

THE WEATHER: Nebraska: Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except unsettled in east portion Monday; warmer Monday. Hourly Temperatures: 5 a. m. 35, 6 a. m. 36, 7 a. m. 36, 8 a. m. 36, 9 a. m. 36, 10 a. m. 36, 11 a. m. 36, 12 m. 37, 1 p. m. 37, 2 p. m. 37, 3 p. m. 37, 4 p. m. 37, 5 p. m. 37, 6 p. m. 37, 7 p. m. 37, 8 p. m. 37, 9 p. m. 37, 10 p. m. 37, 11 p. m. 37, 12 m. 37.

Revolution Spreads Throughout Croatia

London, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Zurich, Switzerland, says the revolutionary movement is spreading throughout Croatia. The dispatch adds that more than 400 persons have been killed at Fiume and 300 at Zagabria.

All But Four of Lucia Crew Have Been Saved

Washington, Oct. 27.—All except four of the crew of the American steamer Lucia, torpedoed and sunk 1,200 miles from the American coast October 19, are reported to have been rescued. The Navy department announced tonight. Four men were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

To Standardize Rates in West by Zone System

Washington, Oct. 27.—The railroad administration announced it had taken steps to standardize class rates in the west and south through proposals to the Interstate Commerce commission of a zoning system. This would tend to wipe out many regional differences in class rates dictated by state commissions and much discussion before the Interstate Commerce commission is expected before the standardized system finally is adopted.

GERMAN BORDER APPROACHED BY ALLIED ARMIES

With Crash in Army Personnel Teuton Lines Crumble Along All Fronts and Allies Advance.

By Associated Press. A crash has come in the personnel of the German high command. General Ludendorff, reputed to be the brains of the German army—the man who promised the Germans he would crush Great Britain and France before the United States could get under way in a military sense—has resigned his position as first quartermaster general, and Emperor William has accepted his resignation.

Simultaneously, while the German line continues to crumble under the allied attacks, and the German border is slowly but gradually being approached by Germany's foes, comes a report that the reichstag by a large majority has passed a bill placing the military command under the control of the civil government.

Gain on All Fronts. On the western battlefield, the British, French and Americans have continued to make further slight gains against the Germans; in the Italian theater both the British and Italians have scored successes, while in Asiatic Turkey, the British have captured Aleppo in Syria and are driving ahead on both banks of the Tigris in Mesopotamia, with the Turks unable to check them. The fall of Aleppo and the continued advance up the Tigris are moves of such strategic value that it is not unlikely Turkish opposition shortly will be entirely overcome, both in the Holy Land and Mesopotamia.

The French armies fighting on the 40-mile front between the Oise and Aisne rivers, are keeping up their offensive against the Germans and have made additional gains, taking several villages and compelling the enemy to fall back at various points.

German Counter Falls. In the region southeast of Valenciennes around Le Quesnoy the Germans have delivered violent counterattacks against the British. Their efforts to throw back Field Marshal Haig's men from the positions they hold were unsuccessful, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by machine gun and rifle fire.

The Americans have begun the second month of their operations in the region of Verdun by keeping up their attacks against the Germans from the Meuse to the wooded country north of Grand Pre.

Yanks Advance. Some further progress has been made notwithstanding continued strong resistance from German machine gunners from behind the natural fortifications which abound throughout this district.

American airmen also are continuing their bombing operations behind the German lines, their latest effort in this respect having been made against the territory around Briegney, north of Grand Pre, in which 140 airplanes took part, 60 of them being bombing machines.

Since the Americans began their operations northwest of Verdun, more than 45 villages have been liberated, an advance to an average depth of 10 miles has been made and more than 20,000 Germans have been taken prisoner.

Steam Shovel Used to Dig Graves for "Flu" Victims. New York, Oct. 27.—A steam shovel was used in one of New York's cemeteries today to dig a trench in which to inter temporarily the bodies of victims of Spanish influenza. This extraordinary procedure was made necessary by a shortage of grave diggers, coupled with the large number of deaths.

NEW NOTE SAYS GERMANS WAIT WORD OF ARMISTICE

SOLF DECLARES HUNS ARE READY FOR JUST PEACE

Germany Declares Its New Government is Awaiting Proposals Which Will be First Step Looking to the End of the War; Note Says Military Powers Subject to People's Government.

BULLETIN. By the American Press. Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says: "The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the president of the United States. The president is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions.

"The military powers are also subject to it. "The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the president has described it in his proclamation. (Signed.) "SOLF."

WANT AN ARMISTICE. London, Oct. 27.—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication declares that Germany is now awaiting proposals for an armistice.

LLOYD GEORGE IN FRANCE. London, Oct. 27.—It is understood in authoritative quarters that the allied governments will not reveal their armistice terms until Germany has replied to President Wilson's note. Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour, accompanied by naval and military officers, have gone to France.

CAUSES SENSATION. Berne, Oct. 27.—The resignation of General von Ludendorff has caused a sensation throughout Switzerland and the central empires and is commented on as a sign that German militarism is really abdicating. Among the German and Austrian peoples anger and indignation is increasing over the fact that the military situation has been so long concealed or wrongly presented.

ASSUMES WAR CONTROL. London, Oct. 27.—The German reichstag, by a great majority, has adopted a bill placing the military command under control of the civil government, according to an Exchange Telegraph Co. dispatch from Copenhagen.

AUSTRIA'S NEW NOTE. Basel, Oct. 27.—Austria's rejoinder to President Wilson's note is ready, according to Vienna papers. It was submitted to authorized quarters today and will be sent this evening or tomorrow to Washington. It is couched in the most conciliatory terms.

ALLIES TALK ARMISTICE. Washington, Oct. 27.—The unofficial text of Germany's reply to President Wilson was received tonight too late to be seen by President Wilson and other officials.

The question of an armistice and peace is already being considered by the allied governments. Col. E. M. House and Admiral E. S. Benson, ranking officer of the United States navy, recently arrived in France, the former to represent the president in discussions. Admiral Benson will represent the navy in matters relating to an armistice insofar as American naval forces.

Chancellor is Responsible for Actions of the Kaiser

Amsterdam, Oct. 27.—The Socialist Voerwaerts, (Berlin) prints the proposed text of the reform bill, which includes the following provisions: "First: War can only be declared with the sanction of the reichstag and bundsrath; "Second: The chancellor can only remain in power while he possesses the confidence of the reichstag; "Third: The chancellor will be responsible for the political action of the kaiser and the chancellor and ministry will be responsible for their tenure of office to the reichstag and bundsrath. "Fourth: The appointment, and dismissal of officers of the army and navy can only be effective by the signature of the chancellor. The ministers of war will be held responsible for the same by the reichstag

Wilson's Appeal for Votes Insult to Every Loyal Republican, Says Chairman Hays

Head of National Committee, In Vigorous Rejoinder, Calls On Voters to Meet Challenge Squarely.

New York, Oct. 27.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, in a statement tonight replied in behalf of the party to President Wilson's appeal to the nation to return a democratic congress. In his statement Mr. Hays said: "President Wilson has questioned the motives and fidelity of your representatives in congress. He has thereby impugned their loyalty and denied their patriotism. His challenge is to you who elected these representatives. You owe it to them, to the honor of your great party and to your own self-respect to meet that challenge squarely, not only as republicans, but as Americans. I, as your chairman, call upon you to do it.

Gives No Credit. "Mr. Wilson accuses the republicans no credit whatever for having supported 'the war measures' proposed by his administration, although they have done so with

greater unanimity than the members of his own party. Despite that fact, he accuses them of having tried to usurp his proper functions. "That charge, as Mr. Taft declares in carefully measured words, is not true.

"At no time and in no way have they tried to take control of the war out of his hands. The president knows that. The country knows it. You know it. A more ungracious, more unjust, more wanton, more mendacious accusation was never made by the most reckless stump orator, much less by a president of the United States, for partisan purposes. It is an insult, not only to every loyal republican in congress, but to every republican in the land. It fully merits the resentment which rightfully and surely will find expression at the polls.

Issue Is Clear. "Mr. Wilson grudgingly admits the republicans have been 'pro-war.' Then why does he demand their defeat? Because they are still pro-war? Hardly that. No. It is because they are for peace through, not without, victory; because they do not believe lasting peace can be obtained through negotiation; because they consider that 'U. S.

stands for unconditional surrender as well as for the United States and Uncle Sam.' The democratic congress does not. Mr. Wilson does not. There is the issue clear as the noon day sun. The country will decide.

"Wants 'Rubber Stamps.' "Mr. Wilson wants only rubber stamps, his rubber stamps, in congress. He says so. No one knows him better than democratic congressmen. He calls for the defeat of pro-war republicans and the election of anti-war democrats. He, as the executive, is no longer satisfied to be one branch of the government as provided by the constitution. Republican congressmen must be defeated and democratic congressmen must be elected, as they would yield in everything. That is evidently his idea—the idea of an autocrat calling himself the servant, but bidding for the mastery of this great free people.

"Republicans in congress have seemed to him good enough when they assented, as they did assent with highest patriotism and some times against their best judgment, to his proposals. Republicans at home have seemed to him good enough to send fully a million of their sons (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

"The statement reads: "During the night the first army redoubled their efforts along the entire front between the Oise and the Serre. The Germans, disorganized in the fighting yesterday, were compelled to fall back along the entire line toward the north. They abandoned the positions which they had occupied. The French conquered Mont d'Origny, Origny-Ste. Benoit, Courmoulin and Cresteville-Montcaeu and also a number of fortified points between these villages. On the right French units crossed the Peron river and progressed toward the northeast, capturing hill 117 and Sucerrie, 1,500 meters east of Richecourt. A number of prisoners has been taken in this action.

Penetrate Trenches. "On the front of the Serre, the second army, supporting the movement of the first army, also made gains. We crossed the Serre east of Assiz-Sur-Serre and penetrated the German trenches. East of Sissonne violent German counterattacks in the region of the Maoquigny farm were broken up by our fire. Artillery fighting continued very lively on the front between Banogne and Nanteuil-Sur-Aisne.

"The number of prisoners taken during the fighting of October 25 and 26 between Sissonne and Chateaufortien is more than 2,450, including 51 officers."

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FOUR ORGANIZED TRENCH SYSTEMS FORCED BY YANKS

In First Major Offensive of War Americans, in the Face of Almost Insurmountable Difficulties, Free 165 Miles of Territory and Liberate 45 Villages.

BULLETIN. Rome, Oct. 27.—Heavy fighting took place Saturday in the Monte Grappa area, the Italians repulsing Austrian attacks, the war office reports today. The Italians captured 514 prisoners in this region.

By Associated Press. With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 27.—In its first major operation against the Germans, considering the clearing out of the St. Mihiel salient as a local affair, the American army in less than a month has liberated more than 45 villages and advanced to an average depth of 10 miles, freeing 165 square miles of territory. In the offensive the Americans have captured more than 20,000 prisoners.

The Americans attacked on a front of 20 miles from the Argonne to the Meuse and the advance has been made in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, due particularly to the nature of the ground which is covered with hills, deep ravines and woods. In addition the Americans had fronting them four organized systems of trenches—the Hindenburg line, the Hagen position, the Volker position and the Krimhilde position. They have forced their way through all these lines. Ahead of them lies the Freya position, which has been reached at one point in the region of the Bantheville.

Advance Difficult. The advance has been particularly difficult because the Germans have stubbornly resisted every foot of the way and have used more than 33 divisions on the 20-mile front. The enemy continues to make a formidable effort to hold this front in order to protect his great lateral line of communication running through Hirsion, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy and Longuyon. This line already is threatened and should the Germans lose it, they will lose their main line of communication from Germany into occupied France.

In addition to the prisoners, General Pershing's men have taken more than 137 guns of large caliber, numerous machine guns and anti-tank guns, a great store of ammunition and much war material, including locomotives and railway cars.

Since September 26 the Americans have fired more than 2,500,000 shells, the number at times reaching as high as 150,000 daily. The guns used included a great number of heavy ones, and also some captured from the enemy.

Aviators Keep Busy. American aviators and anti-aircraft guns in the period since September 27 have brought down 230 enemy machines and 23 enemy balloons, despite the adverse flying conditions and bad weather at times. Bombing airplanes dropped more than 40,000 kilograms of explosives on German centers, troop concentrations and other points behind the enemy lines.

One of the most difficult tasks has been the repairing of roads and the movement of supplies, men, ammunition and food to the front. More than 40,000 engineer troops are employed day and night in rebuilding shell shattered roads.

In the Argonne hundreds of yards (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

Manning Reports Flu Cases Diminishing and City Winning Fight

Health Commissioner Manning is authority for the statement that General Flu is about ready to agree to an unconditional surrender. There is to be no armistice. He is going to give up the fight, having decided that Omaha is too strongly entrenched and fortified to hope for a capitulation of the city.

The health commissioner announces that there are few new cases of flu developing and that a majority of the people who are down with the disease are rapidly convalescing. The hospitals are rapidly turning out flu cases that have been in these institutions for a considerable falling off. However, with the improved health conditions, he is unable to say when the quarantine will be raised. The time will depend to a considerable extent on the developments within the next two or three days.

CONTESTION FREE TO ALL—SUBMIT AS MANY ANSWERS AS YOU LIKE. Responses must be in by Oct. 30, and winners will be announced in The Sunday Bee of Nov. 3. Address: Slogan Contest The Omaha Bee.

Five Dollars For Ten Words! You can have it as well as the next one by writing The Best Slogan. To call attention of our out-of-town readers to Omaha's superior attractions as a city. To Ten Next Best Each a Good Book. The winning answer will be used as the banner line just above the heading of The Bee on this first page. It must contain not less than ten words and not less than 54 nor more than 60 letters.