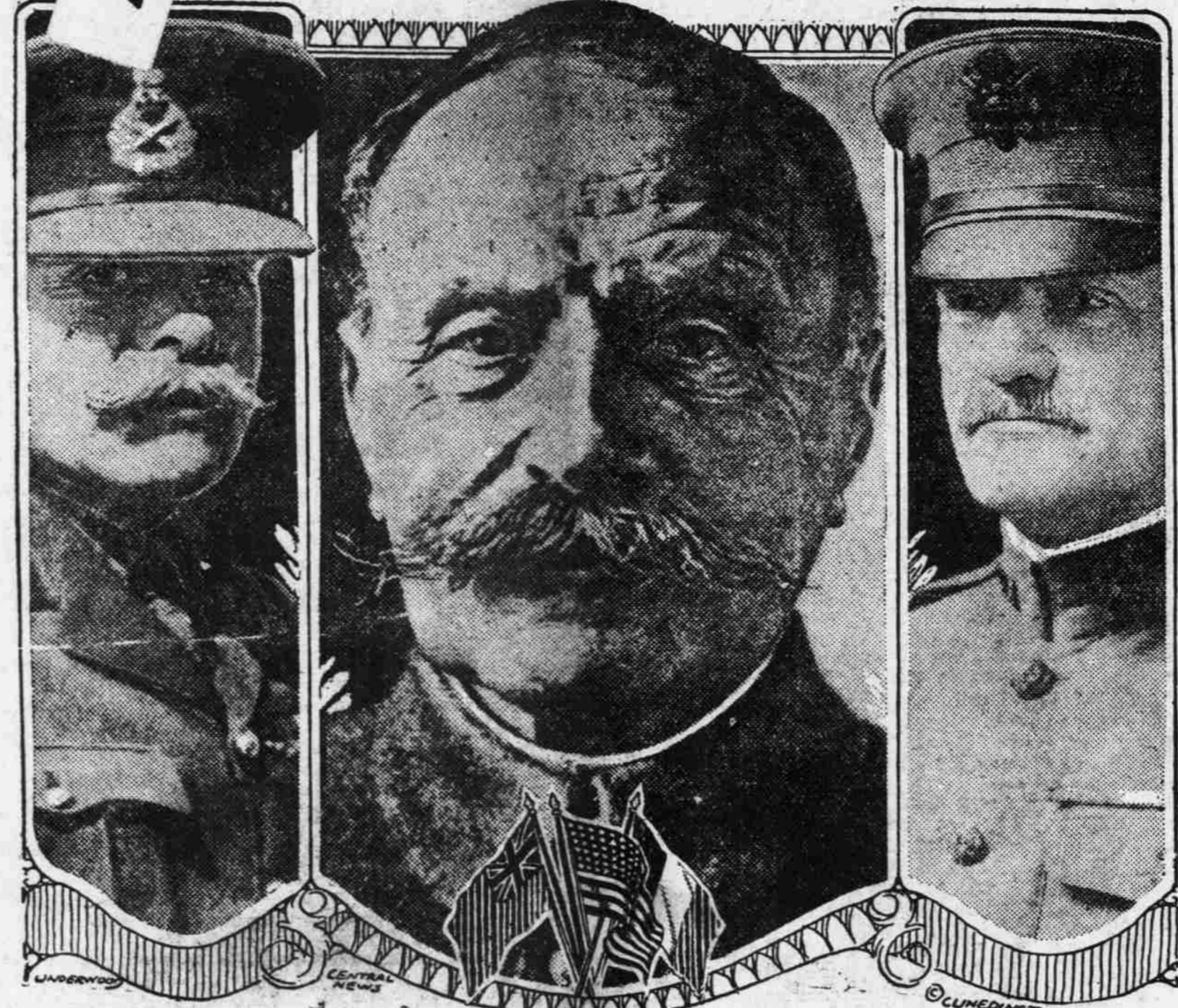
TO HELP REFUGEES. The Hague, Oct. 26.—It is semi-officially explained in dispatches from Berlin that neutral residents of Brussels, who have come to the front to investigate conditions there have not formed into a commission of inquiry. It is said their visit to cities near the battle line was made for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done for the refugees. They have communicated their report to the German authorities in Belgium and to the Belgian, French and British governments.

ahead and appear to be forming quite a large pocket in the German lines on the eastern side of the Argonne forest. American heavy artillery has been pounding German concentration points during the past couple of days. British divisions in Mesopotamia have resumed their offensive against the Turks. Fighting in that region is next to impossible during the heat of summer. Now that autumn has come, it may be expected that there will be an effort to form a junction between the forces along the Tigris and those operating north and east of Damascus.

WANDALISM OF HUNS SEEN AT ST. QUENTIN

Paris, Friday, Oct. 25.—Deliberate destruction of property and documents of historic nature was carried out by the Germans at St. Quentin, according to a report to Premier Clemenceau by the municipal authorities of that city, who have made an investigation. Ancient city documents which had been walled up under control of the German command and placed under guard were found to have been removed. Evidence showed that this occurred shortly after the inhabitants of St. Quentin in March 1917. It is to mine the great pillars but the Germans on the carrying of stripping every factory in the city. The Germans carried off all models

THE AMERICANS WILL ARRANGE DETAILS OF GERMAN EVACUATION



Generals Haig, Foch and Pershing. Germany has given up the idea of a mixed commission to arrange the details of her evacuation of occupied territories. The allied peoples are a unit in the determination that the only men they care to see on such a commission are Generalissimo Foch, Marshal Haig and General Pershing. If these men arrange the evacuation Americans may rest assured that it will be satisfactorily carried out.

TIME TO BE TURNED BACK IN ITS FLIGHT

At 2 O'clock Sunday Morning Trains Will be Stopped for One Hour, Clocks Will be Set Right With the World, and When the Sun Rises it Will Not be Late for Work.

Washington, Oct. 28.—At 2 o'clock tomorrow morning the United States will complete its test of "daylight saving." At that hour clocks of the naval observatory here and other agencies by which time is regulated in this country will be stopped for one hour while the sun, which daily has been lagging farther behind the nation's clocks, has a chance to catch up. At the same time trains on all railroads of the country will stop by order of Director General McAdoo and remain motionless for one hour, then proceed on their way.

For the average citizen 2 o'clock tomorrow morning will mean little, tonight before retiring he probably will turn back the hands of his time piece one hour, go to bed and awake Sunday morning with little thought that time has been turned backward in its flight.

Should he not turn back his watch or clock and should he adhere to his schedule of rising, he merely will fail to get back the extra hour of sleep he lost March 31, when the daylight saving act went into effect and clocks were turned ahead.

But in turning back the clocks and watches had risen a disputable question. Jewelers have maintained since the first clock was invented that to turn back the hands of a timepiece is injurious to the mechanism. Other jewelers say that modern watches and clocks are fitted for just such an emergency. The average citizen must take his choice—unless he possesses a clock that strikes the hours and then difficulties are to be encountered to test his own ingenuity.

Industrial organizations, chambers of commerce, trade associations and recreation advocates claim that the experiment in daylight saving has been a decided success. They point to the fact that congress came near making the practice year round, the senate having passed a bill to continue the provisions of the act. The bill by agreement did not reach a vote in the house.

Strong emphasis is placed on the value of daylight saving aside from its recreational advantages whereby it has given many an added hour for sport after the day's work. The national war garden commission today estimated that since March 31 it has meant 229,409 8-hour day years to the 5,285,000 gardeners in the United States.

CRITICS ANSWER WILSON

Republican Leaders Object to President's Call for Democratic Congress and Give Objections.

BATTLE FLAMES AGAIN

Germans Fight Well Everywhere but, but Allies Continue to Make Substantial Headway.

WASHINGTON'S AIR RAID.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Washington tonight will experience much of the feeling that accompanies a night air raid. Aviators from Bolling Field, including three aviation officers who recently completed a flight from Houston, Texas, to Washington, will fly over the city. High candle power flares will be dropped while the powerful searchlights, which are a portion of the capital's aerial defense, will attempt to pick out the planes. Only the explosion of bombs and the barking of the anti-aircraft guns will be missing in order to give residents of the American capital the feeling that until recently was not uncommon to persons living in the allied capitals of London and Paris.

OFFICIAL BELIEVES IN PEACE

New Austro-Hungarian Foreign Head Expected to End War for That Country.

Paris, Oct. 26.—In well-informed circles it is said that the nomination of Count Julius Andrássy, as successor of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, is, above all, important from the viewpoint of a conclusion of peace and an application of the "safety first" principle of Austria. It is said that peace at any price now is popular at Vienna and Budapest.

The Zurich correspondent of the Journal says that the new foreign minister is understood to be a partisan of direct peace negotiations with the entente without recourse to the offices of President Wilson. He says that the situation in Austria-Hungary is such that the monarchy will soon capitulate and throw itself on the mercy of the allies.

The Czechs are now masters of the situation at Prague. The Slovaks have decided to change the name of Pressburg to Wilsonville. The Ruthenians of Galicia have declared for a separate Ukrainian state comprising regions of Austria-Hungary inhabited by Ruthenians. It is reported that anarchy reigns in the ancient Danubian monarchy of Hungary. The correspondent says that in Austria no notice is being taken of decisions arrived at by Berlin.

9,000 PRISONERS TAKEN. London, Oct. 26.—Nine thousand Germans have been made prisoner and 150 guns have been captured by the British in their attacks against the Germans, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication.

DR. SOLF SAYS PROGRAM IS ACCEPTED

HUNS CLAIM TO WANT FAIRNESS

German Foreign Secretary Tells the Reichstag That Territories Expressly Mentioned in President's Fourteen Points Are Subject to Regulation.

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.—"As for Alsace-Lorraine, it is at once clear that, as these territories were expressly mentioned among President Wilson's fourteen points, we agree to regulation of these questions," said Dr. W. S. Solf, German foreign secretary, in addressing the reichstag on Thursday. (In the address referred to, President Wilson said that "the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted.")

"Moreover, having accepted President Wilson's program as the basis of the entire peace work," Dr. Solf continued, "we will loyally and in the sense of complete justice and fairness fill the program in all directions and at all points."

VORWAERTS NOT SURE. Copenhagen, Oct. 26.—The socialist newspaper Vorwaerts of Berlin, says it does not understand whether complete internal reform on the part of Germany would make the terms of surrender easier. It continues: "In any event, Mr. Wilson errs if he believes the former holders of power in Germany can ever regain their power. Henceforth, there will be no power in Germany but that of the German people. Our opponents who demand the disarming of the German people must realize that a great nation cannot permanently be rendered defenseless. It will be demonstrated at the peace conference whether the war has been adjourned or finally ended."

CLEARNESS IS APPLAUDED. Santiago, Chile, Oct. 25.—Newspapers here, in commenting upon President Wilson's note to Germany, say the president has definitely stated his position to the central powers. They applaud the clearness and force of the note.

PROGRESS TO PEACE. Amsterdam, Oct. 26.—Although the German newspapers are not satisfied with President Wilson's latest note, many of them say that it means progress toward peace. This feeling was reflected in operations yesterday on the Berlin stock exchange in an advance in prices.

The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin, however, apparently does not look for an early ending of the war. This newspaper, which hitherto has refrained from opposing President Wilson's demand, advocates war to the end. It says the president "in the style of an American boxer, has posed himself for a last blow in the face of the German people, expressing his intentions with brutal frankness."

NOTE IS CONDEMNED. Copenhagen, Oct. 26.—With few exceptions the German press condemns President Wilson's latest note, saying it is an alteration of his former standpoint and betrays lack of comprehension of recent events in Germany as well as misconstruction of what has happened there. It is also said the note represents a concession to the demands of the allied nations.

Theodor Wolff, writing in the Tageblatt of Berlin, expresses great disappointment. He says it always has been a principle of international affairs not to interfere with the internal problems of other nations. President Wilson recognized this, he continues, in his Mexican speech in June, 1916, but now, Herr Wolff declares, this has been forgotten. He adds: "The peace which the president proposes is to be a peace placing Ger-

many at the mercy of its opponents. President Wilson's policy is one of brutal force. It is possible he hopes to sow dissension among the German people. We must be prepared for whatever may come."

Zurich, Oct. 26.—Prince Frederick Lobkowitz and Baron Nadherny, who represent the strongest anti-German tendencies at Vienna, have left that city for Switzerland, charged with a mission about which no details are given, according to the Neues Journal of Vienna.

WILL CLARIFY SITUATION. London, Friday, Oct. 25.—Arthur Henderson, leader of the labor party in the house of commons, said today that his first impression of President Wilson's note to Germany was that it would assist very materially in clarifying the situation.

"It is of the highest importance that the German people should be encouraged to look, not for a temporary cessation of hostilities, but for a permanent discrediting and destruction of the militaristic and arbitrary system that has involved them and nearly the whole world in unprecedented suffering and loss of life," he said.

If the German people are honestly seeking peace," he continued, "they should do all in their power to immediately provide such effective political safeguards and constitutional guarantees for the future world peace that no section of their population will be in a position if so disposed, to influence a resumption of military effort. As President Wilson has clearly shown, the best safeguard against a future war is the reduction at least to virtual impotency, of all the forces upon whom rests the direct responsibility for the horrors of the present struggle."

NOTE GETS TO BERLIN. London, Oct. 26.—President Wilson's note was received in Berlin in the course of Thursday's sitting of the reichstag which immediately adjourned, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. Discussion of the note was taken up in sectional meetings of the reichstag members.

NAVAL GUNS ON AMERICAN FRONT

Washington, Oct. 26.—Details of the achievement of the navy department in making available for use on the western front of the great naval guns, which press dispatches have reported to be hammering the German railway centers back of the Serre-Oise front, are made public by Secretary Daniels. The naval guns, which have been in operations since September 16, originally were intended for new battle cruisers, but a change in the design of the vessels left the guns available for that use. Rear Admiral Earle, chief the navy bureau of ordnance, then recommended that the guns be sent to the western front and he was directed to proceed with the design and construction. The guns are manned and operated