

PEACE PROGRAM MAY BE AFFECTED

Congressional Election Injures New Element Into U. S.-Allied Formula

SENATE HAS LAST WORD

With Republicans in Control They Could Amend or Refuse to Ratify Treaty

By the United Press Washington, Nov. 6.—Tuesday's congressional election, on the face of early returns, bids fair to inject a new and interesting element into the American-Allied peace program.

Republicans have been outspokenly against several of President Wilson's fourteen peace terms. These peace terms, with reservations, have now been adopted by the Allies as the basis of peace. Any peace treaty must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate, so if Republicans control they could force amendment of any peace terms submitted by the President.

In a Republican Senate, Lodge, Mass., leader, would head the Foreign Relations Committee, which handles all treaties and reports on them to the Senate. Other Republicans on this committee who, like Lodge, have registered violent opposition to some of the President's peace terms, include Brandegee, Connecticut; Fall, New Mexico, and McComber, North Dakota.

If the war should last until the new Congress meets on March 4 next there would be a good chance of spirited battles over the peace program the President has formulated.

Two of the newly elected Senators take their seats at once, the rest not until March 4 next. Bennet, South Carolina, is succeeded immediately by W. P. Pollock, elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator.

With the passing of Democratic control, Representative Kitchin, North Carolina, would lose the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Penrose would head the Finance Committee.

Representative Julius Kahn, California, would supplant Representative Dent, Alabama, as head of the House Military Affairs Committee, and either Senator Warren or Senator Woodworth would take Senator Chamberlain's place as Senate Military Affairs Committee chairman.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, would be succeeded as head of the Appropriations Committee either by Senator Warren or Senator Smoot. Swagart, formerly chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, would be followed by Representative Bryns, of Tennessee, under Republican control.

Allies Close On Heels of Enemy

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opposite the Americans, the last enemy division in reserve on this sector having been thrown in in the desperate effort to stem the American advance.

By the United Press London, Nov. 6.—The Allies have pushed forward to within less than four miles of Maubeuge, according to battlefield dispatches received here this afternoon.

The Americans, continuing their advance in the Meuse region, have cleared the east bank as far north as Milly and have passed beyond Stonne, less than nine miles south of Sedan. It is announced in the American official communique today.

"We have crossed the river at Dun-sur-Meuse, captured Bois-de-Chailion and reached the village of Milly.

"We have passed the forest of Jaulny and are now within five miles of the Sedan-Metz railroad, one of the main lines of the German army. Between Beaumont and Bar, we advanced beyond Stonne."

By the Associated Press London, Nov. 6.—The British last night continued to press after the Germans beyond the Mormal forest, where they have reached the main road from Avesnes to Bavay. Field Marshal Haig announced today. The main Avesnes-Bavay road is five miles west of Maubeuge fortress, which the British are rapidly approaching. Progress was made in other sectors and more prisoners were taken.

The enemy is in retreat between the Sambre and the Oise, the British Fourth, Third and First Armies having broken the German defenses on a thirty-mile battlefield. The British have pressed the retiring enemy closely, driving in the rearwards.

The British yesterday passed

Official War Reports

AMERICAN

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Nov. 5 (Delayed). This morning the First Army resumed the attack. In spite of desperate opposition our troops have forced a crossing of the Meuse at Breuille and at Clercy le Petit. They are now developing a new line of attack on the heights east of the river between these points. On the entire front the enemy is opposing our advance with heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. The understanding which we are making excellent progress. The west bank of the Meuse as far north as Pouilly is in our hands.

In the course of several successful raids in the Avesnes detachments of the Second Army have penetrated the enemy's trenches, destroying material, dugouts and emplacements and capturing prisoners.

FRENCH

Paris, Nov. 6.—We maintained contact during the night with the enemy rear guard who, on the whole front, continue to fight while retreating. Early this morning the progress of our troops was renewed. North of Marle we occupied Marfontaine and Voharies. Italian troops, cooperating with our forces, have taken Le Thoul and reached Hurtaut brook, southeast of Montcornet. West of Reims we occupied Barby on the north bank of the Aisne. Between Reims and Attigny our detachments crossed the Aisne at several points. Further to the right we reached the outskirts of La Metz and pushed on to the outskirts of La Cassine, northeast of La Chesne.

BRITISH

London, Nov. 6.—North of the Sambre our advanced troops pressed forward beyond the Mormal forest and reached the main Avesnes-Bavay road, southeast of Bavay.

We made progress also west of Bavay, and our troops are now in front. We took a number of additional prisoners.

through Mormal forest and reached the line of Barsey, Grand Fayt, Berles, and other parts of the battle, and the main line of the Aisne, Reims and Frennes.

In the haste of his forced withdrawal the enemy has abandoned complete batteries and large quantities of material.

The Allies yesterday crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier between Valenciennes and Bavay.

The latest information regarding the military situation at Ghent goes to show that the Allies have reached the suburbs, but that the town itself is still holding out.

It is possible that, like Lens, Ghent will hold out for some time until a successful encircling movement has been accomplished.

Peace Delegates on Way to Foch

Continued from Page One

on the heavier would be the indemnities.

At the armistice is to be presented in the field it must be accepted or rejected within twenty-four hours of its delivery, according to the understanding in official circles here. In diplomatic quarters it was thought the Germans might be given as much time as days.

Germany can have peace on the terms and principles enunciated by President Wilson, but it must pay an enormous indemnity for the wanton destruction wrought by its forces on land, on sea and in the air.

The German Government is so informed in a note from Secretary Lansing, which also announces that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the Government of the United States and the Allies "to receive the accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them the terms of the armistice" under which hostilities can be brought to an end.

Must Pay Big Indemnity Secretary Lansing's note quotes a "memorandum of observations" by the Allied Governments on the President's correspondence with the German authorities in which those governments "declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany" in accordance with the President's program, subject to these qualifications:

Reservation to themselves of complete freedom of action in the peace conference on the question of the freedom of the seas; and

The specific understanding that, by restoration of Germany for cities, towns and countryside laid waste or damaged; for ships sunk by submarines and raiders and of indemnities to the families and dependents of civilians killed or carried off in violation of the recognized rules of warfare.

Terms Kept Secret Terms of the armistice may not be made public until their acceptance or rejection by Germany, but it can be said authoritatively that they are no less drastic than those imposed upon Austria, which have been interpreted by military men here, both Allied and American, as nothing short of abject surrender.

Germany's spokesmen already have acquiesced in the terms and principles as laid down by President Wilson. By

President Refers Germany to Marshal Foch for Terms

Washington, Nov. 6. Following is the reply of President Wilson to Germany's request for an armistice:

From the Secretary of State to the Minister of Switzerland, in charge of German interests in the United States, Department of State, November 5, 1918.

Sir: I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German Government:

In my note of October 23, 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that if those governments were disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government had agreed, provided they deemed such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

The President is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the Allied Governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

The Allied Governments have given the most careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government

accepting the armistice, they agree to advance to the qualifications which the Allies, and consequently, much of the real work of the peace conference will have been completed in advance.

There will remain the application of the President's program and decision as to the freedom of the seas, but the terms of the armistice will leave no room for doubt of the ability of the Allied and American Government to impose their terms.

Decisive Battle of War While awaiting the approach of the German emissaries, Marshal Foch, military men here believe, has opened the decisive battle of the war. His immediate objective is the rout or destruction of the German armies holding a stretch of more than 200 miles of battlefield in the very center of the front in France. It is from this vantage that the Germans are seeking to escape in the great retreat reported last night from London.

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COL. HOUSE RESTING AFTER HARD LABORS

President and Madame Poincare Will Entertain Wilson's Representative

Paris, Nov. 6.—Colonel E. M. House has been the recipient of numerous congratulations over the agreement reached by the Inter-Allied conference at Versailles on the important questions before it, notably the armistice terms for Germany and the peace conditions. Colonel House himself has indicated his satisfaction at the results of the deliberations of the conference.

He is resting today after his arduous labors in connection with the conference of the Inter-Allied conference at Versailles on the important questions before it, notably the armistice terms for Germany and the peace conditions. Colonel House himself has indicated his satisfaction at the results of the deliberations of the conference.

All the nations having colonial interests, including M. Matsui, the Japanese ambassador, were represented during the discussion of the fifth point of President Wilson's program dealing with the adjustment of colonial claims, upon which an accord likewise was reached. There was a similar representation when agreement was arrived at upon the third point, dealing with the freedom of the seas.

The accord reached on all other points appears to have been attained without much difficulty, with the exception of the second, dealing with the freedom of the seas.

The American note to Germany showed by Secretary Lansing yesterday that the Allied Governments in declaring their willingness to make peace with Germany on the basis of President Wilson's terms, reserved freedom of action upon clause II of the President's program, dealing with the freedom of the seas.

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SHERLEY, HOUSE LEADER, OUT

Governor A. O. Stanley Elected United States Senator

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6.—It became apparent today that Governor A. O. Stanley, Democrat, had defeated his Republican opponent, Ben L. Trimmer, for the United States Senate from Kentucky by a majority of approximately 5,000. The official returns from every county in the State, practically complete, showed Stanley leading by more than 5,000 votes. The only change in the political complexion of the congressional delegation from the State was brought about by the defeat of Senator Sherley, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. He ran 19,000 votes behind his Republican opponent, Charles F. Ogden.

G. O. P. AHEAD IN COLORADO

Phippis, Republican, in Lead for United States Senate

Denver, Oct. 6.—A complete tally for the Republican ticket in Colorado with the possible exception of Edward Taylor, Democrat, an Congressman from the Fourth District, was available from returns from approximately half the precincts of the State.

Ph