

MANY DIE ON TRANSPORT; AUSTRIA-TURKEY OUT

GET YOUR WANT-ADS IN FOR THE BIG SUNDAY BEE BEFORE 9 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER:

For Nebraska—Fair with continued mild temperature Saturday; Sunday fair and cooler.

5 a. m.	63	1 p. m.	66
6 a. m.	63	2 p. m.	67
7 a. m.	63	3 p. m.	70
8 a. m.	63	4 p. m.	71
9 a. m.	63	5 p. m.	72
10 a. m.	63	6 p. m.	73
11 a. m.	64	7 p. m.	70
12 m.	67	8 p. m.	68

BRIEF BRIGHT BREEZY BITS OF NEWS

Sneezing Made Misdemeanor

New York, Oct. 11.—Dr. Herman M. Briggs, state commissioner of health, was directed by the public health council of the State department today to take charge of the Spanish influenza situation in the state. The council adopted a rule making it a misdemeanor for any person to sneeze in a public place anywhere in the state without covering the mouth or nose. Violators will be rigidly prosecuted. Punishment will be \$500 fine or one year in prison or both.

Cholera Spreads in Berlin.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 11.—Cholera is slowing spreading in Berlin, notwithstanding the preventative measures taken, a Berlin dispatch today states. Seventeen cases were reported October 8, and 15 deaths have occurred from the disease.

American on Leinster.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—Capt. H. R. Cone, in charge of the American naval airship service, was among the passengers of the steamship Leinster, which was sunk by a German submarine. Captain Cone is suffering from a broken leg.

Postmen to Carry Telegrams.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Postmen within a few days will assume the task of delivering telegraph messages classed as night letters in cities and towns where postal deliveries are maintained. Delivery of telegrams other than night letters by telegraph messengers will continue for the present.

Rhine Travel Perilous.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 11.—Travelers arriving from Germany assert that they encountered considerable risks because the French and American heavy guns are bombing with considerable effect the railways connecting the southern Rhine cities. Near the Swiss frontier the railway was struck by shells several times at different points.

CHAIRMAN HAYS ASKS HIS PARTY TO STAND BY WAR

To Stand by the President is a Duty Which All Republicans Have Assumed.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Chairman Will H. Hays, of the national republican committee, in a patriotic and ringing editorial in the National Republican today, calls on all citizens to stand by the war, and spend the last drop of blood and treasure for this purpose, if he need be.

"The republican party says to the country, 'Stand By the War.' In this declaration of purpose is included the statement which the democratic party seems to have adopted as a slogan—'Stand by the President.'"

"Stand by the president in support of all war measures is a duty and privilege which the republicans have assumed as a matter of course, as to all that the great office implies, and in the performance of which duty the republican party has functioned far more fully and efficiently than the democratic party, and in which course we shall persist without waver or shadow of turning."

Stand By War.

"The republican party says—Stand By the War. This includes more. It includes, stand by the president; it includes stand by every official, high or low, measured by the thoroughness with which that public official stands by the war; it includes stand by the government; stand by this country; stand by our allies, every one and the soldiers of France and the soldiers of our allies; stand by every effort for War Saving and War Giving in this country; stand for the Fourth Liberty Loan and every other war effort; stand for the cause for which we fight; stand by the 'irreducible minimum' of peace terms so splendidly vindicated by Senator Lodge; stand by the war aims of this country to vindicate American rights, interests and honor and forever end Prussianism in the world and the oppression which it typifies, and to make certain forever the inability of militarism, Prussian or otherwise, to disturb the peace of the world; stand irrevocably for a peace based on victory only and not for a peace based on a compromise of principles, which make of our sacrifice a sacrilege to be made again by our grandchildren. "All this we say—Stand By the War—and for this purpose we dedicate the last of our blood and of our treasure."

372 U. S. SOLDIERS LOST IN COLLISION IN NORTH CHANNEL

British Destroyer to Rescue In Heavy Gale Saves 310 Men Amid Harrowing Scenes

By the Associated Press

A British Port, Oct. 11.—A large number of American troops have been lost as the result of the sinking of the transport Otranto in the north channel between the Scottish and Irish coasts in a collision with the steamer Kashmir.

The Otranto, after the collision, was dashed to pieces on the rocks off the south Scottish coast with a probable loss of 372 American soldiers.

RESCUE IN FIERCE GALE.

Three hundred and one men were taken to Belfast by the British destroyer Mounsey, the only vessel which made an attempt at rescue in the terrific gale when the Kashmir, another vessel in the convoy with the Otranto, rammed the Otranto amidships. Seventeen men were picked up alive on the Scottish coast.

Of the 699 American soldiers on board the Otranto 310 were landed. Seventeen were rescued alive at Islay, leaving 372 unaccounted for.

The Otranto and the other vessels of the convoy were battling with the heavy seas and high winds Sunday morning. The storm was so severe and the visibility so bad that the Kashmir, a former Peninsular and Oriental liner, crashed into the Otranto squarely amidships.

The Kashmir backed away badly damaged but was able to make port.

Drifts Upon Rocky Point.

As the bows of the Kashmir were pulled from the great hole in the side of the Otranto, the water rushed in, but for a time it did not serve to stop the engines. The Otranto tried to proceed but made no headway against the gale in her crippled condition.

Within a short time the water put out her fires and the Otranto drifted helplessly toward the rocky coast of Islay island, where most of the Tuscania victims met their deaths.

Thirty minutes after the crash the British destroyer Mounsey, herself damaged by the heavy seas, appeared out of the haze in answer to the distress call of the Otranto.

When the destroyer maneuvered to get along side, Captain Davidson of the Otranto warned Lieutenant Craven, commanding the destroyer, not to make the attempt.

When it was seen that Craven would make the attempt anyway the

men were ordered to remove their shoes and heavy clothing and try to save themselves as best they could.

The destroyer stood off about 100 feet and then gradually came nearer, against the great odds of high waves and the wind, which threatened momentarily to carry her entirely away from the Otranto or dash her to pieces against the side of the wounded vessel.

Leap to Destroyer.

As the destroyer neared the side of the Otranto, the men began to jump from 30 to 40 feet from her decks. The more experienced sailors of the crew of the steamer had better success than the soldiers many of whom had never seen the sea until this trip.

As the destroyer steered toward the side of the steamer, many of the men leaped too quickly and missed their reckoning and dropped between the boats. Some of these disappeared in the water, but others were caught and crushed to death between the boats and the life boats which had been lowered to act as buffers. The destroyer was badly battered.

The captain of the destroyer, each (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

Concord Club Wears Masks When Exposed To Gas Bomb Oratory

Huns Block Harbors On Belgian Coast as Land Forces Retreat

Chemin Des Dames Evacuated and Retirement From Douai Begun; Germans Forced to Retire on Wide Front North of the Suippe and the Arnes.

BULLETIN.

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—General Von Leibert, writing in the Taegliche Rundschau of Berlin, indicates the retirement of the German armies to the line of Lille-Mauberge-Sedan-Montmedy-Metz and Diedenhofen. The writer says that here is laid the strategic chess board on which the German fatherland is to be defended outside its own frontiers.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 11.—Latest allied reconnaissances show that the Germans have nothing of a military nature afloat and nothing in the air along the Flemish coast. The Germans are now engaged in blocking the harbors of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

North of the Scarpe river in the direction of Douai, the British have passed the Drocourt-Queant line and reached the Lens-Douai railway in the vicinity of Beaumont, and at Quiery-La-Motte, further north, have arrived at Henin-Lietard on the Douai-Carvin road.

British troops pressing southeast of Douai toward Denain have captured the village of Iwuy, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The capture of Fressies to the northeast of Iwuy also is announced.

The Germans are hastily withdrawing from their strong positions north of the Seneze river in the face of the deep advance of the British south of that river.

Enemy Quitting Douai.

The enemy evidently is retiring from Douai.

The British have captured St. Aubert and thus are within seven miles of the main German lateral line of communications, namely the Valenciennes-Lille railway.

The enemy is retreating on the whole front from the Soissons-Laon road to Grand Pre, north of the Argonne forest, and also from the north bank of the Suippe river in Champagne. General Gouraud's army in Champagne had advanced four miles this morning, passed

Mauchaut. The enemy is falling back toward Vouziers.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The Germans have been compelled to abandon their positions north of the Suippe and the Arnes on a front of 37 miles according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight.

To the north the advance at some points has reached a depth of three miles.

The Franco-Italian troops are continuing their progress on the Chemin Des Dames, which the Germans evacuated today.

Three villages have been captured along the Chemin Des Dames and the advance has reached the neighborhood of Ailles. In the Oise valley, near La Fere, the enemy is burning a number of villages.

French troops have captured several more villages in the Champagne sector and are within two miles of Vouziers.

The victory in the Cambrai region (Continued on Page Two, Column one.)

LOAN TOTAL IS STILL BEHIND TWO MILLIONS

Social Rating Committee to Check Up on Citizens as Others Increase Subscriptions.

What will Omaha do? Friday night subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan totaled \$8,965,400. The prescribed quota is \$11,000,000.

Figure out the shortage for yourself, then—just how much will YOU help to reduce this shortage? Is Omaha—the big generous war-supporting city that it has always been—going to prove a fourth Liberty loan slacker?

Buy more bonds, is the battle cry of the loyal army of workers. Buy your share, at least. Buy today and build the Tower of Liberty up to its top where all who visit the city can see convincing and indubitable proof of Omaha's willingness to do her share in winning this war.

Special Ratings Made.

A special rating committee has been appointed which is going over a list of the leading residents of the city and checking up what has been done on all drives. Those who have not taken their fair share will be solicited again next week.

Saturday night will mark the celebration of Liberty Day at the Tower of Liberty in accordance with the president's proclamation. The wholesalers' and manufacturers' parade, which has been postponed for two days on account of rain, will precede the ceremonies.

Thirteen Killed On Destroyer In Collision

American Warship Makes Port After Smash Due to Jamming of Its Steering Gear.

GERMANY NOTIFIED BY HER ALLIES THAT THEY ACCEPT PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS

Ottoman Empire Makes Peace Proposal to United States; Teuton Ministers Considering American Executive's Questions

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 11.—Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they will accept President Wilson's peace terms, according to a dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam.

Reuters limited says it learns that Turkey has approached the United States with a view to peace.

Budapest, Via Basel, Oct. 11.—Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian prime minister, announced his resignation after an audience with King Charles.

Vienna newspapers received here say that a ministerial crisis in Hungary is imminent and that a coalition cabinet is probable.

Zurich, Oct. 11.—(Havas.)—Emperor Charles of Austria has issued a manifesto announcing his decision to unite Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia in one state, according to advices from Vienna.

CONSIDER WILSON'S QUESTIONS.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 11.—No decision has been reached by the ministers assembled at Berlin under Chancellor Maximilian to consider President Wilson's answer to the peace proposals of the central powers, says a Berlin dispatch today.

As the new German government, the message adds, regards the peace measures most seriously, it is considered certain that an answer will be given to President Wilson on all these points with the same rapidity as that in which he answered Germany.

A rescript from the emperor to the army generals is printed in the German newspapers. After stating that Chancellor Maximilian is desirous of ameliorating the state of siege throughout Germany, Emperor William invites the military authorities to establish relations with the presidents of the provinces on all questions not strictly relating to military affairs.

In particular, he mentions censorship and the right of public reunion and association. In the case of a disagreement on any question it shall be referred to the minister of war, who is to transmit it to the chancellor for final decision.

President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of the central powers does not create a new situation, says the Frankfort Gazette, which adds: "The grave reasons for an armistice continue and they will determine the decision which the government should take."

SCHEUCH MADE WAR MINISTER.

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—Lieutenant-General Scheuch, who recently was spoken of as the successor of General von Stein, head of the German war ministry, today was appointed to that post, according to a dispatch received here from Berlin.

Germania of Berlin today foreshadows the resignation of two leading commanding generals as the result of the appointment of General von Scheuch as minister of war. The German newspaper probably refers to General Ludendorff and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who recently have lost much of their popularity in Germany.

Kaiser Opposed to Max's Proposal

London, Oct. 11.—Chancellor Maximilian's peace proposal to President Wilson was made in direct opposition to the views of Emperor William, according to a report brought to London by a neutral who left Germany a few days ago. It is suggested that this may be the reason for the summoning of the German sovereigns for a conference. No official confirmation of this can be obtained here.

Emperor William's proclamation to the German army and navy, October 6, after the German peace offer had been made, was of such a nature as to make it appear that the report of the emperor's opposition to the peace proposal is erroneous.

The proposition suggests itself that it may have been decided by the German leaders to give an impression of a division in German councils and the mission of propagating it was entrusted to neutrals coming out of the country.

Dual Monarchy Collapses.

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—Count Aponyi, the opposition leader in Hungarian Parliament, has approved of the peace proposals of the central empires, according to a Frankfort dispatch.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

TURKS' PEACE PETITION NOT YET RECEIVED

Acceptance of Wilson's Terms by German's Allies Would Cause No Surprise at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Proposal of peace on the part of Turkey, reported in London dispatches, had not been received in Washington tonight. State department officials expressed deep interest in the reported move by the Turkish government, but stated positively that no proposal had reached them.

At the Spanish embassy, which has charge of Turkish affairs in the United States and through which any peace proposal from Constantinople undoubtedly would be transmitted, it was said no intimation had come from Madrid that a communication of this nature might be expected.

Definite peace proposals by Turkey would occasion little surprise in official circles, however. It was announced that Turkey was to dispatch a note similar to that sent by Germany and Austria-Hungary and in view of the fact that none has been received there has been a feeling in some quarters for several days that a very definite appeal might be forthcoming soon.

The setting up of a new government composed of elements less pro-German than the previous cabinet has strengthened the belief that Turkey might decide to offer peace on terms similar to those accepted by Bulgaria.

Acceptance by Austria-Hungary and Turkey of President Wilson's terms, reported in an Amsterdam dispatch, also would not be surprising, it was stated. Conditions in both countries are known to be favorable to the ending of the war at the earliest possible moment.

The next move of the German chancellor is being awaited by officials here with equanimity. This feeling is intensified because there is not the slightest intention to slacken the tremendous general offensive of the entente and American forces which is progressing so rapidly and successfully that every day's delay on the part of the German government brings nearer its involuntary compliance with the conditions laid down by President Wilson that German soldiers must be withdrawn from occupied territory before there can be any discussion of peace.

Tomorrow We'll Tell you all about it