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TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER: For Nebraska: Unsettled with showers Friday and probably Saturday; cooler in east and central portions Friday. Hourly Temperatures: 5 a. m. 58, 6 a. m. 57, 7 a. m. 58, 8 a. m. 57, 9 a. m. 58, 10 a. m. 58, 11 a. m. 57, 12 m. 57, 1 p. m. 58, 2 p. m. 57, 3 p. m. 58, 4 p. m. 57, 5 p. m. 58, 6 p. m. 57, 7 p. m. 58, 8 p. m. 57, 9 p. m. 58, 10 p. m. 57, 11 p. m. 58, 12 m. 57.

BRIEF BRIGHT BREEZY BITS OF NEWS

Helen Keller Christens Ship. Los Angeles, Oct. 17.—Helen Keller, the famous deaf, blind and once dumb woman, christened the cargo vessel West Arvada, which was launched today at Los Angeles harbor. The West Arvada is the twelfth ship to be built here for the government.

Pope Trusts Wilson. Rome, Oct. 17.—"You may say that the Holy father is pinning his faith entirely on President Wilson to make a quick and durable peace," Monsignor Corretti, Papal under-secretary of state, said today. "He is making prayers to this end—that President Wilson may not deviate from his present course and that nothing may interfere with his purpose and compel a renewal of the war."

Lighting Ban Suspended. Washington, Oct. 17.—Restrictions as to lighting were rescinded as applied to Liberty loan advertising in an order issued today by Fuel Administrator Garfield. Street signs, outdoor meetings, and all other campaign instruments will be exempted from the lighting restrictions for the remainder of the campaign.

Fairbanks Gets Six Million. Washington, Oct. 17.—Douglas Fairbanks, a motion picture actor, who flew from Washington to New York yesterday to sell Liberty bonds, arranged by telephone tonight to return to Washington tomorrow by postal airplane and deliver his \$6,000,000 in subscriptions to Secretary McAdoo. The secretary will receive him on the south steps of the treasury at 5 o'clock.

K. O. Closes Theaters. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.—Drastring orders by city officials closing all churches and theaters, forbidding public gatherings of any character and closing of stores, went into effect here tonight as a precaution against the influenza epidemic, reported more serious today.

Only War Work in Chicago. Chicago, Oct. 17.—Chicago's closing order issued today means, according to Dr. St. Clair Drake, director of public health for Illinois, there will be no football games Saturday, no wrestling, boxing and no other public entertainment that will draw crowds. This includes club meetings, dinners, luncheons and everything not essential to war work.

Vote of Confidence. Washington, Oct. 17.—A resolution expressing the confidence of the senate in whatever course may be taken by President Wilson in dealing with Germany and Austria in response to the demand for an armistice was introduced today by Senator Lewis of Illinois, the democratic whip. The resolution was not referred to a committee, but went to the table, permitting it to be called up at any time. There was no discussion.

LACK OF SUGAR CAUSE OF "FLU," SAYS DR. PINT

Chicago Physician Reports Diphtheria Antitoxin Is Specific for Malady Sweeping Country.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Dr. Louis J. Pint, former state bacteriologist, and at present connected with the research laboratory of the University of Chicago, told the Chicago Medical society tonight that he had succeeded in isolating the germs responsible for the so-called influenza epidemic which is sweeping the country and that the regulation diphtheria antitoxin is an absolute specific for the disease. The germs responsible for the disease, which he said is not influenza, he gave as staphylococcus aureus, which is usually responsible for carbuncles; streptococcus, which causes blood poisoning and Vincent's angina, which causes sore mouths. He said the epidemic was mainly caused by the present war diet and especially by the curtailment of the usual consumption of sugar. Dr. Pint said diphtheria antitoxin without the diphtheria anti-toxin without the loss of a single case.

Mrs. H. G. Montgomery Dies of Pneumonia; Husband Overseas

Mrs. Harry Gage Montgomery, wife of Lt. Gage Montgomery, died at 6 o'clock Thursday night at her apartments in the St. Regis, Thirty-seventh and Jones streets, from bronchial pneumonia. C. S. Montgomery of Montgomery, Hall and Young, last night cabled his son, Lieutenant Montgomery, serving with the Thirtieth balloon squadron in France, of the death of his wife. Mrs. Montgomery was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Johnson, Thirty-third and Dewey avenue. Besides her parents and husband she is survived by two sons, Harry Gage Montgomery, jr., aged 10, and Reed, aged 9, and a sister, Jeanett Johnson. The date of the funeral, which will be private, has not been announced and members of the family have requested friends not to send flowers. Mrs. Montgomery was an active war worker and took a leading part in the activities of the Women's War Service Motor corps.

BELGIANS REACH BRUGES; OSTEND AND DOUAI TAKEN

CENTRAL EMPIRES BEING CONVERTED TO DEMOCRACIES

Germany and Austria Rearranging Internal Affairs and War Methods in Hope of Meeting Wilson's Peace Requirements; Emperor Charles Grants Autonomy; Hungary Recognized As Separate State.

Berne, Oct. 17.—Advices received from Berlin say that there is great activity in political circles in view of the German reply to President Wilson's note. It is understood the note already has been drafted and that it is not a complete refusal of President Wilson's demands. The semi-official newspapers indicate that it is certain that Germany will seek to continue the conversation. Field Marshal von Hindenburg was expected in Berlin today.

Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian premier, has made the announcement that Austria is about to be transformed into federal states, according to advices received here.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 17.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from the Argentine legation in Berlin, saying that the present situation in Germany is unendurable.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Signs multiplying today that Germany and Austria are hastening to rearrange their internal political affairs and their methods of warfare in the hope of meeting the peace requirements of President Wilson. There was no indication when the German answer would come, but that one would be dispatched was made more certain by the statements of Baron Burian, the Austrian foreign minister, before the foreign affairs committee of the Austrian parliament.

Following closely radical changes in the German governmental structure, information came to the State department that the Austrian emperor has announced to the affairs committee of parliament his purpose to grant autonomy to the oppressed nationalities in the dual empire, one of the requirements laid down by the president.

Meets Magyar Opposition. Bitter opposition from the intensely conservative Magyar components of the empire is certain to be aroused by this radical change. It is believed that Emperor Charles thinks this can be overbalanced by the measure of support he will receive from the liberal elements and the separatist parties, especially if he can make it appear that the change is a long step towards the final peace so insistently demanded by the populace.

The announcement from Copenhagen of the reading of a decree in the Hungarian parliament recognizing Hungary as a separate state is regarded as an earnest of what is to come to the other nationalities of the empire. It has been suggested that the delay in dispatching the president's reply to the Austrian appeal for an armistice may be accounted for by the conviction of officials that events are moving so rapidly in Austria-Hungary that it would be wise to await the outcome of the present agitation there in order to adapt the reply to the new conditions.

Moving Toward Democracy. Baron Burian's statement to the foreign affairs committee that Germany will make the constitutional modifications necessary to realize the demand for a democratic form of government and abdication of military control was regarded as indicating the Austrian purpose to do likewise.

Events are moving in the same direction in Turkey where the sultan has declared for a representative government so that the conclusion of the war loans, See (Continued on Page Two, Column Six).

GERMANY RECALLS U-BOATS IS REPORT AT AMSTERDAM

Civilians Left in Lille By Germans Frantic With Joy

British Headquarters in Flanders, Oct. 17.—British drums were beating through the streets of Lille this morning, while British patrols advanced east of the city in contact with the retreating Germans. The evacuation of Lille and the British entry into the city was one of the most dramatic events of the war. At 4 o'clock this morning the German commandant at Lille ordered all the inhabitants of Lille to assemble as promptly as possible. As they hurried through the gloom of the streets they observed the garrison marching out. They were told to go out to the British lines and meet their friends. Then came the rhythmic tramp of infantry, which gradually died away. The Germans had departed from Lille. At dawn a British airman flying over the city beheld a most amazing sight. The streets were thronged with civilians who were frantically waving handkerchiefs and shawls. Not a soldier could be seen. The aviator quickly turned and carried the news back to the British lines. Patrols advanced immediately and entered the city. At daylight the allied line in the north, which is being carried forward by the Belgians and French ran from Mannekenvere to St. Pierre Cappel to Leke to Coucke-laere to Wynendaele to Poorthoek to Pottebeemhoek to Griethoek to Meyboom to Coeckcamp to Turkyenhoek to Ingelunster.

Allies Threaten to Drive Foe Over Dutch Frontier

Germans Speed Up Retreat to Avoid Capture or Internment, but No Disorder Is Seen.

By Associated Press. Over a front of 40 miles, from the North sea to Lille in northern France, the Germans are in retreat before the Belgian, French and British armies. Likewise the enemy is being forced to concede defeat by retrograde movements before the British and Americans south-east of Cambrai; under the attacks of the French in the pocket between Oise and Serre rivers north of Laon, and by reason of continued strong attacks by the French and Americans in Champagne and along the Meuse river.

Nowhere, however, is the enemy in disorder. In Belgian Flanders his steps are being hastened by reason of the swift drives into his line by the British at Lille, just south of the Belgian border, and by the French and Belgians further north, which threaten to compel him to enter Dutch territory and face internment unless he is fleet enough to withdraw out of the entire pocket between the Scheldt river and the sea and reconstitute his line with its right wing resting on Antwerp.

Ostend, one of the famous submarine bases on the sea, is in British hands, Bruges is all but captured while to the south from the region east of Roulers the allied forces are fast-driving toward Ghent in an endeavor to seal the western Flanders sack and retain in it large elements of the enemy's forces.

Resist On Courtrai Sector. Strong opposition is being offered on the Courtrai sector to prevent the allies from carrying out their maneuver to the full. More than a score of additional villages have been liberated by the allied troops and numerous guns and quantities of stores have been captured.

In their withdrawal from west Flanders the Germans are carrying out a tactical movement which doubtless will end in a general falling back of their line in northern France and permit them to materially strengthen their resistance on a new and shorter front. This probably will be from Antwerp to Namur and Metz, and thence to the Swiss border, which would still leave the Germans 80 miles from their own border line both at Antwerp and Namur. At present the center of the Flanders fighting is near Thiel, which is about 125 miles from Aix La Chapelle on the German border.

Southeast of Cambrai over a front of 10 miles between Le Cateau and Bohain the British and Americans are delivering a violent attack against the Germans and at last reports they were meeting with success, although the Germans were savagely resisting with machine guns and infantry and with artillery behind their line. North of Laon between the Oise and the Serre rivers, the French are endeavoring the drive out the Germans or capture them before they can make their way eastward to Hirson. Here also the enemy is using his machine gunners and artillery to impede the progress of the French, but further gains have been recorded. The greatest resistance of all however, is still being imposed after the efforts of the French and Americans in Champagne and along the Meuse river, where the holding of the line is essential to stave off a general retreat by the Germans all the way from Belgium to the Swiss frontier. The French in Champagne are still fighting hard to capture Rethel, but the Germans thus far have been able to hold this important position in their own hands. North of Grand Pre both the French and Americans have made further progress over the difficult ground. Especially severe have been the hardships suffered by the Americans in encompassing the natural fortifications and the attacks by hordes of enemy machine gunners. Before the Americans the Germans are giving ground only inch by inch.

Wilson Note "Trap" And "Rude Answer," Says German Papers

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—Judging by Rhenish and Berlin newspapers received here President Wilson's reply to Germany was printed in full in the German press. The newspapers variously termed the reply "A Trap," "Wilson's Evasions," "A Rude Answer," and the like.

Divine Right of Kings Is at an End, Declares German Newspaper

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 17.—Commenting on President Wilson's note to Germany, the New Zurich Gazette says: "The last hour of the divine right of kings has come. It is not too soon. This old fiction has long been considered an anachronism in our democratic era."

Announcement of Abandonment of Devastation Policy Declared Unfounded in Berlin Dispatch.

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—The Handelsblad publishes with reserve a report that the German admiralty has issued wireless instructions to all submarines to return to their bases. A Berlin dispatch announced the German newspapers this evening were to publish the following communication: "The German army command has brought military measures into accord with the steps taken for the conclusion of peace. The German armies have received orders to cease all devastation of places, unless they are absolutely forced to follow this course by the military situation for defensive reasons. Nevertheless, it is to be expected that in the gradual retreat property will be lost which is irreplaceable by money, that to say, insofar as such devastation is inherent in the conduct of the war itself, and especially on the bombardment of German positions by enemy artillery."

Opposition to Wilson.

Dispatches from Berlin tonight indicate a strong anti-Wilson tendency not only in military quarters, but also in those which have favored peace. For example Herr Gothein, a member of the Reichstag, writing in the Zeitung A Mittag, declares Wilson has given a death blow to the idea of a league of nations. His position, the writer asserts, is one of the right forces rather than equal rights and Germany would enter a league under such conditions with feeling of "indescribable bitterness." Gothein asserts that the idea of surrendering at the discretion of the allies makes the blood of even the most confirmed pacifists boil, and that, although he always has opposed unrestricted submarine warfare, his relinquishment means an extraordinary weakening of the German military position.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a manifesto of the conservative party signed by Count von Westarp and other members of the party, declaring that after President Wilson's reply the contest of arms must be fought out to a finish. It points a terrible picture of the fate that would befall an invaded fatherland. A dispatch to the Cologne Volks Zeitung from Berlin states that there will be exhaustive deliberations between the Reichstag, the federal council and the supreme command as well as the leaders of all parties before a decision is reached concerning a reply to Mr. Wilson's note. It is said to be probable the Reichstag will not reassemble until next week. It is announced that Chancellor Maximalian has appointed State Secretary Groeber as his representative in connection with the civil administration of martial law.

Rumors from Holland.

London, Oct. 17.—Late tonight the foreign office was still without news of any German reply to President Wilson or any further development in the political situation as affecting Turkey or other enemy powers. Rumors more tantalizing than reliable are still coming from Holland. For instance the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, which erroneously announced the German reply today, brought alleged news of German abandonment of the policy of devastation, but a Berlin dispatch through Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent tonight declares this announcement "quite baseless." Among the rumors was one that General Ludendorff had resigned. Another that the German reply would be a protest against the tone of President Wilson's note. Meanwhile the attitude of the public is that it is a matter of little consequence what reply Germany may make. Much more interest is displayed in the question whether the German army, pressed on every front by the allied advances on all fronts, will be able to escape.

GERMANS SEEK REFUGE BEHIND ANTWERP FORTS

Submarine Base Abandoned and Entire Front From Sea Southward in Rapid Retreat Before Allied Drives; Valenciennes Line Turned by Attack in Which Americans Participated.

Paris, Oct. 17.—King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth entered Ostend this afternoon.

Paris, Oct. 17.—The Germans are abandoning the Belgian coast and are seeking refuge behind the outer defenses of Antwerp.

With the French Army in France, Oct. 17.—In conjunction with the British first army the French attacked this morning over a wide front. The attack is progressing favorably.

London, Oct. 17.—Admiral Keyes of the British navy landed at Ostend this afternoon, says an official announcement from the admiralty.

The admiral was preceded by members of the royal air force, who landed at Ostend this morning. French cavalry patrols, says the Evening News, reached Ostend today and returned with the report that no Germans were to be seen there. Zeebrugge appears to have been abandoned also.

Ostend is one of the two most important German submarine bases on the Belgian coast. The other is Zeebrugge about 13 miles northeast of Ostend. The usefulness of these bases to the Germans had been seriously damaged last spring by raids carried out by British naval units under Vice Admiral Sir Roger J. B. Keyes. Both these raids were made in April and Admiral Keyes was the recipient of many congratulations and British and French decorations on the skill in which he carried them out.

The German retreat begun Wednesday under the irresistible pressure of the armies under command of the king of the Belgians continued today along the whole of the front between the North sea and the river Lys.

Advance 20 Kilometers. By this evening the advance had been carried forward to a depth of 20 kilometers over a front of 50 kilometers.

The Belgian army had entered Ostend and their cavalry was at the gates of Bruges. Belgian cavalry occupied Ingelunster. In the Belgian-French zone Pitthom, Mueibeke and Wyngthene had been captured.

Further south the second British army occupied the line of the Lys north of Courtrai. South the British have crossed the river and reached the outskirts of Toucou.

British troops captured Douai today after defeating the enemy at the Haut Deute canal. Lille was occupied without resistance, the Germans having evacuated the city. Vast quantities of war material have been taken by the allied troops. These have been accumulating for four years.

Back on Entire Front. The Germans have given way under Belgian pressure on the entire front in Flanders, according to (Continued on Page Two, Column Three).

Effenberger Dies After an Accident in Passenger Elevator

F. J. Effenberger, 4103 Izard street, an employe of the Nebraska Clothing company, was seriously injured in an elevator accident Thursday afternoon at 2.20 in the Omaha National Bank building and died at 4 o'clock in Ford hospital.

Effenberger made an attempt to alight on the fifth floor and the elevator girl is said to have become confused and started the elevator before the door was closed. Effenberger was caught between the elevator and the floor, sustaining a compound fracture of the left leg, his right leg seriously injured, scalp wound and other lacerations which caused his death.

The elevator was operated by Mrs. Cline who became hysterical after the accident. Mrs. D. Thomas, Western Union messenger, witnessed the accident. She stated Effenberger forced the door of the elevator open just after the car left the fifth floor and was caught before the conductor could stop the car. Effenberger is survived by a wife and four children—Robert, 9 years, the oldest; Frank, 6 years, and Mary, the youngest, aged 15 months.

Do You Like to Look at Pictures? Of course you do—and the better they are, the better you like them. The Sunday Bee Rotogravure Section Starting October 20th It offers a splendid reproduction of photos of Omaha Men and Women you know—Pictures of the boys "Over there"—Pictures of the battlefields in France. Pictures Everybody Will Like Phone your Order today to Tyler 1000 and have THE BEE delivered regularly to your home.

Hooting Hun Mobs Try to Burn Hindenburg Statue Paris, Oct. 17.—(Havas.)—Peace demonstrations continue in Germany, according to the Matin, which says that groups of soldiers go through the streets of Berlin singing pacifist and revolutionary songs. Pan-Germans who attempted to hold a meeting before the Hindenburg statue were obliged to disperse by hooting crowds which attempted to set fire to the statue. The police had great difficulty in preventing them from carrying out their purpose. According to reports by General Ludendorff, some divisions have refused to obey orders and soldiers hold meetings to discuss political questions.