

ARMISTICE WITH AUSTRIA SIGNED: BREAK UP OF DUAL MONARCHY

Germany's Last Prop Gone When Italian Commander Signs Armistice—Republic Proclaimed in Hungary—Austrian Government in Hands of National Assembly.

London, Nov. 3.—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 way."

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

Paris, Nov. 3.—Official announcement of the signing of the Austrian armistice reached the Premiers while they were in session at the apartment of Colonel House, President Wilson's special representative, this afternoon, and gave the greatest satisfaction. It was arranged that the conditions of the armistice would be made public shortly.

Vienna, Nov. 3, (via London).—The War Office telegraphed its announcement that all Austrian forces on Allied fronts had laid down their arms and to enter into negotiations with the enemy. If the enemy wish to occupy Hungary, the announcement added, a demand should be made that French or British troops be sent by preference.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—Count Karolyi, after obtaining a release from his oath of fealty to the Emperor, proclaimed a Republic in Hungary, according to a despatch to the Bund from Vienna, quoting the Viennese newspaper *Die Zeit*.

CZECHS FIGHTING TEUTON TROOPS

Country Revolutionists in Bohemia Clash in Battle.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—The Czech National Committee with the aid of Czech troops disarmed German, Austrian and Hungarian troops in the Czech towns of Bohemia and Moravia, according to a despatch from Prague to the *Local Anzeiger*, Berlin. The Czechs have occupied several German towns.

Czech-Austrian and Czech regiments, according to a despatch from Vienna to the *Vossische Zeitung*, of

Berlin, are advancing against each other near Leitmeritz, thirty-four miles north of Prague, and Leipa, forty-one miles north-east of Prague.

AMERICANS SHOOT DOWN THIRTY GERMAN AIRPLANES

With the American Army North-West of Verdun, Nov. 4.—In aerial fighting to-day between American and enemy machines, 30 German airplanes were brought down and three balloons destroyed. Seven of the American planes are missing.蒙特梅尼 was bombed by a squadron of 45 planes which were protected by 100 pursuit planes this afternoon. Excellent results were obtained on the heavy enemy traffic behind the line.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS ADVANCE ON 10-MILE FLANDERS FRONT

Valenciennes Surrounded in Attack Engineered by Dominion Forces—Between 2,000 and 3,000 Prisoners Taken—Splendid Success of Belgians.

A despatch from London says: Friday's attack in Flanders was rewarded by an advance of more than five miles on a ten-mile front. It brought the Allies to the Scheldt from Béthune to Gavre, 10 miles south of Ghent. This advance probably will enable the Belgians to push the enemy over the Derivation Canal to the Terneuzen Canal.

In the area the Canadians are operating the attack resulted in a advance of two miles on a four-mile front and the capture of Aulnoy and Preseux thus reaching the southern edge of Valenciennes, which is flooded. In the fighting the British and Canadians took between two and three thousand prisoners.

The French and Americans on the southern part of the battlefield, attacking through Attigny, have advanced between three and four miles, and are nearing Buzancy.

The Belgian official report says that the Second British Army on the first day of the new advance (Thursday) had captured 9,000 prisoners and the Franco-Americans 1,600.

An Associated Press despatch from a correspondent with the British army in France and Belgium says: Valenciennes on Friday was bottled up as a result of a lightning-like blow by the British on both sides of the city. Only immediate retirement from the place or something in the nature of a miracle can save the German troops, who at noon had only a narrow gateway open to them for retreat toward the east.

Meantime, the French and British and Americans from the Pacific coast and Ohio, along the Rhine-Ardenne front in Belgium continued successfully the advance begun yesterday morning. The heavy enemy resistance encountered on this sector yesterday died out during the night.

The main attack at Valenciennes was south of the city, just above Pameys. The Canadians, who engineered the drive, were supported by one of the heaviest artillery bombardments of the war. The gunfire was terrific, and this made the going easy for the overseas infantry which followed.

The idea of the Canadians in using this great barrage was to crush the resistance as quickly as possible, so as to save allied lives. The bombardment had the desired effect, for the opposition offered by the enemy, Ghent-Terneuzen Canal. Our men had completed the ejection of the

French-American forces which had been advanced as far as the approaches to the north-west and southern suburbs of Ghent. From north of the village of Zwynaerde the line continues along the west bank of the Aronne. On their left they are press-



TERMS OF ARMISTICE SIGNED BY ALL ALLIED NATIONS

Germany Knows the Terms Upon Which She May Have Immediate Peace and End of War.

Paris, Nov. 4.—At six o'clock to-day Germany began to evacuate the banks of the Rhine and withdraw her troops to the armistice terms agreed by the two powers twenty-five miles beyond the frontier of the Swiss frontier associated Governorate, which must be accepted by the German Government if they wish hostilities to cease. Throughout its length on the left bank of the river en route to Berlin. A prompt bridgehead, and to the

answer is confidently expected. One man in occupation until the terms of the terms, is understood to replace are completely executed.

SERBIA FREED
FROM THE FOE

VALENCIENNES IN BRITISH HANDS

First Serbian Army Enters Belgrade with Solemn Ceremony.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The French officially dealing with the operations in the Eastern theater say:

"After the capture of Belgrade the Germans and Austro-Hungarians retreated to the north bank of the Danube.

The Second Serbian Army has reached the Bosnian frontier. Serbia has almost in its entirety been freed from

the enemy. The battle which decided this

five thousand civilians had remained

behind in Valenciennes throughout

the fighting; the remainder, about

20,000, were evacuated by the Germans during the past week, principally to Mons. A number of the refugees yesterday and last night lost

their lives as a result of a further

enemy bombardment with high explosive shells.

The correspondent entered the city

this morning through the western gate. All the bridges across the Scheldt had been destroyed by the retreating Germans; the outskirts of the place were in ruins from the bombardment. The "City of Laces," which

was expected might be found vir-

tually uninhabited, was a sad sight until

the centre of the municipality was reached. There practically no damage

was done. The Grand Place, with the beautiful Hotel de Ville was intact,

except for trifling marks from two

grenade shells.

The groups of civilians collected

throughout the city, some showing

the damage helplessly others trying

to establish their homes. Little

children were to be seen playing in

the streets, with dead Germans un-

buried beside them. Their joy at

their deliverance was too great to

take in the tragedy about them.

GERMANS HAVE LOST 2,500,000 THIS YEAR

A despatch from London says: German losses since Jan. 1 were semi-officially estimated on Thursday at 2,500,000, of which one million were permanent.

Of the 10,000 German guns operating July 15, the allies have captured a third.

ALLIED ADVANCE CUTS OFF ONE OF MAIN LINES OF HUN RETREAT

Franco-Americans Take Thousands of Prisoners and Re Occupy 50 Villages in Advance West of The Meuse.

With the French Army in France, Nov. 4.—The operations which the Franco-American forces are engaged in carrying out north of the Argonne Forest has now resulted in definitely closing the Steppe Gap, one of the main lines of retreat for the German troops.

The attack, which was conducted by the 3rd and 4th armies, extended from Valenciennes southward to the Oise.

The line of the Sambre Canal was stormed and the British made an advance of more than three miles yesterday.

The 1st French army, attacking in conjunction with the British on the Sambre-Oise Canal, have captured several important villages and advanced nearly two miles. Three thousand prisoners and 50 camions were captured.

Havre, Nov. 4.—The Belgian official communication of Monday night says: "We have completed the ejection of the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal. Our men

have been advanced as far as the approaches to the north-west and southern suburbs of Ghent. From north of the village of Zwynaerde the line continues along the west bank of the Aronne. On their left they are press-

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF TURKEY OPENS DARDANELLES TO ALLIES

Terms of Armistice Include Release of All Allied Prisoners Entire Turkish Army Captured by British in Marmora—British Fleet En Route to Black Sea to Engage German Naval Forces.

A despatch from London says: Turkey on Thursday unconditionally surrendered to the allies. The armistice was signed by Admiral Calhoun on behalf of the Entente at Mudros, on the Island of Lemnos.

"Gen. Townshend, the British commander, captured at Kut-el-Amara, was liberated several days ago by the Turks." Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons on Thursday, in order to inform the British admiral in command in the Aegean, that the Turkish Government asked that negotiations be opened immediately for an armis-

ticce. The Germans ob-

eyed the pre-dreadnought, sever-

alys of fact destroyed.

The German battle fleet is also in the Black Sea. The German admiral was in the Mediterranean and escaped to the Black Sea, where it was reported to be "sunk" to Turkey.

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"A reply was sent that the Turkish Government sent fully accredited plenipotentiaries, Vice-Admiral Calhoun, the British commander, was empowered to inform them of the conditions upon which the allies would agree to stop hostilities, and could sign an armistice on their behalf.

"The Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros, Island of Lemnos, early this week and an armistice was signed by Admiral Calhoun on behalf of the allied Government of War.

"It came into operation on Thursday.

"It is impossible as yet to publish the full text of the armistice, but they include (1) the free passage of the allied fleets through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea; (2) the evacuation of fort or the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus necessary to secure the passage of the ships, and (3) immediate

cessation of hostilities.

"The entire Turkish fleet has been captured, it is reported, taken out of the Dardanelles and withdrawn to the Black Sea.

"The capture of the British fleet has been reported, it is said, by the latest news, and it is believed to be

now in the Black Sea.

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