

U. S. BOYS BUCK GERMANS' LINE WITH SUCCESS

Kinks in Americans' Long Front West of Meuse Straightened Out by Day's Operations.

By Associated Press. With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 6.—The American troops on the line stretching westward from the Meuse, who are opposed by reinforced units of the German army, straightened out the kinks left in their long front today. Like mammoth foot ball teams the various sections of the American forces bucked the line steadily. Reports sent to the rear by the commanding officers accounted for so many yards gained by smashing jolts delivered.

It was a day lacking spectacular operations, but a summary of the reports reaching headquarters indicate the desperate character of the fighting. The general line was not materially altered, but such changes as were made were to the advantage of the Americans. There was no attempt to make a general advance, but rather to consolidate the positions already acquired.

The operations of the French west of the Argonne forest served to make more hazardous the positions of the Germans who are finding themselves deep in the steadily-growing salient between the French and the Americans.

Money Wood Cleared. On the Americans' right, near the Meuse, the woods and ravines about Cunel were cleared out and further west Money wood, which has been the scene of terrible fighting for two days, was finally cleared of enemy. The attack from that wood to Petit Bois nearly continued for the greater part of the day, but the close of the engagement brought a straightening out of the line there as at other places.

The movement of the Americans against the woods about Cunel was undertaken after terrific preparations lasting for hours. Shells were thrown in vast numbers so when the infantry finally did advance the resistance encountered was comparatively feeble. When the fighting was over it was discovered that the Germans had withdrawn from the lowland between Money wood and Petit Bois. It developed that the Germans in the process of consolidating their positions had brought forward machine guns to a degree perhaps never previously attempted by them. At certain sections of the line they were only few yards apart.

Realizing the necessity of holding that part of the line faced by the Americans, because giving way there to the rear of the Kriemhilde defense would endanger the main lines of communication, the Germans have continued to reinforce this front. New divisions have been brought up and heavy concentrations carried out south of Landres-Et St. Georges.

Ammunition Dump Burning. Fires are reported at Brioules, Dun-Sur-Meuse and Aincreville, but it is believed that they were started by shells falling on ammunition dumps and storehouses, rather than that they indicated the destruction of property preparatory to a further withdrawal.

American aviators have carried out their usual bombing missions and have done excellent work spotting for the artillery and in observation. Out of the ordinary task entrusted to the aviators was the supplying of a certain advanced unit with supplies. Planes dropped on them packages of ammunition, medical supplies and concentrated rations, as well as numerous bars of chocolate.

Big American guns again were firing last night upon Dun-Sur-Meuse and various other points, which the Germans are using as headquarters or as railroad centers. The Germans are reported bringing up troops in the region of Cunel, and heavy cannon began pounding this region.

American forces holding Fays wood, received by airplane yesterday afternoon citations commending them for their gallant conduct in taking the wood in spite of a stiff German resistance. Thousands of copies were dropped by aviators at several front line headquarters and they were then distributed among the soldiers.

Hun Stronghold Captured. German forces fought with might and main to save hill 240 from falling into the hands of the Americans on Friday. Even when the Americans commanded the east, west and south slopes of the height, the enemy attempted to send up reinforcements from the north. This hill is an important observation point, commanding positions for miles over the plateau west of the Meuse. It is shaped like an inverted cup. The north slope, where were the German artillery emplacements, resembles an Indian village of Arizona. Each dugout entrance was found to be protected by earthworks strengthened with great wooden and steel props.

On the summit of the hills and among the clutters of shell shattered stone farms were nests of machine guns. On the southern slope, the Germans had erected a steel tower in which they had installed powerful telescopes. This tower was used when the instruments could not be used on the ground during heavy artillery fire.

Throughout Friday the Americans fought for possession of the hill, the last German machine gunners not surrendering until toward evening. As the Americans advanced toward the height they divided their forces so that they flanked it on both sides.

After clearing Moyon wood, the Americans pressed on despite torrents of machine gun bullets that were turned against them by the concealed enemy. Several times the Americans thought the last German had been accounted for when the machine fire would be reopened. Then the American artillery was called upon and the summit and

McAdoo Trudges in Rain Selling Liberty Bonds

Washington, Oct. 6.—From door to door, William G. McAdoo trudged in the rain today selling Liberty bonds. It was not the secretary of the treasury, but Mr. McAdoo, citizen, member of a canvassing team, who gathered a pocketful of signed pledge cards from Washington residents, including President Wilson, a negro maid, an American grocer, a score of women war workers, a janitor, and a millionaire or two. In a middle class neighborhood, to which his team was assigned, Mr. McAdoo got the most subscriptions and those which made him comment when his work was done.

"It's a cinch to raise billions when folks come across like this," Late in the day, after an hour and a half of tramping about Mr. McAdoo and his working partners counted up the total. They had a little less than \$1,800,000 in pledges. A round million had come from Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries board, into whose house Mr. McAdoo dropped on his way home. One pledge for \$20,000 bore the signature of Woodrow Wilson, payable on a 10-months' installment plan. Most of the balance was in \$50 and \$100 amounts, subscribed by householders who, answering their door bells, displayed amazement to find a tall man who made a comment on the secretary of the treasury.

Marietta Thompson, a negro maid at a home for war workers, had subscribed but agreed to buy another \$50 bond if Mr. McAdoo would take the \$5 initial payment in "small change." He went away with a pocketful of quarters, dimes and nickels.

The sale to the president had not been arranged in advance. On leaving his home, Mr. McAdoo directed the solicitor's car to go to the white house. He found the president preparing for a drive with Mrs. Wilson and although Mr. Wilson already had subscribed for \$100,000 he agreed to buy \$20,000 more, adding:

"But I haven't any money, just now. You'll have to take this on the installment plan."

Thereupon the card was signed, with designation that payment was to be made 10 per cent in cash and

sides of the hill were subjected to an intense bombardment. American riflemen and machine gunners, from positions to the west, south and east, aided materially in the fighting until at last the last German fled over the top of the hill.

Advance in Champagne. With the American Army on the Champagne front, Oct. 6.—The American troops operating on the Champagne front with the French have again advanced their lines today. They captured St. Etienne and further acted as a leverage at the right of the Champagne offensive, which resulted in the withdrawal of the German lines on a 28-mile stretch.

The bulk of the work in the American operations was done by a division which is among the best known in the United States in France and which has invariably covered itself with laurels. All of its advances since the "jump-off" on Wednesday have been made, not only in the face of most tremendous opposition, but against a frequent flanking fire on both wings.

The advance today was easier than that of the previous three days because the terrain was far less encumbered with powerful enemy pill boxes and concrete fortifications. The flanks of the Americans were better covered by troops who pressed forward fast so as to prevent a deadly infiltrating.

This forward movement accounts for four and a half miles from the starting point. It aids materially in completely freeing Rheims from the German menace and makes the enemy positions north of Rheims harder and harder to hold.

The Americans have captured up to this afternoon 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. They took much material, many cannon and machine guns, including 75 seized with more than 200 Germans in one set of nests.

HOW U. S. PRESS VIEWS NOTES

(Continued From Page One.) beginning of the end, but only on the surface. A little reflection shows the whole proposition in a highly suspicious light. No sooner were the peace dispatches examined in detail, than it became apparent that kaiserism was again resorting to trick and device.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The Hun is accomplishing some part of his purpose in his peace offensive. It is a hollow lie but it runs fast and far and gets attention. Is not this what the wily, scheming Hun is after? Has he any other purpose than to get us disgusted instead of fighting?

Des Moines (Ia.) Register: An armistice would throw away all the allies have gained in the Foch offensive. German leaders believe the allied powers can consent to a re-organization of Europe on the old lines, with the consent of the allies about disarmament and world peace. That is precisely now what cannot happen.

Topeka Daily Capital: An armistice and peace parley cannot be granted at this time. Cleveland Plain Dealer: Germany can have the peace that has come to Bulgaria. She can have utter surrender.

Baltimore Sun: There can be no safe peace, but a dictated peace written with the sword. Philadelphia Press: Only an armistice based upon unconditional surrender should be considered. Toledo (O.) Times: Peace, yes, but only that kind of peace dictated by the allies.

St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat: It is useless for the Central Powers to talk of peace when their talons clutch the lands which they have grasped and while they hold the people of the countries they have overrun in enslavement.

GERMAN LEADER APPEALS TO U. S. TO BRING PEACE

(Continued From Page One.) to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity. "The program will not permit the peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace. Its particular aim is that popular responsible bodies shall be formed on a broad basis in the Baltic provinces in Lithuania and Poland. We will promote the realization of necessary preliminary conditions, therefore, without delay by the introduction of civilian rule. All these lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference."

Seeks Unity of Ideas. "In the matter of international policies, I have taken a clear stand through the manner in which the formation of the government was sought about. Upon my motion, the majority parties were summoned for direct advice. It was my conviction, that unity and imperial leadership should be assured not only through mere party allegiance by the different members of the government. I considered almost still more important the unity of ideas. I proceeded from this viewpoint and have, in making my selections laid great weight on the fact that the members of the new imperial government stand on a basis of a just peace of justice, regardless of the war situation, and that they have openly declared this to be their standpoint at the time when we stood at the height of our military successes.

"I am convinced that the manner in which imperial leadership is constituted with co-operation of the Reichstag is not something ephemeral, and that when peace comes a government cannot again be formed which does not find support in the Reichstag, and does not draw its leaders therefrom."

German Factions Harmonized. "The war has conducted us beyond the old multifarious and disrupted party life which made it so difficult to put into execution a uniform and decisive political will. The formation of a majority means the formation of a political will, and an indisputable result of the war has been that in Germany for the first time great parties have joined together in a firm, harmonious program and have thus come into position to determine for themselves the fate of the people.

"This thought will never die. This development will never be retracted (applause) and I trust that so long as Germany's fate is ringed about by dangers, those sections of the people outside the majority parties and whose representatives do not belong to the government will put aside all that separates us and will give the fatherland what is the fatherland's."

Constitution to be Altered. "This development necessitates an alteration of our constitution's provisions along the lines of the imperial decree of September 30, which shall make it possible for those members of the Reichstag, who entered the government, will retain their seats in the Reichstag. A bill to this end has been submitted to the federal states and will immediately be made the object of their consideration and decision.

"Gentlemen, let us remember the words spoken by the emperor on August 4, 1914, which I permitted myself to paraphrase last December at Karlsruhe: 'There are, in fact, parties, but they are all German parties.'

"Political developments in Prussia, the principal German federal state, must proceed in the spirit of these words of the emperor and the message of the king of Prussia promising the democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely. (Applause.) I do not doubt, that those federal states which still lag behind in the development of their constitutional conditions will resolutely follow Prussia's example. (Applause.)"

Civilian Voice to be Heard. "For the present, as the example of all belligerent states demonstrate, the extraordinary powers which a condition of siege compels cannot be dispensed with, but close relations between the military and civilian authorities must be established, which will make it possible that in all not purely military questions, and hence especially as to censorship and right of assemblage, the attitude of the civilian executive authorities shall make itself heard and that final decision shall be placed under the chancellor's responsibility. (Applause.)"

"To this end, the order of the emperor will be sent to the military commanders. With September 30, the day of the decree, began a new epoch in Germany's internal history. The international policy whose basic principles are therein laid down is of deciding importance of the question of peace or war.

"The striking force which the government has in its strivings for peace depends on whether it has behind it the united, firm and unshakable will of the people. Only when our enemies feel that the German people stand united back of their chosen leaders—then only can words become deeds. (Applause.)"

For Protection of Labor. "At the peace negotiations the German government will use its efforts to the end that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the

protection of labor and insurance of laborers, which provisions shall oblige the treaty making states to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar, or at least equally, efficient institutions for the security of life and health as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism.

"Of direct importance are the conclusions which the government has been able to draw from the situation in which it finds itself and to apply practically to the situation. More than four years of bloodiest struggle against a world of numerically superior enemies are behind us, years full of the hardest battles and most painful sacrifices. Nevertheless, we are of strong heart and full of confident faith in our strength, resolved to bear still heavier sacrifices for our honor and freedom and for the happiness of our posterity fit cannot be otherwise. (Applause.)"

"We remember with deep and warm gratitude our brave troops who, under splendid leadership, have accomplished almost superhuman deeds throughout the whole war, and whose deeds are a guarantee that the fate of us all will also in the future be in good and dependable hands in their keeping. For months a continuous, terrible battle has been raging in the west. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army, which will live as an immortal, glorious page in the history of the German people for all times, the front is unbroken."

Sends Note to Wilson. "This proud consciousness permits us to look to the future with confidence. But, just because we are inspired by this feeling and the conviction that it is also our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle be not protracted for a single day beyond the moment, when the close of the war seems possible to us which does not affect our honor, I have, therefore, not waited until today to take a step to further the idea of peace.

"Supported by the consent of all duly authorized persons in the empire, and by consent of all our allies acting in concert with us, I sent on the night of October 4-5, through the mediation of Switzerland, a note to the president of the United States in which I requested him to

McAdoo Trudges in Rain Selling Liberty Bonds

Washington, Oct. 6.—From door to door, William G. McAdoo trudged in the rain today selling Liberty bonds. It was not the secretary of the treasury, but Mr. McAdoo, citizen, member of a canvassing team, who gathered a pocketful of signed pledge cards from Washington residents, including President Wilson, a negro maid, an American grocer, a score of women war workers, a janitor, and a millionaire or two. In a middle class neighborhood, to which his team was assigned, Mr. McAdoo got the most subscriptions and those which made him comment when his work was done.

"It's a cinch to raise billions when folks come across like this," Late in the day, after an hour and a half of tramping about Mr. McAdoo and his working partners counted up the total. They had a little less than \$1,800,000 in pledges. A round million had come from Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries board, into whose house Mr. McAdoo dropped on his way home. One pledge for \$20,000 bore the signature of Woodrow Wilson, payable on a 10-months' installment plan. Most of the balance was in \$50 and \$100 amounts, subscribed by householders who, answering their door bells, displayed amazement to find a tall man who made a comment on the secretary of the treasury.

Marietta Thompson, a negro maid at a home for war workers, had subscribed but agreed to buy another \$50 bond if Mr. McAdoo would take the \$5 initial payment in "small change." He went away with a pocketful of quarters, dimes and nickels.

The sale to the president had not been arranged in advance. On leaving his home, Mr. McAdoo directed the solicitor's car to go to the white house. He found the president preparing for a drive with Mrs. Wilson and although Mr. Wilson already had subscribed for \$100,000 he agreed to buy \$20,000 more, adding:

"But I haven't any money, just now. You'll have to take this on the installment plan."

Thereupon the card was signed, with designation that payment was to be made 10 per cent in cash and

sides of the hill were subjected to an intense bombardment. American riflemen and machine gunners, from positions to the west, south and east, aided materially in the fighting until at last the last German fled over the top of the hill.

Advance in Champagne. With the American Army on the Champagne front, Oct. 6.—The American troops operating on the Champagne front with the French have again advanced their lines today. They captured St. Etienne and further acted as a leverage at the right of the Champagne offensive, which resulted in the withdrawal of the German lines on a 28-mile stretch.

The bulk of the work in the American operations was done by a division which is among the best known in the United States in France and which has invariably covered itself with laurels. All of its advances since the "jump-off" on Wednesday have been made, not only in the face of most tremendous opposition, but against a frequent flanking fire on both wings.

The advance today was easier than that of the previous three days because the terrain was far less encumbered with powerful enemy pill boxes and concrete fortifications. The flanks of the Americans were better covered by troops who pressed forward fast so as to prevent a deadly infiltrating.

This forward movement accounts for four and a half miles from the starting point. It aids materially in completely freeing Rheims from the German menace and makes the enemy positions north of Rheims harder and harder to hold.

The Americans have captured up to this afternoon 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. They took much material, many cannon and machine guns, including 75 seized with more than 200 Germans in one set of nests.

ALLIED ARMIES PRESS FORWARD ON ALL FRONTS

(Continued From Page One.) are unable to do more than retard the advance of their foes. Douai Almost Enveloped. Douai, south of Lens, is almost enveloped, and Cambrai has been further endangered through the capture of the village of Aubencheul-Auz-Bois, five miles to the south-east, where more than 1,000 Germans were made prisoners. Hard fighting has taken place around Mont Brehain and Beaurevoir, in this immediate vicinity, where the Germans have brought up fresh reserves in an endeavor to keep Field Marshal Haig's men from cutting the highly important St. Quentin-LeCater road from which they now are but a step. Both Beaurevoir and Mont Brehain are now in British hands.

With the Germans being defeated over wide areas by the French and Americans from Rheims to the Argonne forest, the Italians south of Laon have begun an offensive which seemingly has as its objective the cutting of the work previously begun by the French for the obliteration of LaFere and Laon. Here they have captured in storming operations important and strongly held German positions.

In the vicinity of Laon configurations are to be seen and it seems not improbable that the Germans are preparing for a withdrawal in consequence of the converging movement which is being pressed against them from three sides. Through the latest operations of the French around Rheims, the cathedral city seems definitely liberated from the German menace, for here they have materially pressed back the enemy. Likewise eastward through Champagne to the Argonne forest the French and Americans have fought their way forward in titanic struggles, capturing numerous villages, crossing the Aisne canal and pursuing the enemy along the entire fronts of the Suippe and Aisne rivers, both of which have been crossed at several points.

In the Macedonia theater, the allied troops have compelled the Austrians to withdraw from the Elbasan sector and other positions, while near Vranje, central Serbia, the French and Serbian troops have captured Austro-German held positions. In the latter region the enemy is retiring northward in disorder.

Bulgarians Rejoice Over Accession of New King. Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 6.—The accession of Crown Prince Boris to the throne of Bulgaria was received enthusiastically by the populace, according to a dispatch from Sofia. The bells of all the churches were rung. Addressing a large crowd from the palace, Boris said: "I thank you for your manifestations of patriotic sentiments. I have faith in the good star of Bulgaria and I believe the people by their good qualities and co-operation are directed to a brilliant future."

Resignations Threaten to Disrupt Spanish Cabinet. Madrid, Oct. 6.—The Duke of Alba, minister of public instruction in the Spanish coalition cabinet, has notified Premier Maura of his intention to resign. The Marquis De Alluemas, minister of the interior, has advised the premier that he, also, will resign if the Duke of Alba persists in his purpose. Premier Maura declares he will not form another government if the present pact for national unity is dissolved by the resignation of its members.

GERMAN LEADER APPEALS TO U. S. TO BRING PEACE

(Continued From Page One.) to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity. "The program will not permit the peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace. Its particular aim is that popular responsible bodies shall be formed on a broad basis in the Baltic provinces in Lithuania and Poland. We will promote the realization of necessary preliminary conditions, therefore, without delay by the introduction of civilian rule. All these lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference."

Seeks Unity of Ideas. "In the matter of international policies, I have taken a clear stand through the manner in which the formation of the government was sought about. Upon my motion, the majority parties were summoned for direct advice. It was my conviction, that unity and imperial leadership should be assured not only through mere party allegiance by the different members of the government. I considered almost still more important the unity of ideas. I proceeded from this viewpoint and have, in making my selections laid great weight on the fact that the members of the new imperial government stand on a basis of a just peace of justice, regardless of the war situation, and that they have openly declared this to be their standpoint at the time when we stood at the height of our military successes.

"I am convinced that the manner in which imperial leadership is constituted with co-operation of the Reichstag is not something ephemeral, and that when peace comes a government cannot again be formed which does not find support in the Reichstag, and does not draw its leaders therefrom."

German Factions Harmonized. "The war has conducted us beyond the old multifarious and disrupted party life which made it so difficult to put into execution a uniform and decisive political will. The formation of a majority means the formation of a political will, and an indisputable result of the war has been that in Germany for the first time great parties have joined together in a firm, harmonious program and have thus come into position to determine for themselves the fate of the people.

"This thought will never die. This development will never be retracted (applause) and I trust that so long as Germany's fate is ringed about by dangers, those sections of the people outside the majority parties and whose representatives do not belong to the government will put aside all that separates us and will give the fatherland what is the fatherland's."

Constitution to be Altered. "This development necessitates an alteration of our constitution's provisions along the lines of the imperial decree of September 30, which shall make it possible for those members of the Reichstag, who entered the government, will retain their seats in the Reichstag. A bill to this end has been submitted to the federal states and will immediately be made the object of their consideration and decision.

"Gentlemen, let us remember the words spoken by the emperor on August 4, 1914, which I permitted myself to paraphrase last December at Karlsruhe: 'There are, in fact, parties, but they are all German parties.'

"Political developments in Prussia, the principal German federal state, must proceed in the spirit of these words of the emperor and the message of the king of Prussia promising the democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely. (Applause.) I do not doubt, that those federal states which still lag behind in the development of their constitutional conditions will resolutely follow Prussia's example. (Applause.)"

Civilian Voice to be Heard. "For the present, as the example of all belligerent states demonstrate, the extraordinary powers which a condition of siege compels cannot be dispensed with, but close relations between the military and civilian authorities must be established, which will make it possible that in all not purely military questions, and hence especially as to censorship and right of assemblage, the attitude of the civilian executive authorities shall make itself heard and that final decision shall be placed under the chancellor's responsibility. (Applause.)"

"To this end, the order of the emperor will be sent to the military commanders. With September 30, the day of the decree, began a new epoch in Germany's internal history. The international policy whose basic principles are therein laid down is of deciding importance of the question of peace or war.

"The striking force which the government has in its strivings for peace depends on whether it has behind it the united, firm and unshakable will of the people. Only when our enemies feel that the German people stand united back of their chosen leaders—then only can words become deeds. (Applause.)"

For Protection of Labor. "At the peace negotiations the German government will use its efforts to the end that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the

protection of labor and insurance of laborers, which provisions shall oblige the treaty making states to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar, or at least equally, efficient institutions for the security of life and health as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism.

"Of direct importance are the conclusions which the government has been able to draw from the situation in which it finds itself and to apply practically to the situation. More than four years of bloodiest struggle against a world of numerically superior enemies are behind us, years full of the hardest battles and most painful sacrifices. Nevertheless, we are of strong heart and full of confident faith in our strength, resolved to bear still heavier sacrifices for our honor and freedom and for the happiness of our posterity fit cannot be otherwise. (Applause.)"

"We remember with deep and warm gratitude our brave troops who, under splendid leadership, have accomplished almost superhuman deeds throughout the whole war, and whose deeds are a guarantee that the fate of us all will also in the future be in good and dependable hands in their keeping. For months a continuous, terrible battle has been raging in the west. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army, which will live as an immortal, glorious page in the history of the German people for all times, the front is unbroken."

Sends Note to Wilson. "This proud consciousness permits us to look to the future with confidence. But, just because we are inspired by this feeling and the conviction that it is also our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle be not protracted for a single day beyond the moment, when the close of the war seems possible to us which does not affect our honor, I have, therefore, not waited until today to take a step to further the idea of peace.

"Supported by the consent of all duly authorized persons in the empire, and by consent of all our allies acting in concert with us, I sent on the night of October 4-5, through the mediation of Switzerland, a note to the president of the United States in which I requested him to

take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate to this end with all the belligerent states. "The note will reach Washington today or tomorrow. It is directed to the president of the United States because he, in his message to congress January 8, 1918, and in his later pronouncements, particularly in his New York speech of September 27, proposed a program for a general peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations. "I have taken this step not only for the salvation of Germany and its allies but of all humanity, which has been suffering for years through the war. "I have taken it also because I believe the thoughts regarding the future well-being of the nation, which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson, are in accord with the general ideas cherished by the new German government and with it the overwhelming majority of our people. "So far as I am personally concerned, in earlier speeches to other assemblies, my hearers will testify that the conception which I hold of a future peace has undergone no change since I was entrusted with the leadership of the empire's affairs. "I see hence, no distinction whatever between the national and international mandates of duty in respect of peace. For me the deciding factor is solely that all participants shall, with equal honesty, acknowledge these mandates as binding and respect them as is the case with me and other members of our government. And so, with an inner peace, which my clear conscience as a man and as a servant of the people gives me, and which rests at the same time upon firm faith in this great and true people, this people capable of every devotion, and upon their glorious armed power, I await the outcome of the first action, which I have taken as the leading statesman of the empire. "Whatever this outcome may be I know it will find Germany firmly resolved and united either for an upright peace which rejects every selfish violation of the rights of others, or for a closing of the struggle for life and death to which our people will be forced without our own fault if the answer to our note to

U. S. WILL HAVE NO PEACE QUIBLING AT COUNCIL TABLE

(Continued From Page One.) in Germany, they say, still lies with the kaiser and his war lords, who will keep any promises made on paper or around the council table only so long as they are cowed by superior military power. The kaiser's address to the German army and navy, announcing the peace offer, probably attracted more attention here than the offer itself. In spite of his still arrogant tone, it was realized this was the nearest thing to a renunciation of sabre-rattling that ever has come, from him. One thought concerning the German peace offer that found expression in many quarters tonight, was that the Germans, in launching their effort just at this time probably hoped to affect the fourth Liberty loan by creating the idea that the end of the war is at hand. It is believed, however, that their effort will have the directly opposite effect. Officials were confident that the American people will even more generally over-subscribe the loan now as one means of convincing the kaiser that they are determined that there shall be no peace except a victorious one.

QUIET SUNDAY IN OMAHA WITH 'FLU'

(Continued From Page One.) of the situation by attending to neglected chores around their homes. The Oldest Inhabitant started out early in the morning with a sack in quest of hazel nuts or walnuts in the woods along the river north of Florence. Omaha homes received the best airing they have received for many months. And while these homes were being aired, their occupants were airing their views of the man who introduced Spanish flu. Many who suffered common symptoms of "grippe," or influenza imagined that they were victims of "flu."

When a northside wife advised her husband that her folks were coming to spend Sunday, the husband discouraged the enterprise by explaining that health commissioner's order prohibited all indoor gatherings. A. B. Mickle, whose letters to The Bee have attracted wide-spread interest, took his family down to the river as a "Sunday treat." He walked their boat ways and showed them the wonders of nature along the route. Health Commissioner Manning spent most of the day answering telephone calls from inquirers who stated that they had heard that General Flu had surrendered.

Trustee to Operate Oliver Munition Plant. Knoxville, Oct. 6.—To avoid any interruption in the production of shells for the government by agreement of federal officials and stockholders of the concern, Walter McCoy, a banker, was appointed today trustee of the William J. Oliver Manufacturing company, munitions makers. W. J. Oliver, president of the company, and nine other officials and foremen were arrested yesterday on warrants charging conspiracy, fraud, and sabotage in the production and shipment of alleged defective shells.

Wage Increase Granted Workers in Railway Shops

Washington, Oct. 5.—Wage increases were ordered today by Director General McAdoo for several classes of shopmen who by accident were not included in the recent wage order affecting such workers. Boiler-makers, flangers and layers-out are to receive 2 1/2 cents an hour more than the minimum rate established for ordinary boiler makers. Blacksmiths engaged in working out of heavy furnaces and frame fire blacksmiths also will receive 2 1/2 cents an hour more than other blacksmiths. Among carmen, those classified as cabinet-makers, coach and locomotive carpenters, upholsters, planing mill men, millwrights, pattern makers, passenger train steel car body builders and repairers, and

Eight Billion Revenue Bill Revision Proceeds Rapidly

Washington, Oct. 6.—The senate finance committee in revising the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill yesterday completed all uncontroverted features of the income tax clauses, passed over the war excess profits sections until next week and proceeded with minor features. Individual surtaxes, corporation rates, taxation of salaries of federal and state officials and other disputed questions will be taken up next week.

OMAHA STATIONERY CO.

Loose Leaf Books, Fountain Pens, Engraved and Printed Wedding, Business and Visiting Cards. Commercial Stationery. We make Rubber Stamps. STATIONERY THAT SATISFIES. 307 and 309 South 17th Street. Telephone Doug. 805.

Call Tyler 3--Hauling of All Kinds

COUNCIL BLUFFS OFFICE—CALL TYLER 883. We are equipped to handle your hauling problems at low cost—quick service, courteous treatment. Council Bluffs and Omaha. FORD TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS

DR. H. A. WAHL DR. J. F. ANSON. 318 Securities Building. 16th and Farnam Sts. - - - Douglas 2186.

A WORLD POWER

Whenever commerce goes marching on you will find the Electric Motor turning the wheels of industry, constantly, quietly and efficiently. Electrical Power is Dependable and Economical. NEBRASKA POWER CO.

Epsten Lithographing Co.

Labels, Stationery, Color Work of All Kinds. 417 South 12th. Tyler 1240. Nebraska's Only Purely Lithograph House.

U. S. WILL HAVE NO PEACE QUIBLING AT COUNCIL TABLE

(Continued From Page One.) in Germany, they say, still lies with the kaiser and his war lords, who will keep any promises made on paper or around the council table only so long as they are cowed by superior military power. The kaiser's address to the German army and navy, announcing the peace offer, probably attracted more attention here than the offer itself. In spite of his still arrogant tone, it was realized this was the nearest thing to a renunciation of sabre-rattling that ever has come, from him. One thought concerning the German peace offer that found expression in many quarters tonight, was that the Germans, in launching their effort just at this time probably hoped to affect the fourth Liberty loan by creating the idea that the end of the war is at hand. It is believed, however, that their effort will have the directly opposite effect. Officials were confident that the American people will even more generally over-subscribe the loan now as one means of convincing the kaiser that they are determined that there shall be no peace except a victorious one.

QUIET SUNDAY IN OMAHA WITH 'FLU'

(Continued From Page One.) of the situation by attending to neglected chores around their homes. The Oldest Inhabitant started out early in the morning with a sack in quest of hazel nuts or walnuts in the woods along the river north of Florence. Omaha homes received the best airing they have received for many months. And while these homes were being aired, their occupants were airing their views of the man who introduced Spanish flu. Many who suffered common symptoms of "grippe," or influenza imagined that they were victims of "flu."

When a northside wife advised her husband that her folks were coming to spend Sunday, the husband discouraged the enterprise by