

GERMANS OUTFLANKED BY AMERICANS

Battle Line From Dutch Frontier to Meuse Aflame and Allies Making Important Gains

ALLIES AGREE ON ARMISTICE TERMS

Issue of Peace or War Now Rests With Germany —Conditions Strip Nation of War Making Machinery and Compel Not Only Evacuation of Occupied Territory, But Part of Germany's Own Soil—Nothing Left to Good Faith of Huns.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—(Via Montreal)—In sending the news that the Allies have agreed on the armistice conditions for Germany, the Times' Paris correspondent says that the Allied successes on the French front leave little doubt of Germany's acceptance.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—(Via Montreal)—The Allies have decided that Germany must apply to Marshal Foch, the Allied commander-in-chief, for an armistice, Premier Lloyd George stated in the house of commons today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The issue of peace or war rests with Germany. Armistice terms were unanimously agreed upon and signed yesterday in Paris by representatives of the allied and the United States governments and are expected to be in Berlin before tomorrow.

They have not yet been made public but military men here feel certain that they are no less drastic than those accepted by Austria, which strip that nation of its war-making machinery and compel the evacuation not only of occupied territory but part of its own soil.

Official announcement of the signing of the armistice terms to be offered to Germany was made last night by Secretary Lansing. Since, in seeking an end of hostilities, the German government addressed itself to President Wilson, it is assumed that the armistice terms will be transmitted to Berlin through the American government for which the president remained in Washington today, having abandoned his proposed trip to New Jersey to vote in the congressional elections.

Terms Mean Absolute Surrender. Subjected to analysis by military officers here, allied and American, terms of the Austrian armistice which are said to be no more drastic than those for Germany are interpreted to mean absolute surrender. Nothing is left to the good faith of the vanquished and no restrictions or limitations are imposed on the victors. These officers believe Germany, left alone, also must throw herself without reserve on the mercy of the victors.

Final adjustments, territorial or otherwise, are all deferred to the peace conference for which cessation of hostilities leaves the way in half effectual. A plan for an armistice was submitted on the basis of acceptance of the peace terms already outlined by President Wilson and when the discussion starts the allies and the United States will be in a position to dictate its results.

Peace Conference in Session. In fact the real peace conference has been sitting at Versailles.

The judgment of army officers as to the situation on the western front in a military sense is that Germany must accept the armistice conditions or face a debacle of her armies. Signs of disintegration of the German forces facing the Franco-American lines have been evident for two days. The German official statement yesterday admitted an American breakthrough. If the breach is widened the German armies will be cut in half effectually as were the Austrian armies in Italy. They then may be crushed separately.

So strong is the impression here that Germany will accept that when word came that a statement was to be issued by the state department tonight, a Washington newspaper put out an extra saying the war was over and Germany had surrendered. It caused no excitement.

Washington to Send Terms. It is generally assumed that the German government will receive the armistice terms through Washington as its request was received in that way.

TEUTONS BUILD TRAPS

Forces Strengthening Lines and Preparing to Destroy Tanks.

U. S. BOYS IN RUSSIA

High Praise for American Lads Under First Enemy Fire.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Monday, Nov. 4.—German forces are strengthening the Meuse line north of the American front. There are indications that this work was resumed during the last few days and that soldiers are laboring on it day and night. Reports agree that this strengthening operation extends along the line running from Metz to Montmedy, Longuyon and Dieulouard, in various places in front of this line, where the Germans have expected to make a last stand in France, tank traps are already completed. The traps are one hundred yards long, ten yards wide and ten yards deep. They are covered with boards hidden by earth and sod.

AMERICAN BOYS IN RUSSIA. WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN NORTHERN RUSSIA, Oct. 6.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Many of the American soldiers forming a contingent of the Russo-allied forces received their baptism of fire twenty-four hours after they had left their train at a little Russian village. Some of the boys were a little piqued when they first learned they were going to Russia instead of France, but those here soon learned they would get action much quicker in Russia than if they had waited their training period which precedes actual fighting on the western front.

One little command of Americans the peace conference once the Germans surrender. It is recalled that whereas the armistice or protocol which was signed on August 12, 1918, provided in its terms for a meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries in Paris before October 1, following. The purpose was to assemble the conferees at the earliest practical moment.

Probably the same purpose will govern in the present instance, allowing only sufficient time to elapse to carry out the conditions looking to the demobilization of the central powers' armies, assembly and control of military supplies and establishment of garrisons.

Victors to Dictate Peace Terms. The entente allies and America expect to go into the conference only after they have reached a perfect understanding among themselves. They will lay down these terms and while they may argue to permit the latter to make arguments and "pleas in abatement" the result in the end must be what the victors choose to make it. Deprived of any power of resistance, it is pointed out, the Teutons will be obliged to submit even though they might refuse to sign treaties, in which case the military occupation of their countries by the allies might continue indefinitely.

Secretary Lansing announced that the conditions follow the outline given by President Wilson of what would be required to preserve the supremacy of American and allied arms and render Germany powerless to renew hostilities.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Trent, the chief city of the Trentino, was entered at 3:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon by Italian cavalry, Alpini and artillery, according to a semi-official note issued today giving details of the swift advance of the First army on that city. More than 20,000 Austrians, including the commander of the 50th Scheutzen division, were captured.

The Italian flag was hoisted over the castle of Buon Consiglio, amid enthusiastic outbursts by the population

had scarcely walked into an outpost here, relieving a squad of Frenchmen, when the Bolsheviks gave them a welcome of shrapnel.

Officers, both American and those of the British staff, are high in praise of the way these American lads are standing up to shrapnel and Bolshevik machine guns.

The Americans in this sector are generally housed in little peasant huts or in the log constructed stations that dot the railway every four or five versts.

Wood from the forests which has long been cut and piled in heaps for transportation to the cities for firewood gives the soldiers plenty of fuel and in addition, making it possible to construct breastworks and trenches speedily.

In the village peasant houses the Americans are treated as guests, living in the best rooms and courteously offered the best samovars or tea urns by the housewives.

AMERICANS HOLD WOODED HEIGHTS

Pershing's Troops Another Mile Nearer Sedan—Ger- man Communications Being Strangled.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 4. (By the Associated Press)—In the face of stubborn opposition the Americans took and held firmly the wooded heights south of Beaumont, the last German stronghold west of the Meuse.

The advance carried the lines forward for an average gain of five kilometers.

The forces on the heights are now only about seven and one-half miles from Carignan on the Mezieres-Metz railroad and about nine miles from Sedan, bringing both places within range of the allied shell fire.

The day's work may be said to have been completed. It was the principal phase of the American operation since the neck of the German lateral communications between the armies to the north and west was narrowed to the stranding point.

The attacking forces to the right and left advanced with less speed than at the center where an American division crashed through despite the most stubborn opposition offered by the Germans since the beginning of the offensive. The apex of the line was driven to the heights, which are vital, affording dominating positions for the artillery. Patrols went into and beyond the town itself, but its possession is unnecessary as long as the hills are held by the Americans. The Germans cannot fight over the terrain north-northeast because of the lack of communicating lines there. They must fall back as soon as the American artillery breaks up the remaining railroads, even if the main lines from Sedan to Metz are not smashed first.

The military authorities were overjoyed with the results of the day's fighting, declaring that it may even spell the end of the present operation and that any others to the north, westward or directly eastward would constitute entirely new operations.

After the pontoon bridge at Briouilles had been constructed the Americans threw a second bridge across the Meuse at Clercy-le-Petit and began developing a new line on the heavily wooded and very difficult ground east of the river between Clercy and Briouilles, a 2 1/2 mile front.

The town of Pouilly, in the bend of the Meuse northeast of Stenay, was captured by the Americans operating west of the Meuse. The west bank of the river now is held in its entirety as far north as Pouilly.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—French troops continue successfully to pursue the Germans in the region of Guise, northeast of which they have taken the village of Berques-sur-Sambre, according to the war office announcement today.

GREAT ENEMY LOSSES

Italians Capture Half Million Men and 250,000 Horses.

DUTCH FRONT ACTIVE

Allies Crush Resistance of Huns and Make Important Gains.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Austrian prisoners captured by the Italians before the armistice took effect yesterday, are estimated now at half a million and the booty taken includes two hundred and fifty thousand horses.

An official dispatch from Rome today stating results of the final Austrian evacuation says in the army of the Trentino alone over 150,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Italians.

ROME, Nov. 5.—A radiogram from Trieste says that General Pettiti, the commander of the Italian force which landed there has assumed the military governorship of the city. Italian sailors have occupied a number of islands in the Dalmatian archipelago.

The Austrian armistice delegates who came to Padua last week, according to the Epoch, were eight officers under General von Weber. The Italian delegates at the conference were headed by General Badoglio.

Dutch Frontier Aflame

From the Dutch frontier to east of the Meuse, the 200 mile battle line is aflame today as the British, French, Americans and Belgians crush the resistance of the enemy and push on for important gains.

Everywhere on the long line the Allies are progressing and on the French sectors between the Oise and the Aisne the Germans are withdrawing on Marie and Montcornet. Field Marshal Haig has taken the strong point of Le Quesnoy and is pressing on Maubeuge, while the Americans are fighting their way across the Meuse southwest of the railroad center of Montmedy.

British Continue Successful Push

In the region north and south of Valenciennes the British continue the successful push begun Monday. South-east of Valenciennes the British are within ten miles of Maubeuge and further south rapidly are pushing their way through the Mormal forest where they are four miles from the railroad junction of Aulnoye.

South of the Mormal forest the British and French are pressing eastward over virtually level ground toward Avesnes.

From the Oise to the Aisne at Chateau Porcien the French maintain close contact with the enemy who is moving rearward as a result of the French successes of the last few days. South

PERSHING'S GUNS CUT OFF ENEMY

LONDON, Nov. 5.—British troops in their offensive southwest of Valenciennes have captured the fortified town of Le Quesnoy, after having completely surrounded it, Field Marshal Haig announced today. The entire garrison of more than 1,000 men were taken with the citadel.

Rapid progress has been made by British divisions east of Le Quesnoy where an advance between three and four miles has been scored. The villages of Jolimetz, Lerond, Quesnes Frasnay and Le Petit Marais have been captured.

Further ground has been gained in Mormal forest. The village of Eth, five miles southeast of Valenciennes, has been taken.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A demonstration was held before the Bismarck monument in Berlin on Sunday in favor of continuing the war and a resolution was passed protesting against the acceptance of a humiliating peace, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company quoting the Tageblatt of Berlin.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Italian naval vessels had landed troops on the Dalmatian islands of Lisa and Lagosta, where the Italian flag has been hoisted, a dispatch from Trieste today states. Italian battleships and destroyers also have landed troops at Fiume.

Admiral Milio has been named governor of the islands, while Admiral Gagni has been appointed governor of the city of Fiume.

The battleships Filiberto and St. Bon took the troops to Fiume.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—French successes have compelled the Germans to make new withdrawals at several points along the front, according to the war office statement today. Between the Oise and the Aisne the French have advanced about one mile on a five-mile front.

The French army resumed the attack this morning and is making progress.

Between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien, a front of more than fifteen miles, the French have penetrated the Hunting line of the Germans. The French are making a general advance from east of St. Quentin le Petit to the outskirts of Herpy.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 5—1:15 P. M.—(By the Associated Press)—Bitter fighting is taking place today along the Meuse river. American patrols have succeeded in crossing the river at Briouilles on a pontoon bridge constructed under fire.

At other points along the front the Americans were reconnoitering other crossings.

The Germans have blown up the bridge across the Meuse between Laneauville on the west bank, and the important town of Stenay, on the east bank.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Bolshevik government of Russia, as reported from Petrograd, has handed the neutral ministers a note for transmission to the Entente nations asking for the opening of peace negotiations in order that hostilities between the Allies and the soviet government may be ended, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Victorious breaking down the last efforts of the enemy to hold the high ground, the Americans drove through the valley of the Meuse and the forest of Dieuleval and occupied the important river crossings at Stenay.

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