Big Offensive

Continued from Page One

whole front between the Sambre and the Scheldt. The British have reached Le Quesnoy and stand before Mormal Forest. (These constitute the chief western defense of Maubeuge.)

Since yesterday morning the British have taken 7000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

French forces, advancing northeastward between the Oise and the Peron, a tributary of the Serre, have penetrated the village of Villers-le-Sec and surrounded the village of La Ferte, northeast of Villers. The French also have made some advance further east along the Serre and the Souche.

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 25.—In the region of Longchamps, where the French are east of the Sambre Canal, two German attacks have been repulsed. On the front of the Serre River and eastward the French this morning resumed their pressure against the enemy.

DRIVE MAY ELIMINATE AUSTRIA FROM WAR

London, Oct. 25 (By I. N. S.).—Correspondents on the Italian battlefront, in commenting upon the new drive against the Austro-Hungarians, hint at possible developments which, taken in connection with the revolts at Fiume and Prague, may likely mean the final blow to eliminate Austria from the war.

The Italian assault was launched in the mountain zone, near Monte Grappa, and important gains of territory were made.

By the Associated Press

Basel, Oct. 25.—It was announced in the lower chamber of the Hungarian Parliament yesterday that the Croatian soldiers of the Seventy-ninth Regiment at Fiume had revolted, seized the city and destroyed the railroad there. Count Apponyi, Count Andrassy and the opposition deputies thereupon demanded the resignation of the ministry, according to Budapest advices received here. Doctor Wekerle, the premier, declared that, in view of the increasing difficulties of the situation, he would propose to the King a coalition ministry.

Emperor Charles, according to a Budapest dispatch, has accepted the resignation of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and also of the Hugarian Cabinet headed by Doctor Wekerle. Count Julius Andrassy, a Hungarian statesman, has been appointed to succeed Baron Burian.

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Oct. 25.

The speedy unconditional surrender of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is probable, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfurt Zeitung.

Advices received from Budapest say that in the lower chamber Wednesday Count Karolyi, in moving a resolution in favor of the independence of Hungary, demanded the resignation of the Wekerle cabinet and the formation of a coalition ministry. The resolution also called for the conclusion of a separate peace, dissolution of the alliance with Germany, acknowledgment of the independence of the South Slavonians and the proclamation of a Hungarian King to reside in Budapest. Count Karolyi declared if the demands were resisted he himself would take means to secure their realization.

Opposition By Premier

Amid great excitement the Premier warmly replied that he would oppose by every means Count Karolyi's threats of a revolution and added that there could be no talk of a separate peace.

Doctor Wekerle asked the House to reject Count Karolyi's resolution, on the ground that the Government would shortly introduce a bill dealing with the matter. He added that Hungary could not conclude a peace separate from Germany, and declared that the Germans were helping on the Hungarian front.

Cannot Stop Croat Union

"Where are they fighting?" came cries from all sides of the chamber.

"At all points," Doctor Wekerle replied, "where they are protecting the integrity of our frontiers. The Government is endeavoring to bring home Hungarian regiments and already has taken measures to that end. The Government is unable to recognize the belligerency of the Czecho-Slovaks, but regarding a South Slovak State it does not object to a union of Croatia, Bosnia and Dalmatia. These States, however, cannot separate themselves

[illegible] with the Czech or the Croats."

BELGIANS REPULSE BLOWS ABOVE GHENT

By the United Press

Havre, Oct. 25.—German assaults in force northwest of Ghent were repulsed with heavy losses, the Belgian War Office announced.

SAILORS SHELL FOE WITH 16-INCH GUNS

By the Associated Press

With the American Army in France, Oct. 25.—American sixteen-inch guns manned by American bluejackets, cooperating with the French, began firing upon German railroad centers back of the Serre-Oise front on Wednesday.

The Americans directed their shells against railroad supply stations and junctions in the region of Vervins and also in the vicinity of Rozoy.

House Speaks for U. S. on Armistice

Continued from Page One

various notes were received and answered proves it.

For acting alone Mr. Wilson had at least one precedent. The Allies did not consult him when they received the Prince Sixtus peace offer in 1917. Moreover, there exists no alliance or combination between this country and the Allies. Furthermore the President may have been influenced by the failure of the Allies to respond to his request for open support of his position made in his New York speech of September 27.

MAY SOON ADJUST ARMISTICE TERMS

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 25.—Colonel House, President Wilson's confidential adviser, was sent to Europe as the personal representative of the President on an official mission. This announcement is authorized officially, but further information is withheld.

It is understood, however, that the visit of Colonel House at this time is connected with Germany's plea for an armistice and peace, which is now before the Allied Governments. It is entirely probable that the President's special representative will attend the sessions of the Supreme War Council soon to be held.

Colonel House is accompanied by Gordon Auchincloss, his son-in-law; Joseph G. Grew, chief of State Department's division of western European affairs and former secretary of the American embassy at Berlin, and Frank I. Cobb, of New York.

The party sailed from an Atlantic port a week ago Wednesday, before the wireless version of the last German note had been sent out, and were nearing the other side when President Wilson received the note and answered it.

It is understood that Colonel House is prepared to speak for the President in any negotiations that may be conducted concerning questions to be determined before the military men give the terms on which an armistice would be possible or for the formulation of concrete terms upon which peace may be made whenever the Germans are ready to surrender.

Admiral Benson is expected to represent the United States navy in the discussion of naval questions, as General Tasker H. Bliss represents the army on the supreme war council. The naval as well as the military leaders of the co-belligerents have important problems to settle before their Governments are informed of the conditions under which hostilities might cease with the power of the German war machine broken and fettered beyond possibility of disputing any program of peace America and the Allies may decide to impose.

The fact that Colonel House left for Europe several days before President Wilson's final reply to Germany was dispatched is further proof that every step of the President's negotiations with Germany has been taken in full accord with the Entente Governments. It also is taken to indicate that decision to transmit the German plea to the Allies under certain conditions was reached, even before the last note from Berlin was received.

Capital Looks for Little Delay

Although formulation of terms in answer to the request of the German Government for an armistice and peace is regarded as a task difficult because of its importance, the general opinion here is that little delay may be expected.

That the supreme war council already has considered the problem is known. Exchange of opinion between Washington and the Allied capitals has developed a common understanding upon which the armistice terms may be based.

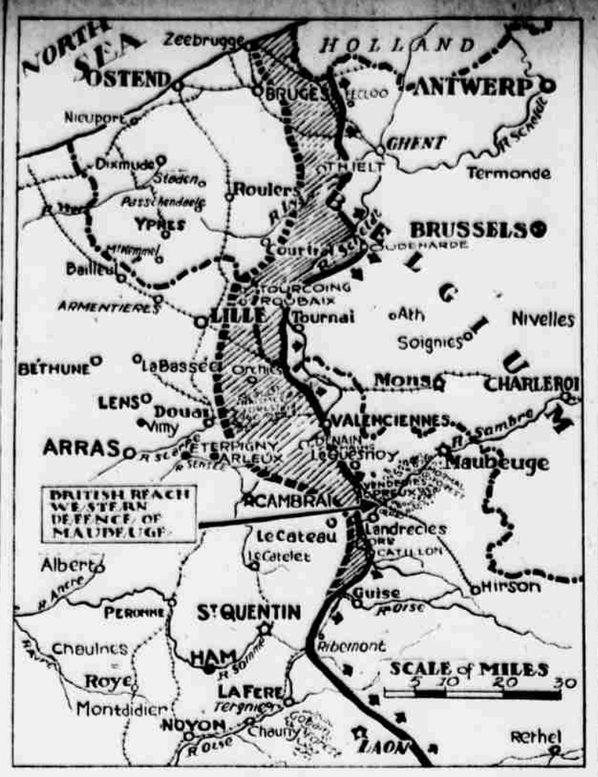
It was considered not unlikely today that serious consideration of the form of the armistice to be offered Germany already is in progress. For that reason the details may be made known to Germany and the world within a comparatively short time.

The quick response made to the plea of Bulgaria for an armistice by General D'Esperey, the Allied commander on the Balkan front, was pointed to as probably indicating the views of the military advisers of the nations arrayed against Germany might be expected as soon as the greater questions involved would permit. Officials, however, refused to speculate today on the time required.

Germany May Talk

That Germany might block the preparation of armistice plans by a note refusing to accept the terms outlined by President Wilson in his reply has not been disregarded. In some quarters the belief was reiterated today that Germany has not as yet reached the point in the decline of military strength where she would accept an armistice looking toward peace at any price.

OUTFLANKING VALENCIENNES



LEADERS TO URGE GERMANS TO FIGHT

Paris, Oct. 25.—The Zurich correspondent of the Journal reports that Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German Chancellor, and the Pan-Germans are working actively toward the formation of a national defense government. He says a proclamation to the people, exhorting them to carry on war to the utmost, has been drafted with the help of General Ludendorff and that he understands it will be published as soon as President Wilson's reply has been received.

It is expected in Berlin, the correspondent adds, that the President will not allow himself to be flouted and ridiculed by the existing German Government.

The Socialist newspapers, the Zurich dispatch continues, are particularly outspoken. The Frankische Tagespost, of Nuremberg, Bavaria, says the Emperor must not think the German people are going to continue the war for months to please him.

Basel, Oct. 25.—After the speech of Prince Maximilian, Deputy Karl Herold, in the name of the Centrist party, read a statement in the Reichstag asking that the reform of the constitution of the empire be extended so that war cannot be declared without the consent of the Reichstag. He added that if peace with the Entente Allies is not possible, the Government will have to call on the last man for the defense of Germany.

ALLIES COINCIDE WITH WILSON'S PLANS

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 25.—It is understood that President Wilson's latest note to Germany is approved by the Allies, and represents in a general sense their views [illegible] ing the [illegible] on Mr. Wilson, but as a matter of fact, when the Central Powers elected to approach one of the belligerents singly, the others stood aside in the preliminary stages of the negotiations.

Now that the President has consented to submit the request for an armistice to the other belligerents there is no question that individual action will give place to definitely concerted conduct of the situation, and that the recommendation of the Allies' naval and military commanders will constitute the joint terms of the associated Powers.

REICHSTAG DIVIDES IN CONFIDENCE VOTE

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, Oct. 25.—The German Reichstag has given Prince Maximilian the Imperial Chancellor, a vote of confidence, the ballot standing 193 to 52, according to Berlin dispatches received here. Twenty-three of the members did not vote.

Americans Win Anew on Meuse

Continued from Page One

to Boisetraye hill, commanding the village of that name, which lies just west of the important point, Damvillers.

This attack, made in a northeastern direction, was started early in the morning under the cover of mist and succeeded from the beginning, the enemy being taken by surprise. Quickly recovering, he directed an intense artillery and machine-gun fire at Pershing's men.

The total advance was two-thirds of a mile deep on a front of a mile and a half. We hold Bois de Houppy, Bois Belleu, half of Bois Wavrille and Boisetraye. After the first surprise the enemy contended bitterly every foot of ground.

Our advance on Grand Carre farm took us astride the Germans' new line of defense, the Freya Stellung. This fight was marked by intense artillery fire. About 11 o'clock the Germans started a concentrated fire on our new positions, and within fifteen minutes were dropping from eighty to a hundred shells a minute. Our own artillery reached drumfire and held that concentration for several hours.

Despite this hell of shell fire our troops made their way over the crest running southeast of Grand Carre farm and filtered into ravines beyond, thereby crossing the Freya Stellung.

Because of the bad weather the enemy did not repeat last night the vicious bombing of Wednesday night.

Sentenced for Attack on Swiss

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 25.—The Germans, once more expressing regret over the attack by one of their airmen on a Swiss balloon at the frontier October 8, causing the death of a Swiss lieutenant named Ruiry, have announced that the guilty pilot, a noncommissioned officer, has been condemned to serve three months in prison.

AMERICAN

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 24 (Delayed).

On the Verdun front there has been local fighting throughout the day. In a minor operation in the region of Bantheville our troops advanced their line 500 meters, reaching the ridge north of the village and capturing 170 prisoners. As a result of yesterday's successful action east of the Meuse our troops are now established on the high ground in the Boise d'Estrayes. Artillery fire has continued severe on the whole front, especially on the Cote de Chatillon and the Bois des Cuares.

BELGIAN

Havre, Oct. 25.

The enemy attacked our lines along the northern part of the Derivation Canal, using several assaulting columns and heavy artillery preparation.

Attempting to debouch via Stroobburg, Moerenhuizen and Balerhoek, he was repulsed with heavy losses.

BRITISH

London, Oct. 25.

Yesterday afternoon we attacked and captured Vendegies-sur-Ecaillon and made progress on the high ground east of this village.

A counter-attack in this neighborhood was repulsed. Fighting recommenced at an early hour this morning.

In close fighting yesterday the enemy resistance in Maing was overcome and the village is ours.

On the remainder of the battlefront our advanced troops pushed forward at different points.

FRENCH

Paris, Oct. 25.

On the Oise front between Longchamps and Noyales last night we repulsed two tentative enemy attacks.

On the Serre-Souche front, under [illegible] launched two surprise attacks against Serves and Nizy-le-Comte without result.

East of Rethel a well-conducted operation gave us the village of Ambly-Fleury, despite determined resistance. We took a hundred prisoners, including many officers, and some machine-guns.

North of Olizy (west of Grandpre) our patrols took twenty prisoners.

GERMAN

Berlin, Oct. 24.—(Delayed).

We were successful in partial engagements in Flanders today.

East of Solesmes and Le Cateau renewed English attacks of a most vigorous character failed, apart from limited local territorial gains.

On the other fronts, there is nothing to report.

[illegible] of Ugor

By the Associated Press

Archangel, Northern Russia, Oct. 25.

The Russo-Allied expedition which sailed from the shores of the Arctic and thence down the Mezen and Vashka rivers, reached the district of Ugor, in the province of Vologda. There, they were joined by forces of the Zyrian tribes inhabiting the Ural region and drove out the Bolsheviki in this section.

This was the first victory for the Allied forces in Vologda.

No Change in Sugar Prices

New York, Oct. 25.—Refined sugars unchanged, all local refiners quoting on the basis of 9c, less 2 per cent. for cash for fine granulated. Raws are unchanged at 6.055c for 96 centrifugals.

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Our fall glove stocks are priced far below the current market quotations .... Washable Cape at $2 and $2.50, in tan and gray; genuine Buckskin at $3.50 and Arabian Mocha at $3.75 .... All of them made by fine glovemakers to R. & F.'s own quality specifications.

Still a few of these Chesterfield topcoats left at $30

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Handsome wool velour, silvertones and broadcloth in all autumn's most favored colors.

Also poplins and gabardines in models for the young miss.

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Women's Wool Serge DRESSES **$19.75**

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A grouping for one day's selling, showing newest straight line and tunic effects. Embroideries, beads and braids effectively used for trimmings. All desired autumn shades. All sizes.

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FUR-TRIMMED SILK Plush & Cloth Coats

Values to $39.75, at **25.00**

Handsome dress coats of silk plushes, broadcloths, pom poms, and kerseys. Fur collars and cuffs. Others in tailored styles. All sizes for women and misses.

Our Big Fur Sale

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$12.00	Manchurian Wolf Scarfs.	$7.98
30.00	Wolf and Lynx Scarfs...	19.75
50.00	Wolf and Fox Scarfs....	32.50
32.50	French Seal Stole.....	19.75
18.00	Hudson Seal Muff.....	11.50
75.00	Cross Fox Sets.....	49.75

$5.00 & $6.00 Georgette **SILK WAISTS** **$3.75**

Also real dress models of pussy willow taffetas and crepe de chine. Tailored and trimmed models. All sizes.

Lovely Smart **TRIMMED HATS** **$4.98 & $6.98**

In usual dressy modes of velvet with beaver facing. Trimmings most popular this season. All new suit shades.

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Women's & Misses' Serge & Satin **Dresses** **$9.98**

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Good heavy quality. Woolens with beaver collars.

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Of velvets, broadcloths and corduroys. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

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In very dressy models. Sizes from 8 to 14 years.

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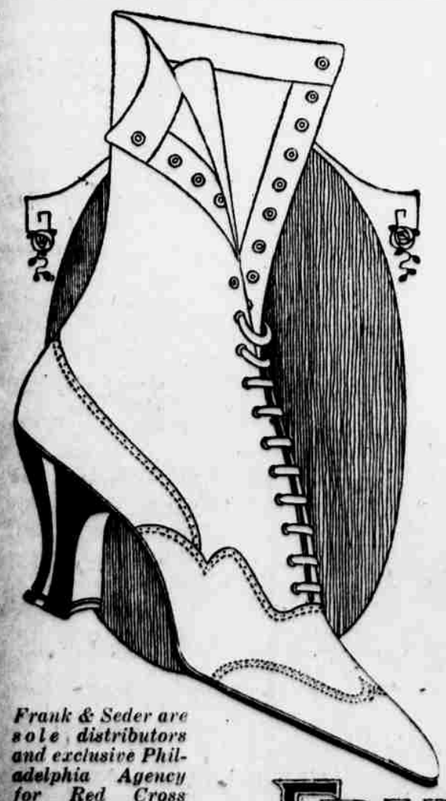

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