

YANKS' DIB IN ROAD REPAIR SCARES HUNS

Sound of Blasting Makes Foe Think U. S. Still Fighting.

WIRELESS PROTEST SENT

Boches Persist in Barbarism Until Last, Drenching Villages, Hous-ing Civilians With Gas.

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Correspondents First in Town.

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It was not a solid line, and while shells of all caliber riddled from the American batteries over the town into the German lines and on the positions in the rear, it was not known whether the district had been evacuated.

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"3.—Division commanders will immediately sketch the location of their front lines. This sketch will be returned to headquarters by the courier bearing these orders."

"4.—All communication with the enemy, both before and after the termination of hostilities, is absolutely forbidden. In case of violation of this order severest disciplinary measures will be immediately taken. Any officer offending will be sent to headquarters under guard."

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Not contented with this, the Germans again drenched the place with gas last night, even while they were evacuating Stenay, a few miles to the north. Prompt work by the Americans saved most of the civilians from serious consequences.

Poorly clad and showing plainly evidence of malnutrition, the inhabitants crowded about the Americans, kissing their hands and hailing them as deliverers. They virtually had been prisoners of war for four years.

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DR. SOLF'S HURRY-UP APPEAL NECESSARY

Foreign Secretary of Germany Needless Alarmed.

FAMINE TO BE AVERTED

Terms of Armistice Mention 'Providing to Extent Recognized to Be Necessary.'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The new note addressed to President Wilson by Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, asking President Wilson to arrange immediately a "preliminary peace" had not reached Washington tonight in official form.

When it does come it will be considered in connection with the communication received today through the Swiss Minister asking the President to intervene to mitigate the "fearful conditions" of the armistice.

Dr. Solf's object in again addressing the President, it is assumed here, is to secure an immediate peace conference for the purpose of discussing the terms of the armistice, which, in his first note, he said threatened starvation and ruin in Germany.

Officials are satisfied Dr. Solf is needlessly alarmed as the terms of the armistice provide that "the allies and the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary."

Facilities to Be Provided.

It is said that to that end such rolling stock and ships as may be necessary will be put into use.

Dr. Solf's request for the hastening of a "preliminary peace" which will include German government wishes to leave to a later time and possibly to a second peace conference the permanent settlement of the great issues involved in President Wilson's 14 terms and the principles he has enunciated since they were laid down. Such, it is said, would be without precedent.

It was pointed out today there are physical difficulties in hastily convening a peace conference which will include representatives of all the nations which have formally declared war on Germany.

A conference limited to envoys of the allied governments and of the United States might be held at a reasonably early date, perhaps in a month, if it is limited in scope to a few urgent issues.

Caution to Be Observed.

One consideration in the minds of officials relates to the status of the German government itself. The President already has referred to this as "the one issue which must be resolved."

But developments in Germany have caused apprehension that the Russian revolutionaries have emphasized, it was said, the need of caution in securing assurances of the stability of any government with which permanent peace treaties are negotiated.

The American and allied governments already have recognized the Social Democratic government at Berlin, headed by Friedrich Ebert, as the de facto government of Germany, by conceding its authority to acquire the armistice delegates to sign the documents.

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