# RDS IN A BARBED CAGE VAINLY BEATING WINGS COMPLAIN OF WHOLLY IMAGINARY ILL-TREATMENT

rman Prisoner With Logical Mind Investigates Stories of Alleged Injustice Told by Fellow Interns in United States Camps and Finds Them Untrue in Every Respect

By ERICH BRANDEIS

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CHAPTER II HEN I first came to the camp I

cor and investigated those reports I covered very quickly the truth of the tells wondrous tales of his life. Such platitude, "there are two sides of the diplowas horrified. But as I went

not far from the barbed-wire America to study.

n, demanding an immediate inthe story. To my knowledge oldiers had never done anyof that sort before. And as I and tried to ascertain the I found out that those men had, stood quietly and talked; they ndulged in the sport of pelting entry with stones. In spite of ted orders to stop they had contheir pastime and, finally, in in self-defense. At the time of the camp, and every prisoner who incident is permitted to tell the German atrocities.

part of the guards, even if there nt, what, if you please, are the features of a prison camp com-with the horrors of the trenches? it is significant of the German ut their own insignificant perits very foundation.

he majority of the men were Germans it would be different ney belong to the species called or jaw Germans. Before the out they made their living and had comforts and cones which Germany had them. So, while they cheerfully American money, ate American and lived on American soil, they ly posed as Heidelberg students lons of feudal families and superspoke of German Kultur.

man cause or because of mysterious men and good suits of clothes? duels and other affaires d'honneur. Do not believe it. Americans. They bliss and enfis from me at wholesale same simply because ther was not proceed all the hungry you can make at least \$10 a funeral was almost daily treated to stories came simply because ther was not unjust treatment, of unfairness, of enough money to feed all the hungry mouths of the family, because they were black sheep or because they had the wanderlust. I, myself, simply ran away from home and did not return, and I am glad of it in spite of the suits that were left over were sold to Indians as a left over were s

internment camp. every tale."

The service in China, where he was in the diplomatic service in China, where he public so neatly, Mr. Mondschein sits was sent to Paris to be educated, in front of his barracks every night or the shooting of one of the pris-

One man collapsed with a wound pitifully. Some one addressed him in his leg and arm. He staggered off French and he was mute; another I the bloody fingerprints are here spoke to him about Berlin and he was deaf. In fact, the "Count B- von B-" is a Czech by birth, almost il-literate and has traveled throughout protest against the Swiss literate and has traveling jobs and the United States in many jobs and

under four different aliases. It is one of the peculiarities of the ove the new land more than any of those who claim to be such loyal Germans have they have left their mother and taken and tried to ascertain the guage, which shows how much they and out that those men had, really cared for their native land. Yesterday I overheard the follow-Yesterday I overheard the follow-ing conversation between an intern who has a pet cat, and his roommate: only kill the germ within but also him today."

"Of I seen das cat just a little

or "Haben Sie a little tabak?" understand such a conglomeration. What do you think of this man?

He came from Germany fifteen years ago. After "knocking" about the country some few years he went to Seattle and opened a second-hand cheap clothing shop went into bank-ruptcy. Our friend, let us call him than it has helped it; it has stirred Mondschein, bought his stock. It con-up all sorts of dissension, but rules store. One day the proprietor of a sisted mostly of very inferior under-wear and shoddy suits. One of the chief items was a large consignment. of paper bibs and cuffs, such as wait-

Mondschein wanted to make a quick

What's the difference? Buy these

left over were sold to Indians on nearby reservation at 300 per cent profit. I have the story from Mondschein himself, so it must be authen

rer the shooting of one of the pris- There he lived for about "ive years and songs "Die Wacht am Rhein" iers. My fellow interns told me with his sister, who hat married a paniment of an ill-humored mandolin.

They took me to one of the bar- And a few years ago he came to of Germanism still has its influence.

man origin in America. They, too, have been infected with the germ of Teutonism and they must be careful to eliminate it from their systems or, if the systems become too strong they will be sent to the same isolation hospital in which I am at present residing. The Germans in America have a hard road to travel during this war and they must have will power-the will power to be loval Americans and enemies." into themselves a wife, whom they must defend against all odds.

In the internment camps the will "Fritz, wo is mine cat? Ain't seen work against the pernicious influences

n self-defense. At the time of "Of I seen das cat just a little For example, there is as mentioned valle ago. She is ueber den fence before, a committee of interns which is investigating the case gejumped."

Surely this should be classed among of the prisoners, particularly in their he German atrocities!

Every day I am approached:

"Geben Sie mir ein match, please,"

"Haben Sie a little tabak?"

Neither American nor German could

of the prisoners, particularly in their dealings with the Swiss legation. It is elected by the prisoners and is elected by the prisoners and is elected by the prisoners, particularly in their dealings with the Swiss legation. It is elected by the prisoners, particularly in their dealings with the Swiss legation. It is elected by the prisoners, particularly in their dealings with the Swiss legation. It is elected by the prisoners, particularly in their dealings with the Swiss legation. It is elected by the prisoners and is elected by the prisoners are prisoners.

camp the members of the committee have been troublesome and, incidentally or otherwise, the chairman for a year has been the before-mentioned son of a count. In consequence it tion that internment in a piece of has hurt the cause of the men more ground surrounded by a barbed wire than it has helped it; it has stirred fence, patrolled day and night by sen-

shoddy suits. One of the was a large consignment os and cuffs, such as waiting an instance:

A few days ago a new prisoner came to Fort Douglas from El Paso.

Tex. He has been in the Unifed States cighteen years and although he has only his first papers he has yound at many elections in accordance. clase for a while, he visited a few cut-rate undertakers and said to them (by the way, Mondschein walks with a Charlie Chaplin walk and lisps horri-charlie Chaplin walk and lisps horri-interned. He has a wife, a native of Tried to make the believe they for the people you bury. Now this is internment, is now practically pendent on how you can make a nice piece of money. Why put whole shirts or, the



Adien millionaires lead the "back-to-the-land movement, rrom sett to right they are Mr. Bergermeister, former confidential secretary to Dr. Albert, paymaster-in-chief of all the German propagandists in this country; J. Zenneck, H. R. Solomon and Adolph Koster

know the love for a wife. Being a son, I know the love for a mother. Germany is my mother: America is my wife. But men leave their mothers to

go with their wives. (I believe that precedent was established in the Old Testament.) And when the wife is in danger, man is bound to defend his

wife, even if the carrier of danger is

has done something wrong, is it not?

We all like to believe our mothers

his point of view, may be justifled, but which may influence a hundred, or

not a sport; it is not calld's play. It is, morally and physically, a struggle

in which the prize is existence; the

enalty to the loser may be destruc-

Internment, to my mind, acts as a

the proper in the barbed-wire can be be seen and the proper in the barrack." I was told, "talk are the barrack." I was told, "talk are the barrack." I was told, "talk are quietly. They were the proper can be away from the fence and shout China and spoke to him tance away from the fence and shout China and spoke to him tance away from the barbed-wire are many men away from their homes so long. It is seems that the German system of completely dominating the minds of its subjects is so strong that years cannot evaluate its effects.

I mention this fact because there are many men and women of German Government and made application. (Every interned subject of Germany is endicate its effects.

I mention this fact because there are many men and women of German Government and is paid through the legation. They so many men and women of German Government and is paid through the legation. entitled to about \$50 a month for the birth. support of his wife. This amount has a I said before it is a matter of been set aside by the German Governmother against wife. Heing married I prisoner's request and emphatically refused to transmit his application.

"Since your arrival in this camp you have made pro-American re-marks." he said, "and this committee will have nothing to do with a man who defends the cause of Germany's his own mother. On the other hand, it is hard to believe that your mother

In his quandary the man from Texas consulted the executive officer of the camp and described his wife's position camp and described his wife's position perfect.
to him. Without a moment's hesitaBut that is sentiment; and the
tion he was given permission to write United States Government nor any his letter to the legation, and the apother government can permit senti-plication was forwarded by the miliment to play any part in war. If a tary authorities of the camp, with German makes utterances which, from

Incidents of that sort have hap-pened repeatedly, and in some in-stances men who have expressed had to be separated and now live in another part of the camp to which the other prisoners have no access. This part of the camp has been called the criminal colony, and the barrack which forms its center with the camp has been called the criminal colony, and the barrack which forms its center with the camp has been called the criminal colony. the criminal colony, and the barrack which forms its center Villa Crook. I am glad to say that I am one of the inhabitants of this villa as the result

I am trying to be as fair as possi-Therefore I take into consideratries with loaded rifles, is not particularly promotive of good humor, of an exuberant spirit, of evenness of mind and of a faculty to judge without blas.

of the things had gone bad. However, my friends in misfortune shared with

me, but I lived on one pound of black bread and half a pound of cheese from Tuesday morning to Friday night.

smuggled into the fortress we learned

of Balfour's stern note to the Bolsheviki about Cromie's murder and the arrest of

British subjects, and the Russian an-

swer. Balfour's note seems to have pro-duced a very considerable effect.

Guards Much Stricter

cigarettes, etc. Every day we are offi-cially permitted to send out to buy

than before. We also are inclin

"Our regime is much improved. The

ternment. But I am sure that many of to be outside.

those who are here would, after all This propaganda consists not only that Germany has done, defend the in threats to the faithless, but also in United States with their last drop of rewards to the faithful—and ridiculous blood, even against the land of their as these rewards may seem to an birth.

American, they are meat and drink to

lin and, through these relations, he rack every afternoon and dolefully with more than 2500 American, Engholds out glowing promises in payment for good services and for loyalty, which he inherited from a German and newspapers. Stationery, pencils, It has been told to me that he will sailor who has been transferred to ink and other writing material are see to fit that several of the men will be decorated with the Order of the first, because he pines for the world M. C. A., and in the erection of a Crown and the Red Eagle for validantly defending their fatherland, although their only weapon may be their mouth. Whether or not these decorations are to be worn around the neck on a barbed wire, I do not know.

One of the prisoners was in the form the service of the camp.

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One of the prisoners was in the form the prisoners was a good care. ten or two others to look unfavorably upon the war, and which may induce them to do less for an ultimate vic-

One of the prisoners, who is the former consul's personal servant in the camp, tells with great joy of the honor that awaits him. He has not received any coin for his work, but as soon as the old gentleman returns to the promised land, he will versually.

One man has gone extensively into soon as the old gentleman returns to the promised land, he will personally enter the loyal servitor's name in the "Golden Book of Her Imperial Ma. jesty, the Empress"—whatever that jesty, the Empress"—whatever that of us wait patiently for the first rabbit feast. Another is the proud possessor of a large litter of cats. Each

may be.

An interesting variety of prisoners sessor of a large litter of cats. Each

An interesting variety of prisoners of the felines wears a colored ribbon cleaning process. It gives the pris-oner an opportunity to hold commu-nion with himself, to become acquaintare the men who brag in loud voices about the dangerous spy work they have performed for their country, and these are usually tales of Muenchausen. A real spy is very quiet and the more he does the less he talks.

The felines wears a colored ribbon around its neck and each has a high-country and the men study Russian, some of the men study Russian, some Spanish, some French and many have taken up English—a branch of the felines wears a colored ribbon around its neck and each has a high-country and the more he does the less he talks. ed with himself, to analyze matters better than he could have done in the turmoil of his everyday life. (And

and of a faculty to judge without blas. I am also convinced that a large part of the camp population is not nearly so dangerous as the daily papers at tempted to make it appear at the time of their arrest. Many of the men resent the fact that they are suspected of being spies. Many of them may the samp try without thinking that thereby they violated the law referring to seditions who tries so hard to Americanize him violated the law referring to seditions of could be excuse Germany's actions and, not complete firmness of the camp perhaps, in that attempt I may have said some things which caused my init is not true that most of us are

in the United States army, in which gospel, who claims to have played ten-he has already served three years, his with the daughter of a United And in his letter he assures the de-partment of his intention to be a how to handle the English language good, faithful American. The pupils are studious and earnest

Expresses Hope That Germany Will

Treat American Prisoners of War

as Well as German Prisoners Are

Treated in This Country

There is another who told me that But every now and then both teachers is very glad because he was and students are absent-minded. Their

Interned because of active German will procure him a parole.

It is odd to notice the various octon bis man is rich but not free with his money, which, furthermore, is pass the monotonous hours till the beyond his reach because of the war, war is over. One, formerly a German But he claims to have special relations with the imperial family of Ber. Tsingtau, sits in front of his barfor the shows and sees to ut that the beautiful of the shows and sees to ut that the men have what they need. The organization has also furnished a plano to have special relations, he rack every afternoon and dolefully with more than 2500 American, Engaged.

oversteps his authority the case is quickly investigated, the culprit pun-ished. The officers are human beings and regard the interns as fellow humans rather than as enemie

Most of the trouble that is found is caused by the prisoners themselves, most complaints being due to German

also has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies, after they have studied the situation.

Facilities for Allies

Twelfth. Wireless, telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies, Turkish Government messages to be excepted.

Thirteenth. Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial material.

Fourteenth. Facilities are to be given

for the purchase of coal, oil fuel and naval material from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above materials is to be ex-

Fisteenth. The surrender of all Turk-

ish officers in Tripolitania and Cyre-naica to the nearest Italian garri-son. Turkey agrees to stop supplies and communication with these offi-cers if they, do not obey the order to surrender.

some to surrender.

Sixteenth. The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemene, Syria and Mesopotamia to the nearest Allied commander, and withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cilicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under Clause 6.

Seventeenth. The use of all ships and repair facilities at all Trurkish ports and arsenals.

Ports to be Surrendered

Eighteenth. The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica; including Mizurata, to the nearest Allied garrison.

Vineteenth. All Germans and Austrians naval, military or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in re-

Twentieth. Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of equipment, arms and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish army which is demobilized under clause 5.

mote districts as soon after time as may be possible.

### **CANADIANS CLOSE ON VALENCIENNES**

bandonment of City by not only beaten in the field but in the **Enemy** Is Expected in Few Hours

By PHILIP GIBBS

expected to abandon it within a ound of the shell fire was terrific, sandian officers tell me their stacked under support of a more rul concentration of guns than hed three days ago under German

inoy just below the Valenciennes y, in which the enemy had or-d defenses. Over these places, arrage fire rolled over the help-

machine gunners could not find suman targets and were helpless. bankets had been flung about beads. One German officer taken with many others said his possible to the said his company there was nothing but surrender, and led them for the Canadians advanced, to over at a small place called At the southern edge of es there was a German field

action firing at close range this mist, but the Canadians send it and captured it. an Batteries Silenced

beny's guns had put down a me of fire before the attack or soon afterward, but their were quickly silenced by the of our artillery, and after that and ins were only faced by gun fire from positions in ruined a and in embanked ditches where the same held out to the last. The mention were not heavy, at attack was taking place igade of Canadians on the of the city, where the canal boundary line was pushing ross and establishing them he other bank, so that they

for the artillery to deal with this, and 1 BRITISH PRISONERS VICTIMS Germans have already lost many men on this southern side of the city, and the Canadians were surprised at the number of German dead lying about the Rhonelle ness, for they know now that they are

near Audenarde, where Scots and Weish fusiliers were approaching Elseghem, and south of them Lancashire fusiliers

the movements of our men.

and the enemy is retreating in front of our Scottish rifles and Kings Own Scottish Borderers and other troops south of Audenarde. With the French to in I went up among the Canadians the north of us. American troops are

They were fighting hard Thursday in a wood called Spitalboach, which the enemy strongly defended behind barricades dug in great roots of trees. It was like the fighting the American troops had in the Argonne, and very difficult and perilous, but these men have gone forward with fine courage and

Barlington, N. J., Nov. 2.—Health Scials completely lifted the quarantine is morning, when saloons, which have a closed time the influence closed time the influence Churches

"We have been betrayed," said one of the German officers today, "and that is why we have lost the war." Thursday night in front of our lines

fighting and have done very gallant work through these villages and woods. They had a hard time, for the artillery in support of them has been unable

Further across the French frontier toward the town of Audenarde in Belress which began Thursday with Bel-gian, French, American and British troops attacking side by side. It is a battle among Flemish villages and

firing from their windows and Allied troops trampling into their courtyards with naked bayonets, and the killing of men in their bedrooms and cellars.

Into the viliages from which the enemy has been lately driven, poison gas comes from a shell fire which is not very loud, but makes a little hiss as each shell bursts and liberates its fumes. We stopped all use of gas because of these civilians, but the Germans are using it every day, and in the Flemish villages many babies are dead and dying and our ambulances are carrying

have routed the enemy out from many of his lairs in this woodland, and by their good service have helped the progress of the French on their left.

d Cable to Evening Public Ledger so that the German soldiers might see

ondents' Headquarters, Nov. No Barrage to Aid Americans
Our advance during these last two
days has been steady and successful.

d three days ago under German fire as effectively as usual, owing to the anxiety of our gunners to avoid shelling dottages, like Targette and Vert to the left of the village fire with rifles and bayonets.

farmsteads where the peasants are still fiving, helplessly entangled in nets of horror, with German machine gunners firing from their windows and Allied

ing and our ambulances are carrying away women and girls gasping for breath and blinded by this foul weapon

OF ABUSE BY RED GUARDS River after the fighting of recent days.

For the survivors it is a hopeless bust- London Chronicle's Correspondent Writes of Experiences in Russian Prison-Improvement Noted When Only Ten Are

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger | into us from the Dutch embassy. My

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London, Nov. 2.

Though several parties of British subects have recently been approximately form of the things land, by which time many jects have recently been released from Russia, the London Chronicle's special and Durhams were close up to the Scheidt canai at Meersche, the coremy correspondent and a number of other set fire to many houses and farms and all the sky was lit up by a red glare, grad. The following dispatch from the Chronicle correspondent has been re-"Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Petrograd:

Put in Single Cell

"Since my last letter there has been a change. On Friday morning, about 1:30, we were again served with dried crusts and cabbage soup made small fish. About 6:30 a. m., we aroused and told to pack our things and prepare to be transferred to a destination unknown. We formed up by twos instructions.

'Most of the officers were in a very despondent frame of mind, expecting to be sent to Kronstadt and many expected to be murdered on the way. Some of them were so weak from lack of food that they were hardly able to stand.

"We generally receive our purchases about 2 o'clock in the morning, and get virtually nothing for our money. This morning, for example, we received twenty small potato pancakes, about two and a haif pounds of bread, and fewer than 200 cigarettes for 150 rubles. Our cell is a rectangle 21 by 12 feet, with an arched roof about ten feet at the highest point. There is a small window on one wall about six, and a haif feet from the floor and about 3 by 2 feet. Two of the panes are on hinges, and we use it as our meat safe. In the middle room there is a small iron bed-stead, without a mattress, fixed to the wall, and a small, bracketlike table on the wall, 2½ by 1½. In one corner there is a latrine and small wooden door with peepholes in the middle completes the equipment of the cell.

"However, we fixed a clothesline "While we were waiting, a painful in-cident occurred. One of the officers was standing a very slight distance put of line and a Red Guard took his rifle and struck him with the butt with all his might. Then the Red Guard, with a foul oath, fumbled for his revolver and threatened to shoot him on the spot. This, however, was happily averted.

"English and French prisoners were then ordered to fall out and were taken back to the cells, where they were shut in in parties of ten. An eyewitness later told me what happened to the others. They were ordered to double down to barges, the Fortress of Peter and Paul being situated right on the banks of the Neva.

Prisoners Abused by Guards 'Those who were unable to run fast enough were helped with the butts of enough were helped with the butts of the guards' rifles. One poor old priest, over seventy years of age, received disgraceful treatment. He was selsed by the beard, dragged along, kicked and beaten by the Red Guards. The same thing happened to old Baron Wrangel, also over seventy years old. Later on civilian prisoners were brought back from the barges and again locked up. 'One young officer who incurred the displeasure of a Red Guard was not allowed in with the others, and was told they 'would settle with him when the barges started.' The usual report made in such cases is that the prisoner attempted to escape and was shot.

"We immediately felt the benefits of our change, as we were all together and only ten in a cell instead of twenty. Still, the cell intended for one is beauty.

## GOURAUD ATTACK HELPS U.S. DRIVE

Undertakes Daring Maneuver West of the Argonne to Aid Americans

FOE RESISTANCE STRONG

By WALTER DURANTY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger "On Sunday morning we were allowed Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. ters of an hour, and we had a good chat and compared notes. From newspapers With General Gouraud's Army, Nov. 2. General Gouraud attacked yesterday west of the Argonne simultaneously with a great American drive farther east, Although the front of the attack is only about seven and one-half miles wide from the region of Semuy to Falaiseboth in the hands of the enemy-the importance of the operation is very great attitude of our guards is in general quite correct, but they are much stricter

in relation to the American push. Gouraud is aiming northeastward and his successful progress in connection with the American advance on the other with the American advance on the other side of the Argonne, will pinch out the forest massif north of the Grandpre defile whose deep ravines and fastnesses, strengthened by elaborate fortifications, have proved such a formidable obstacle to the Americans during the past weeks. In fact, American progress northward toward the all-important junction of Mexicres would be impossible unless this position on their flank were reduced.

It is a daring maneuver that Gouraud is undertaking, as the southern part of his line for the five miles between Terron and Falaise is across the Aisne to a depth of only about a mile—a somewhat inadequate starting point for an attack-with a deep river in the rear. River Blocks Use of Tanks

the wall, 2½ by 1½. In one corner there is a latrine and small hand basin fixed on the wall. A small wooden door with peepholes in the middle completes the equipment of the cell.

"However, we fixed a clothesline across the ceil and practiced our amateur hands at laundry work. We have quite interesting chais in our cell. as many of our inmates have traveled considerably, and we have our two specialists on literature, and if you want to know how we feel at any time, you have only to put your head out of peepholes and shout along the corridor. Are we downhearted? to receive a thundering reply of 'No.'

Rabbit Hunter Shot by Friend

Lebases, Pe., Nov. 2.—Claude Brown, thirty years old, of Myerstown, was accidentally shot in the left hip and arm by Paul Estassan, mineteen years old, the property of the control of the utmost violence, lasts ing thirty minutes. At 5:45 the infantry preparation of the utmost violence, lasts ing thirty minutes. At 5:45 the infantry preparation of the utmost violence, lasts ing thirty minutes. At 5:45 the infantry attacked in fine weather through a hase, whose cover was augmented by smoke shells. Owing to the river and broken character of the ground tanks could not be used, but the latest reports indicate a very satisfactory progress.

Thus in the loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy village, Rilley was occupied by 7:10 a. m., and the loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy village, Rilley was occupied by 7:10 a. m., and the loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy village, Rilley was occupied by 7:10 a. m., and the loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy village, Rilley was occupied by 7:10 a. m., and the loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy village, Rilley was occupied by 7:10 a. m., and the loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy village, Rilley was occupied by 7:10 a. m., and the loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy village, Rilley was occupied by 7:10 a. m. and the loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy village, Rilley was occupied by 7:10 a. m. and the loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy village, Rilley was occupied by 7:10 a. m.

attack on the village. With irresistible elan they reached the slopes of the high spur on which Voncq is situated, and by 9:55 the last defender had sur-

Now Dominate Aisne Valley The importance of this position was considerable, as it dominated the whole valley of the Aisne to Vouziers, Further south, beyond Vandy, the ad-vance was equally successful. At 9 o'clock, Maiva Farm, more than a mile from the starting point, was taken, and Hill 193.

At the extreme right of the attack Falaise fell before 9, and it may be reckoned that on the whole front the French have advanced from a mile and a half upward and are in a fair way to take the day's objectives before noon.

#### SERBS REACH BELGRADE

Second Army Twenty-five Miles From Bosnia Frontier By the Associated Press

Paris, Nov. 2 .- An official statement cerning the Balkan front says: "Eastern theatre, Oct. 31: In spite of the difficulties of the ground and the interruption of railways and roads, the Serbian armies are pursuing without respite the fleeing Austro-German forces. The Serbian vanguards have advanced over 160 kilometres (99 miles) in eight days. The First Serbian Army supported by French and Serbian cavalry, is approaching Semendria and has reached the outer defenses of Beigrade. The Second Serbian Army has occupied Pojega, forty kilometres (25 miles) from the Bosnian frontier."

#### KAISER WATCHES SLAUGHTER

Several Rioters Slain at Essen. Including Woman and Baby London, Nov. 2 .- (By I. N. S.) - With the Kaiser looking on a thousand women and children rioted in the streets of Essen, Germany on Tuesday, said an Amsterdam dispatch to the Times

Police charged the mob with drawh swords, killing several, including a woman with a baby in her arms.

Women swept through the streets screaming "give us back our husbands and our sons" and "away with the Kaiser." Two hundred mutinous deserters were hot at Essen in a month.
(The Krupp plant is at Essen.)

Albert Bestows Highest Decoration of American Red Cross Chairman By the Associated Press

BELGIUM HONORS DAVISON

Havre, Nov. 2.—King Albert of Belgium has conferred upon Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross, the Order of Leopold, the bighest Belgian decoration. The decoration was given Mr. Davison, following a reception near the front by the Belgian king and queen. In presenting the honor, King Albert said that the Red Cross, through the Belgian relief commission, has stood belong the

# **FULL SURRENDER**

Dardanelles Opened, Fleet to Be Interned, Lord Cecil Announces

LIBERATE ARMENIANS

By the Associated Press London, Nov. 2.

The armistice accepted by Turkey amounts to "complete and uncondi-tional surrender." This statement was made by Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Associated Press last night. The terms of the armistice follow: First. The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosporus forts. Second. The positions of all minefields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters are to be indicated, and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.

to sweep or remove them, as may be required.
Third. All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea to be commynicated.
Fourth. All Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinopie and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.
Fifth Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. The number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish Government.

ernment. Warships to Be Interned Sixth. The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occu-pied by Turkey. Tsese ships will be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters. Seventh. The Allies to have the right

to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

Allies.

Eighth. Use by Allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions are to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purposes of trade and the demobilization of the army.

Ninth. Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system, on the Bagdad railway.

Fwenty-first. An Allied representative to be attached to the Turkish ministry of supplies in order to safe, guard Allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose. Twenty-second. Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the Allied Powers. The release of Turk-ish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be consid-ered.

over military age is to be considered.

Twenty-third. An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

Twenty-fourth. In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

Twenty-fifth. Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time. Thursday, the 31st of October, 1918.

With reference to rumors circulating here to the effect that the armistice with Turkey includes clauses by which Turkey would retain sovereignty over Armenia and other provinces, the facility of that there is a training the state of the contract of the facility of the state of