

GERMANY NOW DESERTED MUST BATTLE ALONE

(By the Associated Press)

Austria-Hungary is out of the war.

Deserted by her last ally, Germany fights alone a battle which means ultimate defeat or abject surrender.

After days of pleading, an armistice has been granted Austria-Hungary, whose badly defeated armies in the Italian theatre are staggering homeward under the violence of the blows of the entente troops.

Trent, in Austrian Tyrol, which the Italians always have claimed as their own, has been captured by them; Trieste, Austria's principal seaport on the Adriatic, over which there has been such bitter fighting, now flies the Italian flag; and Belgrade, capital of Serbia, has been recaptured by the Serbians.

Although the Austro-Hungarians have been given an armistice they are still being bitterly attacked by the Italian, British, French, American and Czechoslovak troops in the mountains and on the plains and will continue under chastisement until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when a cessation of hostilities will take place.

Entire regiments are surrendering to the Italians in the mountains and large numbers of the enemy are being made prisoners on the plains. Heavy casualties are being inflicted on the retreating troops. Many additional towns have been reclaimed.

In their swift drive against the Austro-Hungarians the allied forces have up to the present taken more than 100,000 prisoners and have captured more than 2,200 guns. So rapid has been the advance over the plains that Italian cavalry already has crossed the Tagliamento river and entered Udine.

Premiers With Col. House Receive News of Signing

Paris, Nov. 3.—(6:50 p. m.)—Official announcement was made here this evening that an armistice has been signed with Austria.

Hostilities will cease at 3:00 o'clock Monday afternoon. The conditions of the armistice will be published Tuesday.

Official announcement of the signing of the Austrian armistice reached the premiers while they were in session in the apartment of Col. House, President Wilson's personal representative, this afternoon and gave the greatest satisfaction.

It was arranged that the conditions of the armistice would be made public promptly.

Signed by General Diaz

London, Nov. 3.—(6:12 p. m.)—An armistice with Austria was signed this afternoon by General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, according to an official announcement made here this evening. The text of the statement reads:

"A telephone message has been received from the prime minister in Paris saying that news has just come that Austria-Hungary, the last of Germany's props, has gone out of the war.

"The armistice was signed by General Diaz and will come into operation tomorrow at 3 o'clock. The terms will be published Tuesday."

Vienna Says Hostilities Have Ceased

Vienna, Nov. 3. (Via London)

"In the Italian theatre of the war our troops have ceased hostilities on the basis of an armistice which has been concluded," says the war office communication issued today.

"The conditions of the armistice will be announced in a later communication."

German's Fortifying Bavarian Front

Copenhagen, Saturday, Nov. 2

Austro-Hungarian troops are being withdrawn from the western front and the Germans, fearing the allies will march through Austria, are digging trenches and erecting fortifications along the Bavarian frontier, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Politiken.

Republic Proclaimed in Hungary

Berne, Nov. 3.—Count Karolyi, after obtaining a release from an oath of fealty to the emperor, proclaimed a republic in Hungary, according to a dispatch to The Band from Vienna quoting the Vienna newspaper, Die Zeh.

GERMANS APPEAR IN FULL RETREAT EAST OF MEUSE

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Nov. 3, (7:30 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—American aviators late today reported that the Germans to the east of the Meuse appeared to be in full retreat. The aviators' message said that all roads running northward were packed with troops, artillery, and trucks.

The American aviators went as far as Remoiville. They reported that the roads southwest of Remoiville are choked with traffic.

The retreating German troops and convoys and enemy ammunition dumps and various villages within the Teuton lines were attacked today by American bombing planes.

Great damage is reported to have been done and consternation caused among the retreating troops.

The American bombing machines made two attacks, the first in the morning and the other in the afternoon, reaching as far as Steany and Beaumont. Fires are reported in both places.

Eight squadrons participated in the air raids today. The bombers attacked Beaumont where they destroyed a warehouse and exploded an ammunition dump. In Steany, another ammunition dump was exploded.

The bombers also attacked Martincourt, Moussey, Beaulair and Beaufort. The last two towns simultaneously were under the fire of American heavy guns. In the region of Vaux and Sommau the pursuit planes harassed the troops along the roadways with machine guns and small bombs.

The weather was cloudy but it was the first really clear day on the ground since the offensive of the Americans was resumed.

There were various combats in the air. Two German machines were reported brought down. Three American planes are missing.

The aviators' report regarding the retreat of the enemy east of the Meuse is as follows:

"At Remoiville, a troop train of 19 cars was leaving northward-bound. We saw great crowds of enemy troops along the railway siding. We fired upon them and them fired back with incendiary bullets. All northbound roads out of Remoiville were filled with troops."

According to previous reports, at least four Austro-Hungarian divisions were opposing the French and Americans east of the Meuse in this sector.

German artillery east of the Meuse, protected by hills and woods beyond Lyon-DeVant-Dun had been a source of constant annoyance to the Americans since they reached the great elbow in the river north of Dannevois. The advance of the Americans Saturday made possible the bringing up of artillery, and the American guns this afternoon began counter-battery work. Soon afterward the German artillery deserted. Numerous enemy batteries in the region of Fontaines was under American fire most of the afternoon.

Later came reports of the aviators that the enemy appeared to be in full retreat.

ing to a Vienna dispatch to the Politiken.



1—American infantry advancing to the firing line through a wood in Alsace. 2—Pioneers cutting German wire entanglements in a Belgian marsh to permit an infantry advance. 3—Italian sentry post high in the mountains on the Turco front where the Americans have been signally defeated.



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TO WITHDRAW ARMIES 30 MILES BEYOND RHINE

Washington, Nov. 2.—The supreme war council at Versailles, it was learned today, through diplomatic channels, has under consideration, as the starting point in framing terms of an armistice, the proposals that Germany be required to withdraw her armies without their military supplies or the loot being carried from France and Belgium, to a zone 30 miles to the German side of the Rhine, and that the entire German navy, including submarines, and the Helgoland fortresses be surrendered.

It is possible that the conditions, when finally agreed upon, may not emerge from the council in exactly this degree, but it is believed they will be no less potent for preserving the military supremacy of the allies, and at the same time offer propositions which the Germans may accept without further fighting.

The same information, coming through the same sources, indicates that the armistice terms as finally agreed upon may be made known to the world Monday or Tuesday and that they will be presented to Germany for acceptance in their entirety or not at all, without opportunity for quibbling or trading.

Absolute Surrender

From a military point of view, the proposal that the German armies be disarmed and retired 30 miles beyond the Rhine is classed only as tantamount to an absolute surrender. It would not only throw open to the allies and American armies many roads to Berlin itself, but with the surrender of railway rolling stock deprive them of means to retrace their steps to fight if they would.

There is some question among military observers as to whether such complete terms are really necessary. Undoubtedly the object sought in proposing that the enemy retire 30 miles behind the Rhine is to destroy the German inner defense system. That system is supported by a chain of fortresses, without which the line would be untenable and some military experts believe it may not be necessary to go farther than to demand the surrender or dismantling of those forts.

The military discussion developed by the proposals brings a suggestion that a wide zone might be established within the borders of Germany from which the armed forces of both sides might be withdrawn until peace treaties finally have fixed new boundaries. The French and Belgian frontiers are expected to be reoccupied by the allied armies but it might develop that as the German forces would be required to fall back, the German frontier provinces might be left unoccupied in a military sense.

Must Surrender Metz

It seems certain to military experts here, however, that the

BERLIN CROWD ASKS KAISER TO ABDICATE

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.—Shouting "down with Wilhelm. Abdicate immediately," a crowd of several thousand persons, despite the efforts of the police to disperse them, succeeded today in reaching the royal palace at Stuttgart. Some mounted the palace railings, clamoring for the deposition of the emperor, according to the Weser Gazette.

After several scurrillages and an exchange of shots, mounted police managed to drive the mob away.

The demonstration was the sequel of a meeting of independent socialists at which resolutions were passed demanding the establishment of a socialist republic.

At a meeting of the progressive party at Munich, Professor Quidder, a deputy in the Landtag, declared:

"The vital interests of the German people demand the emperor's abdication."

A resolution was adopted demanding that the emperor abdicate in order to attest to the sincerity of Germany's conversion into a people's state.

terms will include the surrender of the Metz fortifications and such of the Rhine fortresses as will clear the way for military invasion of Germany to an extent making resistance futile.

President Wilson continued today to keep in close touch with the war council at Versailles through his personal representative, Colonel House. No one in Washington, outside of the inner official circle, know the exact extent of Colonel House's powers, but they are believed to be very large.

They probably do not go to the extent of authorizing the conclusion of any binding agreement for an armistice or peace without approval of the President.

Versailles Quiet

It has been of course deemed inadvisable to disclose what is going on at Versailles, certainly not while the proceedings are still under way and before the various views of the delegates have been crystallized into ultimate terms to be offered to Germany. Aside from the danger from an open discussion while questions are still unsettled, it is regarded as discourteous between nations for one of the parties to the conference to make any disclosure until an agreement has been reached. It is even probable that the rule will govern until the terms have been presented to Germany.

In some quarters there is a disposition to turn to the Turkish armistice as affording a very likely precedent in its general principles to the demands to be made upon Germany, though there would of necessity be great variations in the details owing to the different conditions.

300,000 TROOPS TAKEN PRISONER

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 24th.

The soldiers of the once powerful Austrian army, the dispatch said, continued to flee in disorder. Since the offensive started, 63 Austro-Hungarian divisions were put out of combat by 51 Italian divisions, three British and two French divisions, with Czechoslovak units, and an American regiment.

"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 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 41 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 truculent confidence.

"On October 31, after having overcome on strongly fortified positions the resistance of powerful enemy rear guards, our troops, consisting of 51 Italian divisions, three British and two French divisions, with Czechoslovak units and an American regiment put out of combat 63 Austro-Hungarian divisions.

"The rapid and most daring advance of the 29th army corps to the city of Trent, precluding the retreat of the defeated enemy troops pressed from the west by the seventh army corps and from the east by the first, sixth and fourth army corps, determined yesterday the complete crumbling of the Austrian front.

"From the river Brenta to the sea the irresistible impetus of the 12th, 10th and 8th army corps pressed inexorably the enemy retreating across the plain. The Duke of Aosta is advancing rapidly at the head of his invincible third army anxious to return to the old positions which he had once heroically conquered.

"The Austro-Hungarian army is destroyed. It has suffered heavy losses in the tenacious resistance during the first days of the offensive, and in the pursuit it lost an enormous quantity of material and artillery.

"In Albania our advance guards have occupied Scutari."

AMERICANS PUT HUNS TO FLIGHT; MAKE ADVANCE

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Nov. 2.—(By the Associated Press)—7 p. m. — General Pershing's forces continued their attack in the region west of the Meuse this afternoon, capturing Fosse. This represents an advance of four miles from the starting line through Bayonville.

The total advance averages more than 2 1/2 miles on a 14-mile front, but was considerably greater at points. Numerous prisoners and heavy guns were taken, and the enemy left many ammunition dumps so hastily that they could not be destroyed.

The Germans gave little if any indication of an impending retreat until this afternoon. All morning long the Americans at every point of the front had met with stubborn resistance.

At 5 o'clock this evening the American advance west of the Meuse had progressed to a line north of Bois des Loges; northward to west of Thenorgues; north, northwest of Buzancy to Fosse; northeast to Nouart; thence to Villers-Devant-Dun to one kilometer north of Doulon to the Meuse, thence following the Meuse.

The first intimation that the enemy was retreating came from the Fourth French army, which was advancing to the northeast. Within a short time various American units from all parts of the line announced that they also were advancing and were finding the resistance melting away on the right. Even troops in motor trucks had not been able to catch up with the enemy. The Americans were not slow in following up the advantage on the left wing, which had met with the most serious resistance and began to press forward immediately in the Bois des Loges on the heels of the Germans, clearing up all who lagged behind. They pushed their line northward for nearly a mile. Champigneulle, a strong point in the Freya defense line, had been taken earlier in the day and the troops who had rushed it pressed forward and swept through Verpel, after partly surrounding the town.

Through rain and mud the Americans advanced toward Thenorgues, a mile and a half north of Perpel. The enemy had been expected to hold there, for it was a strong position, but very little resistance was met when the village was entered.

Troops further to the right continued their victorious march and fought their way beyond Buzancy to Fosse, a strong point nearly seven miles beyond yesterday's starting point and two and a half miles north of Bayonville.

Bayonville is an important strategic point, known as the heart of the Freya Stellung. With its capture the American troops had broken the Germans' last organized defenses. The troops on the right who had been able to advance only just past Clery-le-Grand yesterday caught the mysterious signs of the sudden giving way of the Germans and pressed forward and into and passed Clery-le-Petit. They overcome the lingering machine gun resistance in Barriocourt wood and captured Villers-Devant-Dun. Here the enemy launched a counter attack which failed; then the Americans moved forward again and occupied Doulon.

Ensign Edward Pou Killed

Washington, Nov. 2.—Ensign Edward Pou, son of Representative Pou, of North Carolina, was killed in a seaplane accident off the French coast on October 28.

Vice Admiral Sims today cabled the navy department the seaplane was wrecked in a collision with a buoy while making a landing. Machinist Mates John Richard Banks and James P. Young were also in the machine, the former being injured while the latter escaped unhurt.

YOUNG MARINE QUICKLY WINS HONOR OVERSEA

By Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 22.—The only decorations worn by Private Luke Thayer, Jr., of the United States marines, up to two years ago were those received about his optics when he settled his disputes in the good old Yankee way.

Today, Luke, who is a trifle over 19 years old, wears three campaign ribbons, a croix de guerre with a palm, two wound stripes and two other stripes indicating a year's service in France.

Incidentally he is wearing half a dozen scars from Boche shrapnel and bullets.

Luke is the son of the chief of police of Georgetown, Pa. He was living at 1707 Arch street, Philadelphia, when a recruiting poster caught his eye and he decided to see the world through the medium of the United States marine corps travel agency. By stretching his five feet six to the full limit and by looking the recruiting officer in the eye without blushing while he swore he was within the legal age limit for enlisting, Luke got into the "Soldiers of the Sea."

The story of Luke's adventures since that date came out in this city when, while convalescing in a large military hospital, he got permission to visit the headquarters of the Knights of Columbus so that he could obtain free smokes and entertainment. He got both.

Within a few months after Luke enlisted he earned his first campaign ribbon by helping to impress the might of Uncle Sam on some of the natives of San Domingo. A jaunt to Haiti was next in order, where he acquired another ribbon.

It was at Belleau woods that Luke earned the right to wear the war cross with a palm. A detachment of the marines was with a French regiment at the time. On a little hillock, well camouflaged by a clump of bushes, two German machine guns were spitting death into the ranks of the French and the marines. Twelve volunteers were called for to storm the two nests, and Luke was one of the 12.

The 12 divided into two bodies but of the five with Luke only one got as far as the objective with him. The others were either killed or wounded. Three grenades, well placed by the boy from Pennsylvania, finished up the crew of the gun he was after.

Over on the other part of the hillock Luke noticed his "pals" were having a tough time. He turned the gun he had captured on the Germans still fighting with the other "bullet splitter," and not only finished them quickly, but routed a counter attack ade of about 30 of the Boches. Aid arrived a little later, but before that time fragments of a shell had put Thayer out of action temporarily. Since that time he's recovered enough to have had the war cross pinned on him, and he's happy, for the surgeons have told him he'll get back into action soon.

"This wouldn't be such a bad old war," said Thayer; "if only those French generals wouldn't insist on kissing a guy when they pin a medal on him."

Washington, Nov. 4.—News of the acceptance of Austria-Hungary of the armistice terms was received in all parts of Italy with great enthusiasm and indescribable joy. Extra editions of newspapers were exhausted soon after they were off the presses and the Italian tri-color was floated above almost every home.

An official dispatch from Rome today giving these details also said all trains bound for the liberated districts and the districts soon to be liberated under the armistice were crowded with refugees. Numerous officials are being commissioned by the government to facilitate the return of these people to their homes.