

WANTS TO HEAR ARMISTICE TERMS

BERLIN SENDS AN ANSWER TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

PEOPLE ARE NOW IN CONTROL

Reply Refers to Far Reaching Constitutional Changes Undergone in Germany — People's Government Now Conducting Peace Offers.

The German government has prepared a rejoinder to President Wilson's last note in which, after again referring to the far reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, to which the military powers have been made subject, it declares that Germany is now awaiting the proposals for an armistice.

Text of the Answer.

Copenhagen.—German's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says:

"The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the president of the United States.

"The president is aware of the far reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions.

"The military powers are also subject to it.

"The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the president has described it in his proclamation.

"Self."

Way Cleared for Discussion.

Washington, D. C.—The unofficial text of Germany's reply to President Wilson was received too late to be seen by President Wilson and other officials.

The questions of an armistice and peace is already being considered by the allied governments. Col. E. M. House and Admiral W. S. Benson, ranking officer of the American navy, recently arrived in France, the former to represent the president in the discussion to be held at Versailles, where the supreme war council sits.

Admiral Benson will represent the navy in any matters relating to an armistice in so far as American naval forces may be affected. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff, is the American military representative at the council.

The German reply is expected to clear the way for a general discussion of the individual views of the entente powers on peace terms and an agreement among the nations fighting Germany, so that a united front on these questions may be presented to the common enemy.

Germany's reply does not change the diplomatic situation. Those in the confidence of President Wilson have said that his dealings with the German government ended with his note informing it that the request for an armistice and peace had been transmitted to the allies and that further action rested with those governments.

The German reply may or may not prove that Germany will accept such terms of an armistice as may be presented. In this connection the president in his last note said:

"Should such terms of an armistice be suggested their acceptance by Germany would afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace upon which the whole action proceeds."

The German reply takes cognizance of the president's statement in his last note that it is evident the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired by stating that the peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government, in whose hands rests the power to make the deciding conclusions and to which the military powers also are subject.

This may give added significance to the unofficial report from Berlin, via Copenhagen, that Gen. Ludendorff, quartermaster general of the German army, had resigned. He generally was regarded as the virtual head of the German high command.

Allies to Await a Reply.

London.—It is understood in authoritative quarters that the allied governments will not reveal their armistice terms until Germany has replied to President Wilson's last note.

Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour, accompanied by naval and military officers, have gone to France.

Austria's Reply Ready.

Basel.—Austria's rejoinder to President Wilson's note is ready, according to Vienna papers. It was submitted to authorized quarters and will be sent to Washington soon. It is couched in the most conciliatory terms.

For Army Motor Corps.

Washington, D. C.—Members of the army's new motor transport corps have been given a purple hat cord and an insignia consisting of a bronze motor car wheel upon which is superimposed a wing hat.

BANK DEPOSITS GAIN

LIBERTY LOANS CANNOT STOP SOUTH DAKOTA TANS.

Regardless of the calls for Liberty loans the past year, in which South Dakota has not only met the allotments made to the state, even though they were greater on a population basis than those asked from any other state in the northwest, the deposits in the banks of the state, show an increase of \$21,000,000 for the year, and stand at \$131,000,000 at the date of the last call. The increase from the previous call was over \$7,000,000, and the increase of resources was over \$10,000,000. South Dakota people have not only met more than their share of the demand for soldiers and sailors for carrying on the war, but have been ready with more than their share of the cash, and are piling up their surplus at the same time.

A St. Paul company is erecting a plant in Sioux Falls in which to condense buttermilk. The product of this condenser will be sold to bakers for use in bread making, the first few barrels which the plant is being tried out being used for stock feed. The buttermilk undergoes three processes. When pumped from the creamery into two steel tanks 21 feet long and approximately 10 feet deep, it is kept at a temperature of 68 degrees over night, then goes into fore-warmers, where it is heated to 190 degrees for its preservation, the first process starting the fermentation, and is finally heated in pans to about 200 degrees, when it is ready to be poured into barrels, each of which will contain from 450 to 525 pounds of buttermilk.

One of the enemy aliens of Lead, when approached on the Liberty loan proposition, refused flatly to buy, stating he would not furnish money to buy shells which might kill his relatives in Germany. He stated that he had sisters living on the Rhine. His excuses were not accepted by the committee, which insisted that he purchase his allotment of bonds. Rather than comply he now has left town. As he is registered here as an enemy alien, the chief of police took official notice of his supposed destination. The officers there will be warned to keep an eye on him. Several months ago this same man greatly angered his patriotic neighbors when a new born son was named Wilhelm by him.

That the moon told him not to register was the unique excuse offered by John Achakoss, a Russian arrested at Yankton for failure to register. Since the connection between feeble-mindedness and the moon are somewhat identified, the authorities are looking closely into the history of the man who meanwhile is in the Yankton county jail in default of \$500 bail. Achakoss had his hearing at Yankton where he was arrested by United States Marshal Hickey, after making some bitter pro-German remarks. When the officer questioned him on the influence the moon seemed to exert over him, he declared it was a dangerous subject and that it would not do to talk about.

The State college school of agriculture at Brookings, will open on November 6, provided restrictions upon school attendance are removed by the state board of health before that date. Boys will find their usual accommodations in private rooming houses and boarding clubs. It is planned to organize a school of agriculture branch of the "Boys' Working Reserve." Boys belonging to the reserve will be given a certain amount of military drill and be permitted to wear a special uniform sanctioned by the war department.

Want a preventative for influenza that won't break the bank and isn't hard to take? Frank Rowland is authority for this one and he says that Dr. Medill, of New York, who is in charge of one of the large southern training camps, has been using it with such good effect that no single case has appeared there. This is the recipe: Boil two whole lemons in three cupsful of water two hours, then strain the pulp through a sieve, mix with a cup of strained honey and take one to three tablespoonful a day.

Mrs. Peter Coburn, wife of a Day county farmer, was the victim of a peculiar accident. The gasoline iron with which she was ironing exploded, severely burning her about the face and arms, while a piece of the metal of the iron imbedded itself in her neck, making a gash an inch in length. Other parts of the iron flew upward, making deep indentations in the ceiling. The baby and grandmother, who were sitting nearby, were uninjured.

The town of Lesterville is perhaps one of the most sorely afflicted places in the state with the prevailing epidemic of Spanish influenza. Seven deaths have occurred in the little town during the past week, and at present it is said that practically every household in the town has its sickbed.

With the number of new cases of influenza in Huron not showing any gain, physicians are of the opinion that the epidemic in this city is beginning to die out. The number of cases of pneumonia in the city are gaining, however, and many patients are in a critical condition.

The Union Co-operative association, of Huron, a stock concern of which railroad men of the city are officers, has opened a co-operative grocery store there. Frank Harlan, of Sioux Falls, has been made manager of the store.

The council of defense of Yankton disposed of a case against solicitors for the Seventh Day Adventist church by taking the money they had collected from them and dismissing the solicitors. Coupled with the regular missionary work of the Adventist church, they have used in their canvass for funds the statements that \$50,000 of the first moneys collected was to be used in the construction of a hospital in France for the care of wounded soldiers. This makes their appeal for funds a war relief work under the statutes of this state passed at the special session of last winter, and forbidden except by special permit and consent of the state council of defense. Something over \$100 had been collected by the solicitors in this county before they were apprised of the fact that their work was against the rules of the state authorities. This money they readily turned over to the council of defense for use in whatever charitable channel that body desired. It was decided to forward the same to the Minnesota forest fire sufferers, and with that end in view has now been turned over to M. C. Jennings, the federal representative of the United States employment service.

Just how Reinhold Mueller, Henry Marcus Lahn, Herman Gustav Tillwick and William Henry Wulf, four German alien enemies, came to be in Minnehaha county without permits, is something that United States District Attorney Stewart is now endeavoring to ascertain. As an indication of how closely the government trails the men, the four registered last December as German alien enemies but found their way into Minnehaha county. Mueller was in Sioux Falls, Lahn and Wulf at Humboldt and Tillwick at Hartford. The bureau of investigation got track of the men and rounded them up. None of them had reported to the United States marshal's office as required and further investigation of their cases is being made to determine what disposition to make of their cases.

A mysterious fire caused a heavy loss to the Thompson brothers, living near Alexandria. Their large barn, a silo and considerable grain was destroyed, and in addition two valuable stallions, seven head of horses and 14 calves were burned to death. The loss is estimated between \$12,000 and \$15,000, with insurance of less than \$7,000. Several auto loads of volunteer fire fighters from Fulton went to the scene to aid in fighting the fire, but the flames had gained such headway when they arrived that nothing could be saved.

The region near Big Stone lake was swept by a destructive prairie fire, which consumed hundreds of tons of hay and a number of grain stacks that were in its pathway. The fire started on a farm about 10 miles north of Big Stone and was driven by a brisk west wind, soon getting beyond control. It burned over a strip about three miles wide and 10 miles long before being extinguished. Hundreds of farmers and others turned out to fight the fire. Some estimates place the loss of hay alone at 800 tons.

Surgeon Major Spafford, of the South Dakota medical service corps, has requested A. R. Fellows, of the state council of defense, to secure as many available doctors as possible for volunteer service in the medical reserve corps. These doctors who volunteer their services are to receive commissions and the same remuneration for their services as those who have been inducted into the military service at the various training camps by the government.

A. R. Holter, of Madison, suffered a heavy loss when his barn and chicken house were destroyed by fire. Children playing with matches are believed to have been responsible for the fire. The winter supply of coal for the family was in the barn, and his lost an automobile which was nearly new. There was some insurance on the barn, but none on the car.

The new Charles Mix county courthouse is completed and ready for occupancy and arrangements were made for elaborate dedication exercises. One of the features was an address by Judge Tripp, of Yankton. The new courthouse is one of the finest in the state, and is in keeping with the richness of Charles Mix county, which is one of the great grain producing counties of South Dakota.

Annually there are several head of livestock killed by the railroads of the country. An effort has been started to reduce this number. The farmers are being urged to make special efforts for the protection of their cattle. It is claimed that one railroad last year paid \$600,000 for cattle killed by trains.

Dr. Trotter, of Scotland, after a tour through the surrounding territory, reports that the dreaded cornstalk disease has again made its appearance and that some farmers already have suffered some losses of cattle. The disease results from cattle overfeeding when turned into fields containing cornstalks.

Eight more men have been sent by Huron employment agents to Nitro, W. Va., to work on the construction of the big government plant there. Recruiting of men for this work is going on steadily under the direction of officials of the United States department of labor.

The state council of defense has appealed to the farmers of the state to build a fire guard along their land bordering on railroad rights of way in order that the railroads may burn all grass and rubbish along the way without endangering property.

MAJ. HERBERT C. ERNSHAW



Maj. Herbert C. Ernsaw, U. S. A., has succeeded Col. J. P. Finley in charge of one of the largest student posts in the United States. Major Ernsaw is one of General Pershing's veterans and fought in the battle of Chateau-Thierry.

NAME NEW HUN STATE

"GERMAN STATE OF AUSTRIA," IS THE LATEST.

Austrian Authorities in Poland Hand Over Administration to Polish Officials.

Basel, Oct. 25.—The German-Austrian deputies in the Austrian reichsrath have formed an assembly for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Germanic people in Austria and have issued a declaration announcing the creation of the "German state of Austria."

Karl Seitz, leader of the German socialists in Austria, has been elected president of the new assembly. The deputies have announced their desire to bring about the autonomy of the Germans in Austria and to establish relations with other nations.

The assembly has drawn up a resolution respecting the form of government of the territory occupied by Germans. The "German State of Austria" will seek access to the Adriatic sea, in agreement with other nations.

Pending the establishment of a constitution, according to this program, the people will be represented by the reichsrath deputies constituted as a provisional national assembly. This body will represent the Germans in Austria in negotiations for peace and will exercise legislative powers. The legislative branch will consist of 20 members, who will have power to contract state debts and administer interior affairs.

"We must act in favor of peace," said Herr Seitz in taking the presidency of the new state. "We must do all possible to lessen the misery of the German-Austrian people. The new German-Austria, for which we shall lay the foundation, will be constituted in conformity with the free will expressed by the German-Austrian people."

Amsterdam, Oct. 25.—The Austrian authorities in the part of Poland occupied by the Austrian arms have formally handed over the administration to Polish authorities, says a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

CHICAGO AWAY "OVER TOP"

City's Total Liberty Loan Subscriptions \$305,000,000—Leads Seventh District.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Chicago magnificently redeemed itself in the last days of the fourth Liberty loan campaign. Not only did it equal its quota, but it exceeded in percentage of oversubscription all other divisions of the Seventh federal reserve district. Iowa, which was first "over the top," has the smallest percentage of oversubscription. It was a case of hare and tortoise, and Chicago, like the tortoise, won.

BIG VICTORY FOR SERBIANS

Defeat Allies of Enemy in Valley of Morava River—Foe Retreats in Disorder.

London, Oct. 28.—The Serbians have defeated the armies of the enemy in the valley of the great Morava river, says an official Serbian announcement. The enemy is retiring in disorder.

LATIN FLYERS SINK U-BOAT

Italians Bombard Enemy Submarine From Low Height—Believe Vessel Was Sunk.

Rome, Oct. 25.—Italian naval aviators have bombarded an enemy submarine from a low height and believe that the U-boat was sunk, says an official statement.

No Raise in Coal Mine Pay.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Fuel Administrator Garfield refused to grant bituminous coal miners an increase of wages sought in connection with the plan for stabilization of wages worked out for the anthracite miners.

Capture 5,000 Huns.

Rome, Oct. 28.—In bitter fighting Friday in the region of Monte Grappa, the Italians established themselves on the northern bank of the Orne river. They captured nearly 5,000 prisoners.

YIELD! IS U. S. EDICT TO THE GERMAN KAISER

Wilson's Reply to Last Hun Note Says Surrender!

THROUGH WITH AUTOCRATS

Tells Berlin Nothing Can Be Gained by Leaving This Essential Thing Unsaid—Chiefs of Allied Armies Must Dictate Any Armistice Terms.

Washington, Oct. 24.—"The nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy."

This is the answer of the president of the United States to Germany's latest bid for peace, while notifying her that on her acceptance of his terms, the question of an armistice, which Germany seeks, is to be presented to the governments of the nations associated with the United States.

The president goes on to say without equivocation "that if it (the United States) must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand not peace negotiations but surrender."

The president says that nothing can be gained by leaving that essential thing unsaid.

Huns Must Disarm.

The president's reply, which was made public at nine o'clock Wednesday night, serves notice on Germany that on her solemn assurance of acceptance of the terms laid down by him in his recent addresses, he cannot decline to take up with the governments associated with the United States in the war the question of an armistice.

However, he forcefully serves notice on Germany that only an armistice which will amount to the practical disarming of her forces in the field will be considered at all.

Points Way to Peace.

The president's message clearly points the way for Germany to obtain peace and at the same time it strips the German note of every vestige of hypocrisy that camouflaged it. The president reiterates that there can be no peace with autocracy save the peace that comes on the heels of unconditional surrender. That point is made perfectly plain.

Furthermore, the president does, as he said he would, refer the question of an armistice to the military advisers of those governments associated with the United States in the war. Their word will be final on that subject, and his very words strengthen the word they will give if the question goes that far.

The distrust that every one felt at the German note is expressed openly by the president, so openly, in fact, that there can no longer be any question in the minds of the American people as to how the president looks upon the peace reforms which the German government so glibly said it had accomplished.

More Than 2,000,000 Yanks Over There

He says that "it may be" that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but he adds that the present war—the one with which the entire world is concerned—has not, and he adds that it is evident that the German people today are without the power of commanding acquiescence of the military authorities.

In addition to the reply of the president, there was made public by Joseph P. Tamm, the president's secretary, a letter from the president to Secretary of War Baker, congratulating both the war and navy departments on the successful transportation of more than 2,000,000 soldiers overseas.

Text of Reply.

President Wilson's reply to the latest German note follows:

"Department of State, Oct. 23. "Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d, transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government, and to advise you that the president has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanate not from those who have hitherto dictated the policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people, and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the president of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the

United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

Must Protect Allies.

"The president has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present 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 are 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 will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The president would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded.

"Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent.

"Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached.

German People Without Voice.

"It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand not peace negotiations, but surrender.

"Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING.

"Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

Must Disarm the Hun.

London, Oct. 24.—Gen. Sir A. Hunter said: "We must compel the surrender of the kaiser as the Germans compelled the surrender of the emperor of France at the end of the Franco-Prussian war. The armistice is a matter for Marshal Foch and Admiral Beatty to decide. Germany and Austria probably will not believe they are beaten until their capitals are occupied. The Germans must be beaten to their knees. We must continue hammering them until the white flag is sent into our lines, signifying unconditional surrender. They must accept our terms. We should demand the whole German fleet from the battleships down to the U-boats, as well as the surrender of the Rhine, Metz, and other fortresses, the allies to garrison them." The general added he thought there was small chance of a German revolution.

30,000 SERBS DIE IN CAMPS

British Prisoners Released by Bulgars Say Serbians Succumbed to Ill Treatment.

London, Oct. 24.—The first party of 1,000 British prisoners taken by the Bulgarians and liberated under the peace agreement between that country and the allies passed through Sofia Monday en route to Saloniki, according to dispatches to the Mail from the Bulgarian capital. They reported that because of ill treatment at the hands of the Bulgars 30,000 of the 50,000 Serbians in Bulgarian prison camps have died.