



"The Stars and Stripes Forever"

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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*** FIVE CENTS.

THE WEATHER:
FOR IOWA AND NEBRASKA.
—Fair Sunday and probably Monday; continued mild temperature.

Hourly Temperatures.	
5 a. m.	71
6 a. m.	69
7 a. m.	67
8 a. m.	64
9 a. m.	64
10 a. m.	68
11 a. m.	71
12 m.	70
1 p. m.	70
2 p. m.	70
3 p. m.	71
4 p. m.	71
5 p. m.	71
6 p. m.	71
7 p. m.	70

CENTRAL POWERS ASK ARMISTICE AND PEACE

GERMAN CHANCELLOR PROPOSES IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A powerful movement is apparently under way in Germany for a general armistice and peace. The new German chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, is reported to have proposed or to be on the eve of proposing a general suspension of hostilities, the appointment of plenipotentiaries to meet at a neutral place for the discussion of a league for arbitration, disarmament and the forwarding of a request to the entente allies for their terms. It is furthermore reported that the German chancellor has expressed his willingness to accept President Wilson's 14 peace conditions.

Austria-Hungary through its minister at Stockholm is requesting the Swedish government, according to advices from Berne, to transmit to President Wilson a proposal for a general armistice with the entente allies on land and sea, and in the air, and start without delay negotiations for peace. These negotiations are to be based on the terms set forth by President Wilson.

A new peace note to be issued by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, it is announced will make clear that all of President Wilson's terms have been accepted by the dual monarchy.

And, finally, from Berne comes the announcement that Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey intend simultaneously to approach President Wilson with the object of having him make representations to the other entente allies for a general armistice and negotiations looking to peace.

PERSHING'S BOYS DRIVE ON IN FACE OF FURIOUS FIRE

Americans Continue Advance Steadily in Argonne Though Germans' Fighting With Old Time Ferocity, Do Their Utmost to Halt Offensive; Hundreds of Thousands of Shells Fired.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 5.—Fighting with all the ferocity of the early days of the war the Germans did their utmost today to bring to a halt the American offensive.

Early this morning and in the forenoon the Americans pushed forward through a blanket of fog a yard at a time, and later in the day when the mists lifted they drove forward a further distance against the German line.

Almost no change has been made on the right near the Meuse, but on the left the operations of the French west of the Argonne forest and the Americans on the east defined more clearly the salient in which the enemy still has a considerable force opposing the Americans, who have been steadily clearing the forest of machine gun nests.

Artillery Action Terrific. Again the Germans concentrated their greatest efforts on the center in an effort to prevent the swinging upward of their line to a point which would endanger yet further that part of the army left in the Argonne woods.

It was a day of artillery action more than anything else. Each side sent hundreds of thousands of shells, both high explosive, shrapnel and gas, into the other's territory. Repeatedly the Germans gathered in force to launch counter-attacks, but always with negative result. The Americans, most of whom have now had experience on the battle fields, stood like veterans, here and there changing their defense to offensive and gathering in another tiny bit of ground between them and the Kriemhild positions.

The Americans threw a flood of artillery fire into the German lines and moved infantry up with machine guns. Through the woods around them and up to the crest of the high hill line they slowly edged their way for hours.

Airplanes Active Factor. The American planes were an active factor until late tonight. Before the fog actually had lifted, they were over the German lines, machine gunning the men in the trenches and harassing the transports and artillery. Time and again the roads behind the lines were choked by fliers, who with their machine guns dropped the horses dragging guns and transports. This choking of the roads was accomplished without the loss of a single plane. Of the few enemy planes that did fly over the American lines, one was brought down by an anti-tank gun captured a few hours before.

Stand Behind Barricades. As one means of holding up the American push the Germans had cut down trees in the Argonne and interlaced wire among these obstacles. Behind the barricades thus formed, the enemy machine guns contested the advance.

The effect of the American artillery bombardment is known to have been considerable. It left one battalion of the enemy with only two machine guns. It also has been learned that two of the seven guards divisions on this front have been badly cut up since September 26. One battalion had only 150 men left. One of the guards divisions has been taken out of the fighting altogether while another has had its ranks filled in with landwehr.

YIELDING ONLY PATH TO PEACE

No Armistice Possible so Long as Teutons Hold Any Conquered Territory, Is Washington Opinion.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The statement was authorized officially tonight that the American government had received no new peace proposal from Austria and had no official information whatever concerning new developments reported to be impending in the Teutonic campaign for peace by negotiation.

An Austrian appeal was made for an armistice set for discussion of peace on President Wilson's own terms is regarded here as the logical sequel of the president's recent summary rejection of the proposal that hostilities be suspended for secret and non-binding peace discussions. Enemy Must Surrender.

What the American government's answer to such an appeal would be is indicated by the statement authorized when Austrian-Hungarian foreign minister complained that his acceptance of President Wilson's principles had not been noticed—that peace could not be talked of upon any terms so long as Germany and Austria occupied a single foot of conquered territory.

News and more aggressive phases of the Teutonic effort for peace by negotiations before the allied and American soldiers invade German soil evidently are about to be launched, and the only question is the exact form they will take. Officials here will be surprised neither by the Austrian armistice plea, which Berne press dispatches through Paris tonight say is coming, nor by a similar move by Germany herself, which the new chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, is said to have proposed or to be about to propose in the reichstag.

There is no disposition to believe, however, that an early end of the war is in sight, in spite of the fact that the Germans are known to be desperately anxious to halt by diplomacy the steady advance of their enemies toward the German border.

Teutonic Alliance Will Crumble. Proposals will continue to come through and there is no doubt here that sooner or later, as the great task of driving the Germans out of Belgium and France progresses, the Teutonic alliance will crumble and seek such terms as were given Bulgaria.

Cussing Kaiser Not Profane, Rule Police After Arresting Man. Is swearing always profane? The crowd at Fifteenth and Dodge streets thought so, and had F. L. Bennet, 4111 Corby street, arrested for uttering fiery oaths in a loud voice Saturday afternoon.

But it happened that Mr. Bennet had recently received news of the death of his son in France, while fighting with the American Expeditionary force, that his remarks were addressed at the Kaiser. Moreover, Mrs. Bennet was with him to testify with silent grief to the death of their son. The police decided that swearing was not profane in this case, at least, and Bennet was released.

Austria Asks Sweden to Transmit Armistice Proposal to Wilson

Paris, Oct. 5.—The Austro-Hungarian minister at Stockholm has been charged to request the Swedish government to transmit to President Wilson a proposal to conclude immediately with him and his allies a general armistice and to start without delay negotiations for peace. This announcement is made in a Berne dispatch to the Havas agency.

The text of the proposal follows: "The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which has made only defensive warfare, and has borne witness several times to its desire to put an end to the bloodshed and conclude an honorable peace, proposes by presentation to President Wilson to conclude immediately with him and his allies a general armistice on land, on sea, and in the air and start without delay negotiations for peace.

"These negotiations will be based on the 14 points in President Wilson's message of January 8, and the four points of his speech of February 12 (February 11), 1918, and those equally of September 27, 1918."

In transmitting this dispatch, the Berne correspondent of the Havas agency says:

"Germany and Turkey must take the same steps as Austria. Meanwhile the semi-official news agency at Berlin withholds the news, evidently awaiting the meeting of the Reichstag, which will be held this afternoon.

"The imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian, certainly will make an important announcement in the Reichstag, which has assembled four days in advance of the regular time.

"The action of the Austrian government has been preceded by a number of conferences with representatives of Berlin and Hungary, both civil and military and representatives from the states of the German confederation."

NEW YORK CITY GIVEN SCARE BY POWDER BLAST

Traffic Over Bridges and in Subways Suspended in Fear of Great T. N. T. Explosion.

New York, Oct. 5.—Traffic over all bridges and subways between New York and Brooklyn was suspended suddenly at the beginning of the heavy rush hour this afternoon by order of Mayor Hylan and the public service commission after they had received reports that further explosions, more violent than any which had yet occurred, were expected momentarily at the Gillespie plant at Morgan, N. J. Not even pedestrians were allowed to cross the bridges and Brooklyn was isolated except for a few inadequate ferries. Hardly had this order gone into effect when the tubes under the Hudson, connecting New York and New Jersey also closed.

Walk in Middle of Street. Occupants of buildings in lower Broadway were ordered by the police to leave immediately and to walk in the middle of the street, lest they be injured by falling glass.

Superintendents of buildings and apartments all over the city were ordered to keep doors and windows open in order to lessen the force of the expected concussion. Ten (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

HUNS DESTROY BUILDINGS AND MINES IN LENS

Enemy Hurriedly Evacuating Lille as British Armies Continue Victorious Drive Forward.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 5.—(Havas.)—British troops on entering Lens found that the coal mines in the city had been entirely destroyed. The church could scarcely be found amid the ruins. The city hall, monuments and houses also were destroyed.

London, Oct. 5.—Field Marshal Haig reports some progress by British troops around Montreuil and Beaufort in the St. Quentin sector. His statement tonight adds that the Germans have begun to withdraw from the high ground between Le Catelet and Crevecoeur.

With the British Army in France, Oct. 5.—Wide gains of great importance have been made today by the fighting British armies. In the north the line of the Haute Deule canal has been reached and the Germans are hurriedly evacuating Lille.

Charles C. Roebling Dead.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 5.—Charles C. Roebling, president of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, wire and cable manufacturer, died at his home here today.

THE BEE IS FIRST

The Bee was first to give Omaha people the news of Germany's latest move for peace. As soon as the first bulletin was flashed over the Associated Press wires early Saturday night bringing the news that the imperial German chancellor had addressed the reichstag asking for an immediate suspension of hostilities, and the dispatch had been confirmed from Stockholm, the machinery of the great Bee plant was put in motion so that Omahans might know WITHOUT DELAY the latest and most startling development of the war. The Bee extras announcing the

ENTENTE ALLIES TO BE ASKED TO STATE TERMS, PRINCE MAXIMILIAN TELLS REICHSTAG

Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey in Concert to Appeal to President Wilson For His Good Offices to Effect Truce and Conference.

By The Associated Press.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have resolved simultaneously to ask President Wilson to make representations in their interest for a general armistice and negotiations for a general peace according to a Berne dispatch to the Havas agency.

Amsterdam, Oct. 5.—The immediate suspension of hostilities has been proposed by the imperial German chancellor, Prince Maximilian, in the reichstag, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Tijd. The entente allies are to be asked to state their terms.

Proposes Discussion of Issues.

The chancellor's proposal embraced also the dispatch of plenipotentiaries to a neutral place to discuss the question of a league for international arbitration and disarmament.

The plenipotentiaries are further to be empowered to discuss the creation of a federal Austria, the right of self-determination for Russian frontier states, the restoration and indemnification of Belgium, autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine and the return of the German colonies.

The terms of the entente allies will be asked at the same time with the object of forming a basis for the consideration of these important questions.

Willingness to join a league of nations on a basis of equal rights was declared by Chancellor Maximilian in his address. He also proposed complete rehabilitation of Belgium and immediate establishment of popular representative bodies in the Baltic provinces of Lithuania and Poland. He emphatically declared that the new government stood on the basis of a just peace, regardless of the war situation.

WILL PUBLISH NOTE AT ONCE.

Other advices say that the chancellor has not yet made the statements credited to him regarding the suspension of hostilities, the appointment of plenipotentiaries and the request for the allies' terms, but that it was understood he would make such proposals.

The new peace note of Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, will declare that all of President Wilson's terms have been accepted, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung, which is quoted in the Dutch press. The note will be published immediately.

ACCEPTS PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS.

Stockholm, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new imperial German chancellor, is willing to accept President Wilson's fourteen peace conditions, according to reports received from Berlin by circles closely connected with the foreign office here even though this for many reasons may not be thoroughly demonstrated in his statement before the AUSTRIAN PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS.

London, Oct. 5.—Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian prime minister, has resigned, according to a dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, to the Exchange Telegraph company. Baron von Hussarek handed his resignation as Austrian premier in the name of the entire cabinet to the emperor on reichstag.

Friday. It will be officially announced, the dispatch says, after a successor to von Hussarek has been found. The new (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

TEUTON FLIGHT IS QUICKENING IN CHAMPAGNE

Germans Forced to Abandon Positions Held Since 1914 Under Pressure by French and Yanks.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The German retreat before Gouraud's army, which is supported by the Americans on the right, is quickening perceptibly. French troops this afternoon reached Bethenville, lying about three miles north of Moronvillers. Fort Brimont has been captured by the French troops the war office announces tonight. The mass of Moronvillers has been taken and the mass of Nogent L'Abbesse encircled.

"We hold the whole course of the Arnes rivers, we have crossed the Suipe river at Orainville and the Arnes at several points," the statement adds. "In victorious attacks our troops, in collaboration with the Americans on the Vesle front and in Champagne, compelled the enemy to make a general retreat toward the Suipe and the Arnes. He abandoned strongly fortified positions held since 1914."