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FAIR AND MILD

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Washington Looks for German Surrender British Army Delivers a Smashing Blow

HAIG'S MEN IN MIGHTY BLOW CAPTURE 10,000 PRISONERS

British in Attack on Wide Front Sterm Line of Sambre Canal, Advance More Than Three Miles Beyond it to East, Take Two Hundred Big Guns and Numerous Villages—French Cooperate.

London, Nov. 4.—Breaking deeply into the enemy positions along a thirty mile front today the British captured more than ten thousand prisoners and two hundred guns, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight.

The British have entered Oisy, and further north have captured Lancrecies. From the latter point to just west of Guise, which is still in the enemy's hands, the British advanced along the Sambre-Oise Canal and the Oise.

Fighting is proceeding around Lequesnoy, where the Germans launched a heavy counter-attack.

Storm Canal Line.

The line of the Sambre Canal was stormed, and the British made an advance of more than three miles beyond it to the east.

Gen. Haig's statement says: "This morning troops of the Fourth, Third and First British Armies attacked between the Sambre Canal, Oisy and the River Scheidt, north of Valenciennes. On the whole of this thirty-mile front troops from the United Kingdom and New Zealand have broken deeply into the enemy's positions. Over ten thousand prisoners and 200 guns are already reported captured.

Attacked with French.

"On the right of the attack the First and Thirty-Second Divisions advanced to the assault in conjunction with French forces operating to the south of them. With great dash and gallantry these two divisions stormed the formidable obstacle presented by the line of the Sambre Canal, and in spite of strong resistance from the enemy, have pressed on to a depth of over three miles to the east of it. "In these operations the First Division under command of General Strickland, having captured the town of Calloux, forced passage of the canal opposite the place and near the lock two miles to the south of it. At the latter point, assisted by Royal Engineers, the First Cameron Highlanders effected the passage of the canal in six minutes. "In its subsequent advance this division captured the villages of Fesmy, Hautreuve and La Groise, with 1,600 prisoners.

Take Ruedenhaut.

"On its left the 32nd Division crossed the canal at Ora and after severe fighting took Ruedenhaut, having cleared the line of the canal to the south and north of this village. It continued its advance, and drove the enemy from the villages of Mezieres, Lafolle and Sambretion.

"In the centre of the attack the 12th Division, under General Marland, the Fifth, General Harper, attacked the western face of Mormal Forest. "After heavy fighting the infantry and tanks drove the enemy from his positions in the western outskirts of the forest, capturing the villages of Soyeres, Preux-Au-Bois, Heoc, Fuloy and Louvignies.

"Thereafter our infantry continued the advance, overcoming alike the great natural difficulties of the heavily wooded ground and the resistance of the enemy.

Landrexies Falls.

"Moving though the enclosed country on the southern edge of the forest the 25th Division forced crossings of the Sambre Canal opposite Landrexies, and captured the town. Further north the 15th and 50th Divisions penetrated deeply into the forest itself and are still advancing. "The 38th Division has reached Les Grandes Fatures and the 17th Division has captured Locquignot, in the sector of the forest. "Severe fighting took place this morning in the neighborhood of Lequesnoy, where the enemy counter-attacked in force and was repulsed by a New Zealand Division with great loss in killed and prisoners. Our troops have passed to the south and north of this fortified town, and are now several miles to the east of it. (Continued on Page Two.)

300,000 Austrians Taken By Italians

Victorious Armies of King Victor Emmanuel, Who Commanded in Person, Captured Five Thousand Guns From Enemy Before Armistice Went Into Effect—Austrian Army Destroyed.

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 three o'clock this afternoon, said an official despatch tonight from Rome.

This included all captures since the offensive began October 24. The soldiers of the once powerful Austrian army, the despatch said, continued to flee in disorder. Since the offensive started, sixty-three Austro-Hungarian divisions were put out of combat by fifty-one Italian divisions, three British and two French divisions, with Czech-Slovak units and an American regiment.

Under King's Command.

"The war against Austria-Hungary, which was conducted under the direct command of His Majesty, the King of Italy, with an army inferior in number and still inferior means since the 24th of May, 1915, has come to an end," said the despatch. "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 empire. "So far the enemy has left in our hands 300,000 prisoners and not less than 5,000 guns. The soldiers who 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.

Had Fifty-One Divisions.

"On October 21, after having overcome on strongly fortified positions the resistance of powerful enemy rearguards, our troops consisting of fifty-one Italian divisions, three British and two French divisions with Czech-Slovak units and an American regiment, put out of combat sixty-three 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 37th army corps and from 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 twelfth, eighth and eighth army corps pressed inexorably the enemy retreating across the plains. The Duke of Austria 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."

VIENNA DELIRIOUS OVER-ARMISTICE

Lively Time in Old Town and Folks Hug Each Other—Report of Emperor's Abdication.

Geneva, Nov. 4.—(By The Associated Press)—Vienna was delirious with joy when it was learned that an armistice had been declared. The streets were soon crowded with men and women and children, crying and embracing each other. The general opinion is that food will follow peace. The report that Emperor Charles has abdicated roused little interest. The Austrian press is attempting to calm the population, emphasizing the fact that the armistice terms are of a most severe nature and involve great sacrifices to the empire and the people.

Monarchy or Republic?

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Count Karolyi, the Hungarian premier, addressing a public meeting, is quoted in a despatch from Budapest as saying: "The elementary power and public opinion having desired that not only democracy and independence should be realized but that a decision should be taken regarding the future form of government, the King, at the government's request, has released the ministers from their oath."

A resolution was then passed providing for a plebiscite to decide on the question of a monarchy or a republic for Hungary.

Croatian Diet.

Berne, Nov. 4.—(By The Associated Press)—The Croatian Diet, meeting at Agram, has adopted unanimously a resolution calling for the re-establishment of the Austrian kingdom and uniting Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia with independent Austria.

Archduke Submits.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Archduke Joseph of Austria and his son, Archduke Joseph Franz, according to a despatch from Budapest, have taken an oath to submit unconditionally to the orders of the National Council of Hungary and to support it in all its decrees.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—The Czech troops are disarming German-Austrian and Hungarian troops in the Czech towns of Bohemia and Moravia, according to a despatch from Prague.

THE ALLIES SIGN TERMS OF A GERMAN ARMISTICE

If Accepted They Mean Surrender and Immediate End of War.

CONDITIONS WOULD MAKE HUNS HELPLESS

Signing of Agreement By Allied Representatives and United States.

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 and France. It accepted they mean surrender and the immediate end of the war, leaving final peace terms to the dictation of the victors.

Secretary Lansing announced the agreement tonight, saying that the complete outline given by President Wilson of what would be required to preserve the supremacy of the Allied arms and render Germany powerless to renew hostilities. Secretary Lansing announced the agreement tonight, saying that diplomatic unity has been completely restored 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.

Austria's Exit.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Austria-Hungary, the last and most powerful ally of Germany, passed out of the world today as a result of the armistice. 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 Austria-Hungary 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.

Drastic Terms.

The terms which stopped the victorious advance on the Italian front were accepted by Austrian command-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 defeated army into a disorganized, fleeing horde. 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 irretrievably and thereby losing any advantage for argument over boundaries around a peace table.

Sent to Berlin.

The presumption in official circles here 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 trip to New Jersey tomorrow to cast his vote in the congressional elections.

Although the complete text of the historic Versailles document probably is only now on the cables for Washington, its substance had been reported upon fully, and approved by the President before the final draft was prepared.

Subjected to analysis by military officials here, both Allied and American, the terms of the Austrian armistice which are said to be no more drastic than those for Germany, are interpreted to mean absolute surrender.

Will Likely Surrender.

Nothing is left to the good faith of the vanquished, and no restrictions or limitations are imposed upon the victors. These officers believe Germany, left alone, also must throw herself without reserve upon the mercy of the victors.

Final adjustments, territorial or otherwise, are all deferred to the peace conference for which the cessation of hostilities paves the way. The official report received here today.

German Leaders Fear An Uprising At Home

Events in Austria-Hungary Induce Them to Believe That it Would Be Advisable to End the War—Winter Season May Enable Germans to Hold Out Until Spring.

(By Arthur S. Draper).

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.

London, Nov. 4.—Despite the weather, the Flanders and Argonne pushes are continuing in a highly encouraging manner. King Albert's army has reached Ghent and Liggett's first American army has come to the outskirts of Dun and within fourteen miles of the railway at Stonay. The Americans are now with the stride and it is possible that they will close the southern gap within a reasonable time. The American advance has proven a great assistance to Gouraud in operating on their left, the enemy being forced to withdraw to maintain their alignment. In three days of fighting the Allies have taken nearly 15,000 Germans and 100 guns, a severe loss to the enemy at this stage when the Austrian divisions are being withdrawn.

DECLARE KAISER NEED NOT QUIT

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Party leaders of the German Reichstag in their recent discussion decided that there was no necessity for the abdication of Emperor William. The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says, "It was officially announced in Berlin today that Emperor William's military cabinet has been placed under the minister of war. Germany, the organ of the Centrist party, already has announced that the Kaiser's retention on the throne. The national Liberals are reported to have taken the stand that the Emperor and Hohenzollern dynasty must remain as a symbol of German unity. A majority of the Progressive party also is said to support the Emperor, and the Christian Social Workers are championing his cause.

German appeal 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. In fact, the real peace conference has been sitting at Versailles.

Germany Must Accept.

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 break through.

If the breach is widened the German armies will be cut in half as effectively 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 that the war was over and that Germany had surrendered. It caused no excitement. The Versailles conferees evidently did not sign the final draft of the armistice terms until late today. Just before 5 p.m. it was stated at the State Department that the work had not been completed. An hour later word went out from the department that an important statement would be forthcoming at 9 p.m.

ARE NEAR GHENT.

London, Nov. 4. (British Admiralty Wireless)—Belgian troops are in the outskirts of Ghent, according to an official report received here today.

Full of Fight.

The British who pushed a mile and a half beyond Valenciennes found the enemy full of fight, and had to meet several strong counter attacks south of that town. The French between the Serre and the Oise have also encountered strong resistance, but in Flanders the Germans are drawing behind the Scheidt, leaving behind only clusters of machine guns to check the advance of the Belgians. The French, British and Americans are attacking between the Dutch border and Tournai. All reports show the enemy capable of offering powerful opposition whenever he considers it necessary to hold a particular sector at the top. There are no signs of rout, such as the Austrians experienced. There is every indication that the Germans can hold on throughout the winter if they refuse to submit to the armistice terms.

Dangerous Element.

Events in Austria-Hungary which have hitherto been viewed by Germany merely in relation to their effect on her own chance of continuing the war or obtaining a satisfactory peace age now beginning to inspire fears for the future, in which the acceptance of defeat is already discounted. There is a dangerous element in the German body politics which might go far beyond the lines laid down by the independent Socialists. This fear is now coming universally to express in the German press. It lay behind the remark of the Berlin Tageblatt, the developments in the neighboring monarchy remind one desperately of the soldiers' and workmen's councils of the Bolsheviks in Russia, and it is echoed also in another journal, which reminds its readers that prophecies of Trotsky and Lenin are already finding fulfillment in Austria-Hungary.

Junkers Fear Uprising.

It is probable that among the powerful reasons which are urging the Berlin government to make peace at all costs is the same dread of what will happen if the miseries of war continued and of what may be impossible to prevent, even should peace be secured immediately.

The conditions in Austria-Hungary are so generally known in England that the latest reports here indicate a fate approaching anarchy. A despatch from Vienna says: "Although excitement reigns at Prague, so far order has not been disturbed in Croatia. However, unrest is spreading, and bands of deserters are plundering in the village of Nasic. Posenega and Murtevac are burning, and the palace of Baron Gutman and Count Peljasevitch have been plundered and set on fire. Warehouses of the Hungarian State Railways have been broken into and a hundred wagons of foodstuffs carried off. Trains have been repeatedly fired on, and an express from Budapest has been plundered. (Continued on Page Two.)

SOME CHANGES MAY BE MADE IN CABINET

Ottawa Citizen Hears That There Will Be a Reconstruction Soon.

FRED PARDEE MAY GET A PORTFOLIO

London Times Considers it Time for Representation at London.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The Evening Citizen asserts that there will be a re-constitution of the cabinet soon and that Mr. Fred Pardee, M. P. for West Lambton, may be given a portfolio.

London, Nov. 4. (Canadian Press despatch from Reuters, Ltd.)—The Times discussing the necessity for preparations for diplomatic work with a view to peace, says it is high time for Britain to assemble representatives of the dominions whose full participation in the peace conferences is a matter of course. "Austria and South Africa have already their chosen statesmen with us," the Times adds.

Many Surmises.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—While the possibility of the summoning of parliament being either hastened or delayed if the end of the war comes soon is a matter of some speculation in political and official circles at the capital, statements as to the intentions of the government are based upon speculative surmises only. Up to the present time there has been no official intimation of any kind and the government's course will of course depend upon the developments in Europe. In this connection it is pointed out until a treaty of peace is actually signed the measures and instruments enacted and created for the purposes of the prosecution of the war will remain effective. When it was assumed that the war would last at least until the spring months the expectation was that parliament would meet about the middle of January.

It is considered improbable that any overseas happenings will cause it to be summoned early. If they are along lines indicated by recent momentary developments it is probably more likely that the meeting of parliament may be somewhat delayed. An authoritative statement as to the government's intentions will undoubtedly be made when it is definitely known whether or not Germany will accept the armistice proposals framed at Versailles.

MRS. D. B. ALLEN ILL.

Special to The Standard.

St. Stephen, Nov. 4.—It was learned here this afternoon with profound regret that Mrs. D. Boise Allen who had accompanied to Marathon, N. Y., the remains of her young husband who had died here of influenza, is herself stricken with the disease and is critically ill in Marathon.