

AUTOCRACY MUST GO, SAYS WILSON

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO PEACE PLEA DOOM TO KAISERISM.

SURRENDER THE ONLY COURSE

No Truce to Be Thought of So Long As Atrocities On Land and Sea Continue—Army Chief to Dictate Its Terms.

Washington.—The following is the full text of President Wilson's note to Germany, refusing her plea to enter into an armistice and which, it is believed in official circles here, ends for all times the enemy's chance to secure peace by negotiations:

"Sir: In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th instant, which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States, nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare.

"Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.'

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace. The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfac-

tory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter.

"It is indispensable that the government associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The president will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary.

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

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING,"

Mr. Frederick Oederlin,

Charge d'affaires, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States.

The reply not only fulfills the expectations of supporters of diplomacy, but also dispels the fears of those who predicted he would substitute victories at arms with defeats at diplomacy.

No peace with kaiserism, autocracy must go; no armistice can even be thought of while Germany continues her atrocities on land and sea; one cannot be considered unless it fully is dictated by the allied commanders in the field in such terms as absolutely provide safeguards and guarantees that Germany's part will not be a scrap of paper—this in a few words is the president's answer.

If it does not bring a capitulation which may be more than an unconditional surrender, allied diplomats and American officials believe it may cause a revolution in Germany.

Beyond question it speaks for the entente as well as the United States.

One outstanding point which does not appear in the president's note—a point on which the world has been asking questions, can now be answered. When the president declared that the wrong done to France when Germany took Alsace-Lorraine should be righted, he meant that Alsace-Lorraine should be returned to France.

Those who contend the president's decision arranges the situation for something more than an unconditional surrender, base it on the argument that he has now passed the stage where he might have accepted a surrender of the German military and naval forces and left the Hohenzollern autocracy on its throne.

Mr. Wilson, according to this view, has now finally informed the German people that if they want peace they can only attain it by getting rid of the kaiser and his system. An armistice, it is true, might come first and the details of the downfall of the German autocratic government might be arranged later.

But, this is what an armistice would entail:

First: A stop to the atrocities on land and sea and the systematic destruction and devastation in the wake of the retreating German armies.

Second: The disarmament of all the German forces and the deposit of their arms and munitions at points to be chosen by the allied military commanders.

Third: The occupation by allied forces of certain German cities or strongholds of strategic importance. Probably also the occupation of all the submarine bases, a turning over of the German fleet.

In short, it would entail a taking from Germany of everything with which she might break her word to an armistice.

It will be noted that the president completely rejects the German suggestion for a mixed commission to arrange for an evacuation and reminds the militarists that they will accept the terms laid down by Marshal Foch and the associated commanders; that they will have no part in framing them. He makes it plain he does not accept the new German government headed by Chancellor Maximilian as anything less authentic, anything less a creature of German militarism than its predecessors, and warns the German people that unless they destroy it the allied armies will do so.

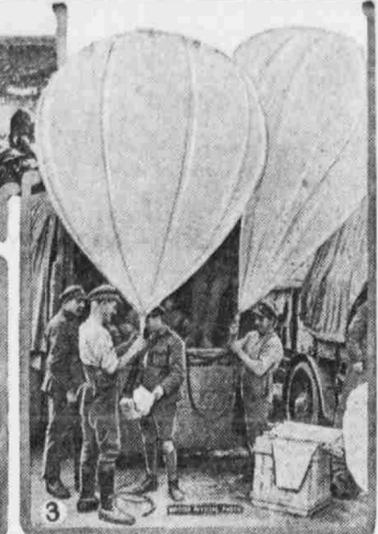
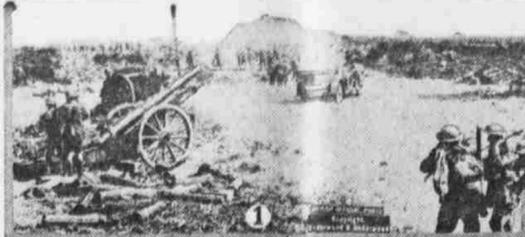
London.—Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman in the House of Commons, made the announcement in parliament that it would be very unwise for any of the allied governments to make any statement on the terms to be imposed on Germany before an armistice was granted.

Winston Spencer Churchill, British minister of munitions, in a speech at Manchester, said that President Wilson's stern and formidable answer to Germany is wholeheartedly endorsed by all the allied countries. The answer, Mr. Churchill declared, has tended to prolong the conflict, but there would be no relaxation of the allied war efforts.

Reply Pleasing to French. Paris.—President Wilson's reply to Germany received unqualified endorsement by the press here. The tone of the sentiment was distinctly favorable to the reply, the prevailing note being one of jubilation. The president's firm position against an armistice without guarantees particularly appealed to prevailing French opinion.

Washington.—American ship builders have been called upon by Secretary Daniels to speed up their output of destroyers to meet the menace of the new and greater submarine effort which Germany is known to be planning. The secretary began a series of conferences with representatives of the builders. Most of the plants are working now nearly to capacity and arrangements were made to lay down as many additional vessels as possible. Secretary Daniels

has let it be known that successful trials of Eagle No. 1, the new submarine fighter and chaser, have been held with results in every way better than had been anticipated. In speed, the Eagle boat was said to be the equal in every respect of the destroyer of a few years ago and to excel it in sea-going quality. Production, which has been contingent upon trials, now will proceed, and Mr. Daniels indicated that the Ford plant building the Eagles will reach the peak of its schedule early next year.



1—British gunners operating captured guns that have been turned over to the fleeing enemy in Flanders. 2—American troops "on their way to Berlin," passing a signpost that marks the border between France and Alsace. 3—Inflating some of the small balloons used by the allies to send truth-telling propaganda over the Hun lines.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany, Admittedly Defeated, Is Now Squirming to Prevent Utter Disaster.

GREAT CIVIL UPHEAVAL ON

Austria and Turkey Ready to Quit—Huns, Forced by Allies, Begin General Retreat From Belgium—Still Resisting Fiercely in Champagne.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Squirming, dodging, walling, the German imperial government seemed last week to be on its last leg. Thick and fast came the rumors of unconditional surrender and of the abdication of the kaiser, and though these were unconfirmed or contradicted as fast as they came out, enough authentic news seeped through the veil of secrecy to show that things were in a desperate state in Germany. Its peace trap was sprung harmlessly by President Wilson when, in reply to what at first glance looked like full acceptance of his terms, he told the government flatly that only absolute capitulation would be considered and that the allies would not listen at all while the Huns occupied allied territory and continued to perpetrate outrages on land and sea. Any persons who may have had doubts concerning the firmness of the president's will and purpose were joyfully reassured, and the answer created consternation in Berlin. The German press admitted that it was a great blow to their rising hopes of peace, and the ruling minds of the empire began to try to find some other way of escape from the desperate situation. As a preliminary, some democratizing amendments to the constitution were adopted or proposed, notably one taking from the emperor the right to declare war. The power of the junkers was sapped, together with that of their war lord. There was, indeed, evidence that a civil upheaval of extraordinary proportions was beginning which, even more than the great military reverses, would bring on a debacle for Germany.

The governments, the fighting forces and the civilian peoples of all the allied nations made it absolutely plain that Germany could not obtain the "peace without humiliation" which it is seeking. Nowhere among them is found any sentiment of pity for either the brutal soldiery that has ravished the earth or the people who have supported and rejoiced over the inhumanity of the armed forces. The demand for exact justice is universal outside the lands of the offenders. It would not be in the least surprising if the prediction made in these columns many months ago were fulfilled, namely, that one of the conditions of peace will be that Germany surrender the kaiser and other instigators and perpetrators of frightfulness for personal punishment. With this spirit prevailing among the now victorious allies, what chance has Germany for peace without humiliation?

The abdication of the kaiser, which after all would be but incidental, was considered likely, and it was reported that he intended to step down in favor of Prince William Frederick, eldest son of the crown prince, who is only twelve years old.

President Wilson delayed his reply to the peace proposals of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, probably in order that the truth about their hopeless situation might soak into their minds, and reports showed they were realizing the facts and beginning to act accordingly. The break-up of the dual kingdom became more imminent, the Hungarians openly declaring their intention to separate from Austria, the Poles, Croats and Bohemians boldly coming out for independence. The government made despairing plans to hold the empire together in the form of a confederation of the various nationalities, but this did not seem to interest the peoples who have suffered so long

under Austrian domination. Baron Burian, admitting the central powers no longer had a chance of achieving a military decision, plastered President Wilson with flattery, declaring that his humanitarian policies were fully accepted by Austria-Hungary.

It was taken for granted that Turkey, under the leadership of Izzet Pasha, the new grand vizier, was about ready to make a separate peace. In the effort to hold her in line, the German Black sea fleet was sent to Constantinople and the government was warned that the first step toward breaking away from the alliance with Germany would be the signal for a bombardment of the city. Despite the presence of the warships, 20 in number, a revolution broke out in Constantinople against the Young Turks, whose power had not been wholly broken by the change in cabinet.

Roumania, which has been frankly looking for a chance to get into the war again, may have the opportunity very soon. Already the inhabitants of the northern part of the country, in the province of Moldavia, have risen in armed revolt against the Austro-German forces of occupation.

On the western battle front the great event of the week was the smashing drive of the allies in Flanders by which in a few days the Belgian seaports held by the Huns were practically cut off and the Germans were forced back rapidly almost to the Dutch frontier. This drive, made mostly by the British and Belgians, was directed toward Bruges and Ghent. In quick succession Roulers, Menin, Lendelede and other towns were captured; Wednesday night the British occupied Courtrai, and on Thursday the city of Lille was taken by them. The Belgians took Thourout, and moved ahead rapidly to Bruges, which they occupied with little opposition. At the same time the British were entering Ostend, and a few hours later King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were in that famous town which for years had been one of the chief U-boat bases of the Huns. Zebrugge, also, it was said, was being evacuated as fast as possible, and the Germans in the strip of Belgium between Bruges and the Holland border were making strenuous efforts to get out of the bottle neck. There was only one practicable road for them, and that was under the constant fire from the Belgian batteries.

Having given up Lille, which they did not destroy, according to new orders from the army command, the Huns were next forced to get out of Douai, and the process of flattening out the salient proceeded merrily. It appeared likely the Germans would continue their retreat until they were on the line Antwerp-Namur-Mexieres-Metz. This, of course, meant a tremendous retreat on a very wide front and would not be at all easy of accomplishment while Marshal Foch was unrelentingly hammering at them in every sector. From the coast to La Cateau the withdrawal was being carried on so rapidly that at this writing no adequate guess could be made as to its full extent. The abandonment of the Belgian coast by the Huns meant that allied commerce was freed in great part from the U-boat peril and that air raids on England could no longer be carried out with ease. The allies captured vast stores and many heavy guns in Belgium.

Having forced the Huns out of Laon and La Fere, the French maintained a steady pressure on both sides of the waning salient there, making progress that was continuous, though not rapid because of the increased resistance of the enemy. As the Hunding line of refuge was approached, in the region of Rethel, an important German railway supply station on the Aisne, it became apparent that the Huns intended to try to hold that line for a time. From Rethel almost to Verdun the French and American armies fought continuously, driving the Germans back across the Grand Pre-Vouzieres road and up both sides of the Meuse. The Yankees took Grand Pre, on the northern bank of the Aire river north of the Argonne forest, through which they had fought their way so bravely and doggedly. The place, though but a small village, is of great strategic importance, being the junction of the railways feeding a large part of the

German armies. Immense numbers of machine guns, with some artillery, constituted most of the Hun resistance in this region. Such counter-attacks by infantry as were made were rather feeble and easily beaten off.

The defense in general, however, was powerful, and it is evident that the German command attaches great importance to holding back the Americans as much as possible in the Verdun region. Every foot gained here by the allies weakens the hold of the Germans on the invaluable coal and iron fields of the Briey basin northeast of Verdun. It looks as though the Germans were reconciled to retreating from Belgium and France, but would hang on to the Briey fields to the last moment. Such a course would be justified by their greatly depleted stores of material. They are running short especially of metal for guns and ammunition.

In Italy, the Austrians have been attempting very little of late, probably because they hope soon to be out of the war; but in Albania and Serbia the allies are keeping them on the jump. Italians, Serbs, French, British and Greeks all are taking whacks at them, and at last reports they had been driven far north of Nish, which was captured by the Serbs, to whom it belongs. In Albania the Austrians evacuated their great naval base of Durazzo, which had been largely destroyed by a naval raid the previous week.

Little news came from General Allenby's army in Palestine, which probably was resting after its gallant and successful campaign against the Turks. But word was received that Beirut, the Turkish base on the Mediterranean, had been captured, following which Baalbek Tripoli and Homs were occupied.

Bolshevik forces in eastern Russia have been greatly strengthened of late and are reported to be pressing back the Czecho-Slovak troops there. The latter have appealed for help from the allies, and it may be that troops from the Siberian expedition have been sent to their relief. Meantime the allied forces in north Russia, including a considerable American contingent, are fighting their way along both banks of the Dvina in the direction of Welsk, northeast of Vologda. Their progress has been difficult, for the bolsheviks have been making heavy attacks and keeping the expedition under almost constant bombardment. On the river the enemy has gunboats, protected by nine fields and small islands, and the shells from these do considerable damage. The allies, however are getting along fairly well there and are confident and cheerful.

Lenine and Trotzky are reported to have had a violent quarrel, the premier having accused the foreign minister of fostering a counter-revolution. Lenine again has been attacked by an assassin, this time being shot in the shoulder.

The Finns seem to be getting themselves into a peculiar position. First they elected as their King Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the kaiser, whereupon France broke off the semi-official relations that had existed with Finland. Next the Finns formally requested Germany to withdraw all her troops from their country. The substitution of a monarchy for a republic was really the work of the Finnish diet, not of the people, and it may not stand.

John D. Ryan, director of the American air service, on his return from Europe, made the welcome announcement that unification of operation, and to a great extent of production of aircraft, had been agreed upon by the allies. He also told of the splendid work of the American aviators and of the success and popularity of the Liberty motors. Another cheerful piece of news concerning aeronautics was disclosed by Maj. A. Cushman Rice, this being that the allies had worked out a practically perfected wireless telephone device which will enable the allied airmen to fly over the German lines and territory in immense fleets, all the planes directed by the voice of the commander. This, he says, will sweep the Huns from the sky and entirely put out the eyes of their artillery.

4TH LOAN PUT OVER

AMERICANS AGAIN "DIG UP" TO TO CARRY ON THE WAR.

AUSTRIA'S PLEA IS REJECTED

President Informs Hapsburg Regime That Suppressed Nations Must Be Granted Independence.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—When all subscriptions are tabulated treasury officials are confident that the fourth Liberty loan will show a substantial oversubscription. While no official figure has yet been given out it appears that again the American people have given not only what was asked, but more in order that the war against Germany and her allies may be carried to a successful conclusion.

Indications are that the number of individual subscriptions will exceed 25,000,000 and break all records for distribution of war bonds for either this nation or any other.

How far the total will run above the \$6,000,000,000 goal officials would not attempt to estimate.

Since the United States entered the war all loans have been oversubscribed. The first loan was for \$2,000,000,000 and there was \$1,000,000,000 oversubscription, but none of this oversubscription was accepted.

The second loan was for \$3,000,000,000; subscriptions amounted to \$4,617,000,000, and the government took only half the oversubscriptions, making the total actually paid of \$3,808,000,000. The third loan was for \$3,000,000,000 and subscriptions amounted to \$4,176,000,000, all of which was taken.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—President Wilson has rejected the plea of Austria-Hungary for an armistice and peace negotiations, and in doing so has made clearer the conditions which the central powers must meet to end the war. The president's note to the Vienna government says there can be no talk of peace with the Austro-Hungarian government except upon the basis of complete liberty for Czecho-Slovaks and other subject nationalities as free members of the family of nations. He refuses to entertain the Austro-Hungarian suggestions for this reason, without discussing the military questions dealt with in the reply to Germany.

Huns Driven Into Holland. London, Oct. 22.—Northern Belgium is being rapidly cleared of the enemy by British and Belgian forces. Belgians have occupied Zebrugge and Heyst; have crossed the Ghent-Bruges canal, and on their left have reached the Dutch frontier, where 15,000 Germans, cut off from their retreat by the advance northward from Eecloo, have withdrawn into Holland, where they were interned.

Since the beginning of the operations in Flanders the allies have made an advance of more than thirty miles over a thirty-six-mile front, clearing all of western Flanders, as well as the coast of the enemy.

Germans Headed for Home. With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 22.—Reliable information received from the German side of the line indicates that the German retreat will carry the enemy back many miles, if not all the way to Germany itself. Many prisoners captured on different parts of the line declare Belgium and France are in process of evacuation.

Guns from the Belgian coast are known to have reached Antwerp, but it is not certain whether they have gone beyond that city. Air material has been transferred from Ghent to Brussels.

Yanks Face Huge Foe Army. Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—American troops between Argonne forest and the Meuse river face 250,000 Germans on a thirty-five-mile front, members of the senate military committee said they were told by the war department. On this front the stiffest German resistance is being put up.

Committee members said they were told not to put too much credence in reports that the German military machine is near collapse.

Brussels Being Evacuated. Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—Evacuation of Brussels by the German troops has already begun according to a statement made by M. Heinrich, a Belgian deputy, to a correspondent at Rosendaal on the Dutch frontier. The correspondent reports that Heinrich himself has already returned to Brussels.

Makers of Sweets Hard Hit. Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—Restrictions on the use of sugar during November and December have been announced by the food administration. Sugar allotments for household use will be held strictly to two pounds a person each month. Practically all manufacturers of beverage syrups, chewing gum, chocolate, malted milk, cocoa, table syrups and molasses, soda water and artificial honey will be cut to 50 per cent of the average monthly use from July 1 to December 31, 1918, and the year 1917 combined.