

THE WEATHER:

For Nebraska: Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday probably increasing cloudiness.

Hourly Temperatures.

5 a. m.	34	1 p. m.	38
6 a. m.	33	2 p. m.	38
7 a. m.	33	3 p. m.	38
8 a. m.	33	4 p. m.	38
9 a. m.	32	5 p. m.	37
10 a. m.	34	6 p. m.	37
11 a. m.	35	7 p. m.	37
12 m.	38	8 p. m.	36

NATIONWIDE "GAS MASK" DAY FOR ARMY PLANNED

New York, Oct. 31.—The chemical warfare division of the army today sent telegrams to the governors of all states requesting that they designate by proclamation a day to be observed throughout the state as "gas mask" day for the gathering of fruit pits and nut shells for making charcoal for gas masks. It is requested people be urged to save shells and pits for that day and in rural communities to organize nut gathering expeditions.

SHOES CLASSIFIED IN FOUR DIVISIONS.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The war industries board announced today that shoes will be classified in the price fixing program recently decided upon in four divisions instead of three. The additional class will include all those selling at less than \$2 a pair. The other three class divisions are: Class A, \$9 to \$12; Class B, \$6 to \$8.95; and Class C, \$3 to \$5.95.

U. S. TROOPS AT FRONT ARE TO BE KEPT WARM.

With the American Army in France, Oct. 31.—American fighting men at the front are to keep warm this winter. The forestry section of the American expeditionary force has promised to deliver on the road ready to be hauled to the men at the front before the first of January 1,000,000 cubic meters of fuel wood. This is equivalent to a pile of wood a yard wide and a mile high stretching from Paris to Berlin.

Thousands of foresters now are busy in the French forests gathering and cutting the wood, which comes from dead wood and refuse. The fine trees of which the French are so proud are not being cut.

BURY FLU VICTIMS IN COMMUNITY GRAVES

Juarez, Mex., Oct. 31.—All efforts to bury the dead from Spanish influenza in individual graves and in coffins have been abandoned in Mexico and community graves are being dug in many towns where bodies are being buried at the rate of from 50 to 100 daily, letters received here from the interior today stated. The cemeteries have even been abandoned as burying places and the open fields are being used because of the large number of the dead. One hundred deaths occurred in Parral Sunday.

VOTERS RESENT NEVILLE'S SELF-IMPOSED TITLE

Executive Sends Out Letter With State Seal, Calling Attention to "War Governor's Deeds."

In his desperate effort to gain reelection, Governor Neville not only ascribes to himself the designation of "Nebraska's war governor," but he goes further by branding all opposing his candidacy as being "not in sympathy with our country's cause."

This latest outbreak of the governor appears in the form of letters addressed to members of the Home Guard companies of Nebraska, the appeal being on letter heads of the executive offices, bearing the seal of the state in colors. The letters have been characterized by some of the recipients as the most audacious political act of any governor this state has ever had.

In effect, Neville challenges the patriotism of all who refuse to support him. He makes the solemn declaration that he is an asset to the government, otherwise he would not seek re-election, but would enter active military service.

The casual political observer rises to a point of privilege to inquire just at what time and place did the governor determine that he was an "asset" to the government. "It must have been after the 'Lucky Seventh' ceased to function," the observer remarked.

Roasts Those Opposed. Indexing free democrats with those who are not in sympathy with our country's cause," is said to have aroused the fighting spirit of that faction of Nebraska democracy which is endeavoring to rid the state of the Hitchcock-Mullen-Neville machine.

The second section of the governor's appeal to the Home Guards follows: "I am a candidate for re-election as governor of Nebraska. If I did not feel that my experience in cooperating with the federal government was an asset to my country in the prosecution of the war, I would not be a candidate for re-election, but would seek service in the military establishment. It is a well-known fact that those who are not in sympathy with our country's cause are striving with might and main to bring about my defeat. I believe that you are disposed to lay partisanship aside and vote to continue in office men who have

KAISER OUT, DANES HEAR; REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA

STRAITS OPENED TO ALLIED FLEETS UNDER ARMISTICE

Allies Will Occupy Forts of Dardanelles and Bosphorus to Insure Safe Passage of Warships to Black Sea; Ottoman Government to Free Prisoners of War at Once.

By The Associated Press. London, Oct. 31.—(Via Montreal)—The terms of the Turkish armistice, which are now in operation, include the free passage of the Dardanelles to the allied fleet, Sir George Cave, the home secretary, announced in the House of Commons today.

Another condition is the immediate repatriation of British war prisoners. Other terms, it is learned, comprise the occupation of the forts of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus necessary to secure the passage of the allied warships through the Bosphorus to the Black sea.

TOWNSHEND ACTS AS ENVOY. General Townshend, the British commander captured at Kut-el-Amara, was liberated several days ago, by the Turks, Sir George Cave announced, in order to inform the British government that negotiations be opened immediately for an armistice.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros, island of Lemnos, early this week and an armistice was signed by Admiral Calthrop on behalf of the allied governments last night. It will come into operation at noon today.

TURKISH FORCES CAPTURED. London, Oct. 31.—The entire Turkish force, which had been opposing the British on the Tigris has been captured, it was officially announced today.

London, Oct. 31.—Isma'il Hakki, commanding the Turkish armies of the group operating in the Tigris region in Mesopotamia, has surrendered with one entire division and the best part of two other divisions, the Evening Standard says.

The Standard also says it understands the British vice admiral at Saloniki concluded an armistice with the Ottoman government at noon.

TURKEY'S PART IN WAR REVIEWED. Turkey, which now has been granted an armistice, entered the war in November, 1914, when it severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France and Russia.

Military operations began against Turkey on November 5, and Great Britain annexed the island of Cyprus. Turkey entered the war only a few days after the German warships, Breslau and Goeben, had sought shelter in the Dardanelles, which was at once blockaded by the allied fleet. In April, 1915, allied troops were landed on the Gallipoli peninsula, but the campaign failed, and the allied troops were withdrawn in December of the same year.

They have continued it successfully ever since until now they are within a few miles of Mosul.

Turkey sent armies against the British in Egypt and against the Russians in the Caucasus. Both campaigns had a measure of success from the first, but the allies soon drove the Turks back beyond the Turkish frontiers. In Palestine the allied drive under General Allenby resulted a few days ago in the capture of the important base of Aleppo. The Russian campaign in the Caucasus was rendered fruitless by the rise of the bolsheviks to power.

For several weeks after the United States declared war on Germany, Turkey took no action, but on April 21, 1917, she severed diplomatic relations. However, there has never been a declaration of war either by the United States or Turkey.

The British began a campaign along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in November, 1914. They advanced to within less than 100 miles of Baghdad, but were defeated, retreated to Kut el Amara, where they were later forced to surrender. Early in 1917 the British renewed the offensive in Mesopotamia.

Gale Lashes Juneau. Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 31.—Gastineau channel, on which Juneau is located, early today was whipped by what marine men said was the worst storm ever experienced here. Ferries were unable to operate and extra ropes were placed to hold steamers to their piers.

EMPEROR CHARLES' ARMY ROUTED; 50,000 MEN MADE PRISONER IN ITALY

Insurrections Break Out at Vienna and at Budapest; Cities on Rhine in Panic

Amsterdam, Oct. 31.—There has been an outbreak and a panic among the population in the Rhine provinces, arising from reports that the authorities were prepared, if necessary, to allow the enemy troops to occupy Coblenz and Cologne, according to the Berlin Tagisches Rundschau.

Berne, Oct. 31.—Military insurrections occurred in both Vienna and Budapest Wednesday, according to the Berlin newspapers. The people and troops acclaimed a republic.

SOCIALISTS AFTER WAR LORDS. London, Nov. 1.—Independent socialists throughout Germany are about to start an agitation for the immediate abdication of Emperor William, the dismissal of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and the withdrawal of commands from the crown princes of Prussia and Bavaria, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company quoting the Volks Zeitung, of Leipzig.

CRY "DOWN WITH HAPSBURG." Amsterdam, Oct. 31.—The Berlin Tageblatt and Vossische Zeitung publish reports of serious demonstrations at Vienna, as well as at Budapest. An all provisional soldiers and officers council has been established at Vienna, where the people are parading the streets shouting: "Down with the Hapsburgs."

The Lammasch cabinet is expected to resign, according to reports received here and the army is in full course of dissolution. In Budapest demonstrations continue in favor of a republic. The people are shouting for a republic and the soldiers are replacing their imperial cockades by revolutionary colors. Revolutionary troops, it is added, govern the whole city.

DESERTERS COMMITTING OUTRAGES. London, Oct. 31.—Disorders prevail throughout Austria-Hungary in addition to immense confusion. Serious outbreaks have occurred at Budapest and agitation are spreading everywhere, according to dispatches from neutral papers.

The Berlin correspondent of the Copenhagen National Tidende says that on the Hungarian-Croatian frontier thousands of deserters are committing outrages; railway trains are being attacked and robbed. In Slavonia several castles are afire and towns are burning. Another dispatch says that Austro-Hungarian soldiers are deserting into Serbia.

During demonstrations at Prague American flags were unfurled and diminutive reproductions of the statue of liberty were displayed. President Wilson was repeatedly cheered.

ALLIES IN VIRTUAL ACCORD ON TERMS FOR ENDING WAR

Representatives of Entente Powers Visibly Content With Results Achieved at First Formal Meeting at Versailles, Though Work Is Not Finished; Colonel House Sits in Council.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The representatives of the entente powers left Versailles after their first formal meeting today, visibly content with the results that had been achieved. They have not finished their work, but they have reached a substantial accord.

An informal conference took place at the home of Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, in the forenoon prior to the assembling at Versailles. Among others present were M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, respectively, the French premier and foreign minister; Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Italian premier and foreign minister, and David Lloyd George, the British prime minister. This gathering was preparatory to the formal meeting.

In addition to the French, Italian and British representatives, M. R. Vesnitch, the Serbian minister to France, and Eliphtherios Venizelos, the Greek premier attended. The Americans present in addition to Colonel House, were Arthur H. Frazier, secretary of the American embassy; Joseph C. Grew and Gordon Achinloss, who acted as secretaries for Colonel House; General Tasker H. Bliss, the representative of the United States in the war council, with General Lockridge and Colonel Wallace as secretaries, and Admiral Benson, with Commander Carter, and Lieutenant Commander Russell as his secretaries.

Foch Arrives Alone. The last to arrive at the conference was Marshal Foch. He was alone without aid or orderly. At Versailles the business was over in a couple of hours and a long line of automobiles with the representatives of the powers returned to Paris. The reason for the trip to Versailles today was that it is the headquarters of the supreme command, which theoretically makes no decision except at Versailles.

There will be another informal meeting at the residence of Colonel House tomorrow morning and the business of the council will be pushed forward rapidly, either at formal or informal meetings, until it is concluded.

The spirit of all the representatives appears to be favorable to the ironing out of all obstacles rather than to raising them.

Hamburg-Bagdad Gone. Bagel, Oct. 31.—The continental policy of the German empire has collapsed," says the Vorwaerts of Berlin. "The Hamburg-Bagdad line has been reduced to the Hamburg-Bodenbach road."

"Soldiers, Forward" General Diaz' Response To Evacuation Offer, Envoys to Negotiate Armistice Permitted to Cross Line

BULLETINS. London, Oct. 31.—(11:50 p. m.)—High placed German officials at Copenhagen this afternoon received information that the German emperor had abdicated, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company, who adds: "Nothing is said about the crown prince."

London, Oct. 31.—The Austrian commander on the Italian front has applied to General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, for an armistice, the Exchange Telegraph company states.

The application, the newspaper adds, has been forwarded to the Versailles conference.

Vienna, via London, Oct. 31.—An Austrian deputation has been permitted to cross the fighting line for preliminary pour parlers with the Italian commander, according to the official announcement tonight.

Italian Army Headquarters, Oct. 31.—In answer to Austria's announcement that she was ready to evacuate Italian territory, Italy officially replied that the offer has come too late. It is assumed the Italians will endeavor to drive the Austro-Hungarians from Italian soil before an armistice can be signed.

General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, issued the following bulletin to his troops: "Soldiers, forward! In Italy's name we will place the wreath of victory on the tombs of our glorious dead. Forward! Our immortal country calls!"

ITALIAN LINES EXTENDED RAPIDLY. The Italian army on the right is rapidly extending its lines in the valley of the upper Piave around Belluno, with the object of dividing the Austrian army and forcing a retreat of the mountain army along the roads from Balzano. The most notable fighting was occasioned by the Third army's frontal attack along the lower Piave on the Austrian Fifth army, which is resisting stubbornly to save itself from capture. This army is also being attacked by the Tenth army, composed of two British, one Italian and one American division.

As the left wing of the Austrian army rests upon marshes and the sea, its position is most precarious and latest reports indicate that it is in flight wherever possible. The Italians are advancing rapidly virtually at all points along the front. The outposts are reported to be within 30 miles of Udine. The Austrians are retreating from their fortified mountain positions, blowing up munitions and fortresses and burning supplies as they leave. It is stated that the great fortresses at Col Kezzena were destroyed in three huge explosions.

Rome, Oct. 31.—Prisoners taken by the allied forces in their offensive on the Piave river now number more than 50,000, the Italian war office announced today. More than 300 guns have been captured.

Routed East of the Piave. Washington, Oct. 31.—Italian troops have reached Ponte Belle Albi, northeast of the city of Belluno, thus definitely dividing the Austrian armies, said an official wireless message received here tonight from Rome.

"The successes of our armies are becoming more and more stupendous," said the dispatch. "The enemy is completely routed east of the Piave and the enemy is with great difficulty sustaining the incessant pressure of our troops in the mountain region, in the plain and in the Alpine foothills of Venezia. Our armies are aiming irresistibly toward the objectives which have been designated."

Fighting for Pass of Quero. "The Twelfth army after having completely taken possession of the height of Ceseme is fighting to conquer the Pass of Quero. The Eighth army has conquered the ridge between the valley of Follina and the valley of the Piave and has occupied the pass of Serravalle, advancing towards the plain of Castiglio, aiming

Omaha Firemen to Continue at Work Pending Hearing. There will be no immediate strike of firemen.

T. P. Reynolds, president of Nebraska Federation of Labor, received the following telegram last night from W. J. Loucks, secretary of the war labor board at Washington: "Omaha fire case is set down for hearing Friday, November 8."

The firemen's union have ordered the firemen to stay at work until after the hearing and they will have a representative present. Mr. Reynolds later received another telegram from H. L. Kerwin, assistant secretary of labor, advising him of the board's action.

Standard Oil Raises Price. New York, Oct. 31.—The Standard Oil company of New York today advanced the price of refined petroleum in barrels 1 1/2 cents to 17 1/2 cents a gallon. The advance is due to the increased cost of cooperation.

ALLIES LAUNCH DRIVE IN BELGIUM ON WIDE FRONT

Another Important Strip of Territory Torn From Enemy by British, French and Americans.

By Associated Press. With the British Army in France and Belgium, Oct. 31.—Another big slice of important territory was torn from the enemy today along a wide front in Belgium between Deynze, on the north, and Avelghem, on the south, by an allied force composed of Belgian, British, French and American troops. The American units were fighting with the French north of the British.

The attack was launched at 5:30 o'clock this morning and by noon the British had jammed their way forward to a depth of 4,000 yards, taking 1,000 prisoners. On their left their allies were battling for high ground between Lys and Escant rivers. The reports indicated that here also things were going well for the assaulting troops.

Better Health Conditions Reported at Army Camps

Washington, Oct. 31.—Steady improvement in health conditions at army camps and cantonments for the week ending October 25, is noted in the health report made public tonight at the office of the surgeon general of the army, with new influenza cases totalling a little more than 19,000 (a decrease of more than 50 per cent from the previous week), and pneumonia cases (5,961), showing proportionate decreases.

The report said influenza and pneumonia probably would be present in the camps for some weeks, possibly through the winter, due chiefly to the constant arrival of new men not before exposed to the disease.

Special dispatches from London on October 16, said that Madame Breshkovskaya was reported to have died in Russia September 14.

Bolsheviks Execute Grandmother of Russian Revolutionary Movement

Amsterdam, Oct. 31.—According to a Petrograd telegram, Madame Breshkovskaya, grandmother of the Russian revolution, was shot October 27, on the charge of opposing the bolshevik regime.

Special dispatches from London on October 16, said that Madame Breshkovskaya was reported to have died in Russia September 14.