

GERMAN REPLY GIVEN TO PUBLIC INADVERTENTLY

Text Flashed Throughout the Country Before the Note Reached Wilson or the State Department.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 12.—All official Washington at a complete loss to understand the text of the note becoming public in this way. Neither the State department nor the Swiss legation, which is looking after German interests, had received the reply and it was very evident that it had been made public through a faux pas.

There was, however, no attempt to dispute its authenticity and the diplomats to whom the dispatch should have been sent could only express regret that the dispatch had been made public. Early this evening the newspaper correspondents were summoned by telephone to the office of the diplomatic mission where many diplomatic dispatches are received every day. An attack there gave out copies of the dispatch in the regular way bearing the usual distinguishing marks. It was at once flashed to the country.

Blunder Regretted.

When the high officials of the office learned that the dispatch had been made public their distress and regret was almost boundless, much as they were gratified by its apparent contents.

The contents of the dispatch were at once communicated to President Wilson in New York and to Secretary Lansing here. The text of the official communication may differ in some respects as to verbiage from the unofficial copy given out tonight, but it is regarded as highly improbable that it will show any substantial differences.

At first reading, the text would seem to answer in a manner which might lead to peace all the questions asked of Chancellor Maximilian in his inquiry which was sent as an answer to the German peace note received here last Monday.

In this inquiry the president declared he would not propose an armistice while troops of the central powers remained on invaded soil; he asked whether Prince Maximilian accepted the terms of peace as laid down or merely wanted to discuss them "as a basis for negotiation," and finally he asked whether the militarists who have been conducting the war.

Door to Peace Still Open.

These inquiries the German government seems to answer, in a manner which at least has not closed the door to peace. The evacuation of invaded territory pending declaration of an armistice the answer accepts; it says the terms of peace are accepted and makes no further mention of a "basis for negotiation" and declared the chancellor was speaking for the German government as recently reconstituted and the German people as well.

This one point which appeared to

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROGRAM OF WORLD PEACE STATED IN 14 TERMS BEFORE CONGRESS JANUARY 8

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understanding of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
5. A free, open minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.
6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.
7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoyed in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they themselves have set and determined for the government of

their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. Readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly co-operation along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and inter-

national guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Italian states should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portion of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

SECOND U.S. ARMY NOW IN ACTION AGAINST ENEMY

New Force Under Command of General Bullard; General Liggett Leads First Army.

By Associated Press.

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 12.—The second American army came into being today and began operations. It is under command of Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard.

The first army, which has been in existence formally since August, is now under command of Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett. General Pershing assumes command of the group of armies.

Vonzieres, which is now occupied by the French, is burning, as well as Chateaufort and Brioules. Explosions of great violence have taken place in Romagne and Dun. North of the American line fires continue to break out at various points which cannot be attributed to artillery fire.

The unfavorable weather conditions slowed up aerial operations, but Lieutenant Thomas J. Abernethy of West Pembroke, Me.; K. L. Porter of Dowagiac, Mich., and Francis M. Simonds of New York, got a plane near Romagne. One American aviator escaped from seven enemy machines which attacked him.

The day was quiet, generally speaking, than any since the beginning of the offensive. The left wing did not attempt any renewal of the attack, confining its activities to patrolling through the Argonne center. The resistance of the Germans opposing this part of the American line was especially strong with machine guns. Everywhere there was much artillery fire, but a threatened counter-attack by the Germans did not materialize.

Court Prolongs Recess.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Another week's recess was decided upon today by the supreme court because of the continued spread of influenza. Motions will be heard as usual Monday, but all cases assigned for argument next week will go over at least until the following week.

CAPTURE OF DOUAI LOOMING

Donai, the most important of the northern French cities within the immediate scope of the allied thrust, with the exception of the fallen Cambrai and the threatened Lille, seems about to pass into British hands.

Lille itself, the greatest of the French manufacturing towns, is in no way secure a position. The wedge below Douai is threatening the whole line running north past Lille into Flanders and the Germans are palpably worried, also over the prospect of General Plumer's second British army and King Albert's Belgian forces on their right flank above Lille springing into renewed activity.

In the south, General Petain's armies and the Americans under General Pershing have struck renewed heavy blows against the German left in the great pocket formed by the German positions from Verdun around the Laon curve to the sea. The Chemin Des Dames no longer stands as a bulwark for Laon in the Aisne region and to the east, in the Champagne, the French, by a swift advance of from three to four miles in a day, have entered Vouziers and carried their line so far north that the communications between the German northern armies and those east of the Champagne bid fair to be cut.

On the extreme allied right in the active battle area the American first army is keeping up its hammering tactics and daily gaining more of the most valuable ground remaining to the Germans in northern France—that threatening their communication lines from the home soil through the Metz and Montmedy regions.

Omaha Takes Steps to Aid Returned Disabled Yanks

The Omaha Chamber of Commerce is taking a new step to provide employment and training for returned disabled soldiers. This is done in response to a request from the information and education service of the United States Department of Labor. A survey will be made here looking to the employment of handicapped men in industrial plants.

SHIP FOR SHIP, DEMAND WHICH BRITONS MAKE

German Yielding to Wilson's Terms May Not Be Satisfactory to England and France.

London, Oct. 12.—Germany's acceptance of President Wilson's terms in no wise means that her acceptance will be met by Great Britain and France. The restoration of "ship for ship" from the German mercantile marine for all submarine losses is a British principle which apparently is accepted by all the British people.

Commenting on the reply the Sunday Observer says: "The first issue for us is the maritime question. We ought to insist that the German submarine campaign should now be marked out for special treatment in immediate connection with any peace preliminary. If any military armistice is accompanied by concrete guarantees, so must a naval armistice. We ought to insist, before there can be any suspension of hostilities, that the German submarines shall be surrendered to the allies and America."

News of the World says: "Any cessation of military operations at this stage would compromise all our military success. They will not enjoy such a respite. Foch and his gallant armies, now hot in pursuit of the enemy, are not to be thus easily cheated out of the fruits of their splendid victories."

Go on With the War,

Urges Sir Eric Geddes

New York, Oct. 12.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, who won his spurs in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, when told at a theater here tonight of Germany's reply to President Wilson declared: "Peace will be hastened by going on with the war now and the best way to finish the job is to buy Liberty bonds."

To prove that example is better than precept, he subscribed for \$2,000 worth himself, while others in the audience bought \$100,000 worth.

Compromise to Be Aim of Negotiations Says German Paper

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—Commenting on the German peace proposal to President Wilson, the Hamburg Fremdenblatt says:

"The German government has accepted President Wilson's entire program without exception as a basis for peace, and the aim of further deliberations must be to reach a compromise on practical subjects. As regards the evacuation of occupied territory an agreement can be reached if it can be guaranteed that Belgium will not again become a war theater."

In discussing President Wilson's response to Germany's peace note, the Frankfurt Gazette asks whether the president demands the evacuation of all the occupied territories, declaring that the result of this would be the delivery of those in the east to the bolsheviks.

The Polish government, the Gazette says, already has requested that the German troops remain as a police force and thinks that without doubt the Baltic provinces will do the same.

Hunger Hastening Fall of Bolshevik Regime in Russia

Stockholm, Friday, Oct. 11.—Hunger is hastening the downfall of the bolshevik regime in Russia far more than the feeble and disorganized efforts of the opposing political parties. The political strife in the isolated soviet republic is now becoming a pitched battle for bread, in which all political theories and theories are lost and Moscow and Petrograd are regarded as monsters trying to steal the meager food supply of the rural districts.

On the eve of its first anniversary the bolshevik dictatorship of the proletariat faces the most terrible famine in modern history and the final test has come of the ability of soviet arms to maintain what Nikolai Lenin, the bolshevik premier, calls "organized hunger."

British Freight Ship

Chased by Submarine Off American Coast

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 12.—A big British freight steamship which arrived here this afternoon reported having been chased early today by a U-boat not far from Cape Cod.

The captain of the freighter sighted the submarine on the surface at a distance from his ship and immediately ordered full speed ahead, maintaining 18 knots for more than an hour before the Germans gave up the pursuit. Owing to the distance between the vessels, he said, no shots were fired.

Congratulates Belgium.

Tokio, Oct. 12.—(By Associated Press).—Emperor Yoshihito has cabled King Albert of Belgium, expressing his congratulations over brilliant successes of the Belgian army and highly praising the chivalry of the Belgian soldiers.

A recuperative diet in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk, very digestible.—Adv.

Germans Will Welcome Opportunity to Get Rid of Emperor William

Paris, Oct. 12.—The tendency is marked in certain German circles, says a dispatch from Geneva to the Temps, to represent the eventual fall of Emperor William as a concession which the Germans would be disposed to allow to the allies if they demanded it.

Such talk, appears above all, the message adds, to be an attempt to bring about an event which many Germans judge to be inevitable and even desirable.

Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 12.—Neutral travelers arriving here from Germany report that rumors that Emperor William may abdicate appear to take greater consistency day by day. The arrivals add that the unpopularity of the German crown prince has considerably increased in Germany.

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In the Linen Section.

Winter Fashions

Smart designs for early winter shown in the McCall Book of Fashion. The winter quarterly for 1918-19 is now ready.

In the Basement.

Warm Hosiery of Wool and Cashmere

Brown silk and wool hose, \$2.50
Heather and gray wool hose for golf or skating wear, \$3.50 a pr.
White ribbed wool hose are \$1.75.
Cashmere hose in black and white 85c, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 a pair.

Shown on Third Floor.

Undergarments

Women's Silk Top Union Suits, in pink and white, \$1.50.
Extra sizes, \$1.75.
Children's part wool union suits, \$1.50.

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