

BRIEF BRIGHT BREEZY BITS OF NEWS

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TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER:

Nebraska: Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler Tuesday.

Hourly Temperatures table with columns for Day, Deg., and time intervals from 5 a.m. to 12 m.

France Out with Finns. Paris, Oct. 14.—France has broken off the semi-official diplomatic relations which have existed with Finland, it is officially announced.

Chicago Half Way on Loan. Chicago, Oct. 14.—Chicago faced the final week of the Fourth Liberty loan campaign today with little more than half of her \$252,300,000 quota subscribed.

King Receives Editors. London, Oct. 14.—King George, Queen Mary and Queen Mother Alexandra yesterday received a party of 25 American editors at Sandringham, the estate of the royal family in Norfolk.

Good Joke on Allies. Berlin, Oct. 14.—(via London)—North of Laon and on the River Aisne the German forces have withdrawn to new positions, says the official statement, issued today by the German army headquarters staff.

Hundred Die at Mayaguez. San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 14.—With all the bodies not yet recovered, it is probable that 100 or more persons lost their lives at Mayaguez, a seaport on the western coast of Porto Rico, in last Friday's earthquake.

Huns Enjoy "Prospects." Geneva, Oct. 14.—Travelers from Berlin arriving at Basel say the German people are overjoyed at the prospects of peace. It is asserted that while President Wilson and Chancellor Maximilian are being eulogized by the people the name of Emperor William is not mentioned.

Cheers From 40,000. Chicago, Oct. 14.—Forty thousand sailors at the Great Lakes naval training station received news of President Wilson's reply to Germany tonight with cheers. At every regimental headquarters there was wild rejoicing at the prospect that they would see service "over there" before the end of the war.

"Some Understanding." Rockford, Ill., Oct. 14.—When he complained that a specially made size No. 16 shoe, with a five-foot Private J. A. Alexander, hailing from Mississippi, was presented today with a pair six inches wide, size No. 17, by Sergeant James Goldman at Camp Grant.

To Celebrate Saturday As "Pershing Day" to Boost Liberty Loan. New York, Oct. 14.—A nationwide movement to celebrate next Saturday, the last day of the fourth Liberty loan campaign as "Pershing day" was advocated here tonight by the National Council of American Patriots in telegrams to President Wilson and the governors of all the states.

Shots From Airplane Spread Death Among Long Island Soldiers. New York, Oct. 14.—Bullets from a machine gun presumed to have been inadvertently fired from an army airplane in flight, killed one soldier and wounded three others as the men were drilling in formation today at Camp Mills, L. I.

Many Die in Denver. Denver, Col., Oct. 14.—Twenty-seven deaths from influenza in Denver, occurring during the last 48 hours and reported to health authorities today, brought the total for the epidemic here to 93. One hundred and nine—four new cases were reported today.

NO PEACE FOR AUTOCRACY, WILSON REPLIES TO HUNS

GREAT BATTLE ON LYSRIVER TO DRIVE HUNS FROM BELGIUM

Peace Overtures Not Heeded by Fighters; New Hostilities on Major Scale Being Carried Out by Allies; Americans Face Greatest Resistance of All on Meuse.

BULLETIN. With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 14.—The American troops west of the Meuse are now beyond Cunel and Romagne. Their patrols are in the Bois De Bantheville. Farther west the American line has reached St. Georges and Landres-Et-St. George.

BULLETIN. Paris, Oct. 14.—French troops have captured the town of Roulers in Belgian Flanders and also 2,500 prisoners, according to the official announcement tonight.

By The Associated Press. Peace talk pervades the air, but it is falling on deaf ears as far as the armies in the field are concerned. Instead of a relaxation in the intensity of the fighting, new hostilities on what seemingly is a major scale are being carried out by the British, French and Belgians in Belgian Flanders.

Having cleared out the old Laon salient and made advances northward in Champagne which are menacing the retirement of the Germans eastward toward the Valenciennes-Mezieres-Metz line, General Foch has ordered a drive in the Lys river region of Flanders toward Ghent, which threatens to break entirely the grip of the Germans in Belgium all the way from the frontier to the coast and likewise to eliminate the big bulge in the line with Lille as its apex.

While the latest official communication from Field Marshal Haig announces that only local actions have taken place in the new theater and that prisoners have been taken in the fighting, dispatches from headquarters assert that Roulers has been captured and that Courtrai, the junction point on the railway leading to Ghent, has been outflanked.

Take 3,000 Germans. The French troops alone are said to have taken 3,000 prisoners, while the Belgians have captured several complete batteries and guns and numerous prisoners. Just how wide the new front of attack is has not become apparent. It is stated that the allied troops within range of the enemy coast defenses, but that the guns from them have offered no opposition.

Meantime in the south the Germans are offering stiff opposition to the British southwest of Valenciennes and on the Solesmes sector in an endeavor to prevent the closing in of the Lille sack and the capture of this important town, and also Valenciennes, which are in precarious positions if a pioneer movement gets well under way.

French Gaining. At last reports the Germans were still falling back from the region of Laon, that town and the entire St. Gobain massif being in the hands of the French. In Champagne the French have been enabled to make further crossings of the Aisne and to materially better their front eastward, notwithstanding the stoic defense of the enemy, who realizes it is of the greatest importance to hold back the French and American driving northward, as a breach in the southern line and a swift advance would imperil the entire

Germany's Prisoners Forced Into Slavery! Buy Another Bond

With the French Army in the Laon Area, Oct. 14.—General Mangin, in driving the Germans out of Laon, freed the thousands of inhabitants that remained there from actual slavery. They were not only despoiled of their household goods, their money and other possessions, but they were robbed of their time.

The officers commanding in the town pretended that the right of "requisition" extended to labor, and accordingly obliged men, women and children of all classes to labor for the German army in various ways. The requisitioned labor was paid for as were requisitioned products—in orders upon the mayor. The town, consequently, paid for the labor done by its citizens for the occupying forces.

Men and girls were forced to serve as beaters for German officers on hunting expeditions. The girls were also obliged to go to the fields and gather nettles, from which the Germans made a fabric that served as a substitute for bur-lap in making sand sacks for their trench fortifications.

FOREST FIRES OF MINNESOTA TAKE BIG DEATH TOLL

Believed 1,000 Have Perished in Great Conflagration; Thousands Made Homeless; Relief Active.

Duluth, Oct. 14.—Information reaching here tonight from fire swept northeastern Minnesota tended to confirm reports that nearly 1,000 persons lost their lives in the forest fires of Saturday and Sunday in this section. At Moose Lake and vicinity alone, the death list is expected to reach 500.

Reports from other districts are expected to swell the totals. There is little danger of the flames breaking out afresh if weather conditions hold. A slight wind is blowing off Lake Superior and whatever fires are revived will be blown back over burned sections.

In the vicinity of Cass Lake, the wind tonight revived and the fires started again. However, the town was believed not to be in any immediate danger.

Morgues Full. Officials said at least 24 hours more will be required before an accurate figure can be placed on the loss of life and property. Every hour brings additional bodies to the morgues at Moose Lake, Cloquet, Aitkin and Duluth. Relief workers are just beginning to learn the full extent of the damage. Latest advices tell of the destruction of 21 towns and devastation of nearly 100 square miles of timber and farm land.

Duluth's overcrowded morgues today presented a pitiful scene of activity. During the day hundreds of persons passed from one undertaking establishment to another in search of some missing relative or friend. In the majority of cases identification was accomplished.

Between Lawler and Moose Lake, where the fire raged fiercest through the Jackpine country, heaps of bodies are being found. Thirty bodies were found in one root cellar.

Rescuers Busy. In the direction of Cloquet, 18 bodies had been found tonight and rescuers believe more than 100 others still are in the neighborhood. Near Carlton 18 were recovered today from the ruins of a school house.

The monetary loss at Cloquet, according to the estimate of business men of that city was \$12,000,000. No estimate can be made of the loss in other sections.

General Rhinow said tonight rescue work is progressing as rapidly as possible and that all injured will be cared for before tomorrow morning. Governor Burnquist and General Rhinow arrived here tonight and immediately went into conference with officers of the local Red Cross and public safety commission. Following the conference committees were appointed to attend to refugee relief and to consider means of raising money for rehabilitation of farms and rebuilding of towns.

Kaiser Does Not Intend To Give Up His Crown. Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 14.—The Wolff news agency of Berlin today issued an official denial of the report which had become current in Germany that Emperor William intended to abdicate.

ATROCITIES MUST CEASE BEFORE CHANCE OF TERMS; SAFEGUARD TO ARMISTICE

Text of President Wilson's Reply to German Peace Note

Washington, Oct. 14.—The text of the president's answer to the German peace note reply follows:

"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 peace 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 inhuman 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, spoliation 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 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 can not 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, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments 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 assurances of my high consideration. "ROBERT LANSING."

Doom of Kaiserism Held Essential by United States Before End of Hostilities; Senate Applauds

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Wilson has answered Germany's peace proposal with a decision which 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. Men to Continue Overseas.

The dispatch of the president's reply was followed by the issue of the following formal statement by Secretary Tamm: "The government will continue to send over 250,000 men with their supplies every day, and there will be no relaxation of any kind."

Quite outside of the formal phrases of a diplomatic document that was President Wilson's word to the world that he had no thought of stopping the fighting at this stage. The senate chamber rang with applause of senators as the president's answer was read a few minutes after it had been announced at the State department.

Delivered to Swiss Charge. The official text, which will convey the president's decision to the German government and more important to the German people, was delivered today by Secretary Lansing to the charge of the Swiss legation, who has been acting as the intermediary. It was given out publicly by Mr. Lansing at the State department at 6 o'clock this evening.

One outstanding point which does not appear in the president's note—a point on which the world has been asking questions, can be getting tonight. 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.

What Some Critics Say. 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.

What Armistice Means. 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.

Disposing of Kaiserism. In short, it would entail a from Germany of everything. (Continued on Page Two Column

Young Omaha Newspaper Man Dead at Fort Omaha



Robert D. R. Weigel, 24 years old, of the Forty-seventh balloon division at Fort Omaha, died of pneumonia today at 11:10 o'clock at the Fort Omaha hospital. He was a well known newspaper man, having been in the employ of the Associated Press, Omaha Bee and World-Herald in Omaha for 10 years.

R. D. R. WEIGEL