AUSTRIA MUST GIVE FREEDOM, WILSON ANSWER

Reply to Peace Plea Calls Attention to Recognition of Czechs and Jugo-Slavs.

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Wilson has answered the peace note of Austria-Hungary with a declaration that the Austro-Hungarian government must satisfy the national aspirations of its own people and that they, the people, shall be the judges of their rights and destinies.

The text of the note handed to the Swedish minister follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the seventh instant, in which you transmit a communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president. I am now instructed by the president to request you to be good enough through your government to convey to the imperial and royal government the following reply:

"The president deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that government because of certain events of utmost importance which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the eighth of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the government of the United States. Among the 14 terms of peace which the president formulated at this time occurred the following:

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

Condition Changes.

"Since the sentence was written and uttered to the congress of the United States, the government of th United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks and the German and the Austro-Hungarian empires and that the Czecho-Slovak national council is a de facto belligerent government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

"The president is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept the mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he, shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING."

Approved by Senators.

The note rejecting the Austrian peace offer was read to members of the senate military committee today as they left their weekly conference at the War department. Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the foreign relations committee, one of the group, said:

"That is good stuff," and others nodded their agreement.

Later Senator Hitchcock made this statement:

"It seems to me to fill the bill exactly. It lives up to the letter and spirit of our relations with these subject nationalities of Austria, whom we have encouraged to seek independence."

The reply at this time may be explained by the publication yesterday of a proclamation by Emperor Charles federalizing the states of Austria in an obvious effort to quiet the situation at home and at the same time meet the conditions of peace laid down by the president. The president before has spoken of the justice of the claims of subject nationalities for self-determination; now he makes their real freedom, a condition precedent to peace for Austro-Hungary.

The Czecho-Slovaks, having won recognition as belligerents, yesterday paved the way for taking their place in the family of nations by a formal declaration of independence.

Count Tisza Says Austria Has No Chance to Win War

Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—Count Tisza, the former Hungarian premier, speaking in the Hungarian lower house, according to a Budapest dispatch, said:

"We have lost the war in the sense that in consequence of the shifting of the relative strength we can no longer hope to win the war."

Therefore, he said, he approved the offer of Germany to make peace on the basis of President Wilson's 14 and supplementary points.

Count Tisza was premier of Hungary at the outbreak of the war. He has been looked upon as one of the men in Austria-Hungary most responsible for the declaration of war against Serbia.

Pershing Awards Medals to Heroes

Distinguished service crosses have been awarded by General Pershing to the following officers and men, for extraordinary acts of heroism:

First Lt. Joseph W. Smith, Austin, Tex.; First Lt. Charles O'Brien, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; First Lt. Leon Marchland, Interpreter Alfred Du Bois, First Sergt. Herman M. Sell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cook William Shefrin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMANS DENY CRUELTY CHARGE

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meeting of the crown council in Berlin, where General Ludendorff made a gloomy report on the military situation.

In the presence of Emperor William and all the federated princes, the general, according to this newspaper, declared the situation was such that Germany might be invaded within a few weeks.

In view of his great promises of last spring, he was made the subject of bitter reproaches.

Prince Maximilian of Baden, the imperial chancellor, said the war must be stopped at once. King Ludwig of Bavaria sharply criticised Ludendorff, while King William of Wuerttemberg declared a heavy responsibility rested upon the emperor. The grand duke of Hesse complained of military interference in political matters. The chancellor finally cut the recriminations short, the newspaper adds, by proposing submission to President Wilson's terms.

Admits Game Is Lost.

Indications that General Ludendorff probably was correctly represented in his attitude by the Essen newspaper is contained in a message from the Berlin correspondent of the Danish newspaper, Berlingske Tidende, who reports that at the end of September Ludendorff declared he had lost the game and could only hold the west front for a fortnight. At the same time Bulgaria gave in, and concurrently with Ludendorff's declaration of his defeat there came an ultimatum from Austria-Hungary stating that Germany should request peace, as otherwise the daul monarchy could not take any further responsibility, a Czech revolution being expected, the correspondent adds.

It is held that Baron Burian's speech on President Wilson's last note also is in the nature of an ultimatum to Germany, peremptory in character, although similarly masked in courteous phrasing. It is considered plain from this speech that for Austria-Hungary the war is over, that it cannot go on any longer, and that if Germany fails to satisfy President Wilson and the allies, then the only alternative of the dual monarchy is a separate peace.

It is felt that this must have had its influence on the German mind, as well as the expectation in Berlin, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Danish newspaper previously referred to, that Turkey will comply with the demands of the allies for surrender.

Might Have Prevented Outrage.

Commenting on the report in the Handelsblad of Amsterdam that German submarines had been ordered by wireless to return at once to their bases, the Yorkshire Post says:

"If the Handelsblad story is as innocent as it seems, it is a damaging story of German mitigation of 'frightfulness.' If the German government can wireless to all its submarines, it could have prevented the outrage on the Leinster by telegraphing to all U-boat commanders that atrocities must not be committed.

"Outrages have been excused in Germany on the ground that it is impossible to communicate with U-boats by wireless telegraphy. But, if the government can recall the U-boats by wireless they could have modified the ferocity without waiting for President Wilson."

For Supreme Judge

Judge Ernest B. Perry

OF CAMBRIDGE

Clean, able, fearless—Omaha Bee.

Remarkably fit timber.—Lincoln State Journal.

The west three-fourths of the state is entitled to at least one judge.—World-Herald.

Judge Ernest B. Perry of Cambridge is one of the nominees for supreme judge. Judge Perry is highly equipped in law and character for the office. Courageous, alert, active with a fine conception of the honor and duties, he should attract to his support a strong enough following to insure his victorious election in November. — McCook Tribune.

PERSHING'S BOYS HACK THEIR WAY

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five to eight miles across difficult country which the enemy defended with tenacity.

Capture 5,000 Prisoners.

"Having driven the enemy on the first day from strong positions held by him on the right bank of the Selle river, by a determined and persistent fighting they have successfully cleared the whole of the high ground east of the river line, capturing many villages in the course of their advance, together with more than 5,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

"Further north our troops are steadily continuing their advance. They have reached the general line of Orchies, Cobrieux, Bourghelles and Templeuve and southeast of Roubaix, the village of Nechin."

Occupy Zeebrugge and Bruges.

Havre, Oct. 19.—"In the course of the day we continued to pursue the enemy," says the Belgian official communication issued tonight. "We have occupied Zeebrugge and Bruges and passed the Bruges-Ghent canal and made progress toward Aeltre."

French Attack Hunding Line.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The French armies all along the front have been successful in their combats against the Germans, making advances at numerous points and at others warding off violent counter-attacks, says the official communication issued tonight. In Champagne the French have reached the Hunding line, attacked it and captured St. Germainmont. Seven hundred prisoners were taken.

By Associated Press.

Allied troops on a front of more than 120 miles from the North Sea to the Oise are pressing closely the retiring Germans. The enemy is given no rest and may have difficulty in holding his supposedly prepared lines when they are reached.

On the north the British, French and Belgians are approaching Ghent, in the center the British are marching on Tournai while the British, French and Americans north of the Oise are threatening the important railway lines south of Valenciennes. In the Argonne west of the Meuse the Americans have improved their positions near Bantherville.

Unofficial reports are that the Belgian coast has been cleared completely of enemy forces and that 6,000 German troops have been caught between the advancing allies and the Dutch border and the North Sea. This force apparently was unable to escape southeastward toward Antwerp owing to the rapidity of the allied advance from Bruges. Allied troops are reported nearer Eeechloo, 15 miles east of Bruges and the same distance northwest of Ghent and also are approaching the Dutch frontier near Sluis. The allied troops in Flanders have regained 800 square miles of territory in the past four days.

Wedge Being Widened.

Between Bruges and Courtrai the main resistance is somewhat stiffer than further north, but south of Courtrai the British are advancing rapidly from the DouailLille line The Marcq river has been crossed east of Lille and the town of Chereng eight miles east of the important junction of Tournai taken. Tremchereng southward to east of Douai the British have pressed forward nearly eight miles on a thirty mile front in three days.

South of Valenciennes the British, American and French forces are widening the wedge driven into the German defenses and have forced the enemy behind the Sambre canal on a wide front east of the important railway center of Guise.

The Selle has been crossed in force southeast of Cambrai and the British are approaching the formidable natural obstruction of the forest of Mormal, guarding the Valenciennes-Avesnes railroad, the main German support line in this region. The French maintain strongly their pressure between the Oise and the Serre and eastward along the Aisne.

There are some indications that the Germans are preparing for a retirement from their positions in front of the Americans northwest of Verdun between the Meuse and the Boult forest. The American advance threatens the security of the Kreimhilde positions on the left center of the sector. A further advance in the Bantheville region would further increase the menace to the Germans. East of the Meuse the enemy Saturday attacked the American position in the Bois De La Grande Montague, but was repulsed.

Nebraskan and Iowans in Canadian Casualty List

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 19.—The names of the following Americans appeared in the Canadian casualty list issued today:

Missing. J. A. Jensen, Burwell, Neb.

Wounded: D. Gasperi, Oskaloosa, Ia.; E. Hammer, Swan, Ia.

General Pershing Asks Coal Miners to Stand Behind Men at Front

"Let there be no shortage of coal. Lack of coal means limiting our war industries, railroads and shipping are slowed down, and the army cannot be provided with means to deliver the telling blows needed to end the war. Without coal we shall be without guns and ammunition to use against the enemy. The man in the mine helps the man on the firing line. The more coal you produce the sooner we shall have peace. Every soldier of the American Expeditionary Forces expects to be backed up by the miners of America, just as labor in every branch of industry at home has stood behind us. We soldiers know that we can depend upon you to do your part as we are doing ours.

"PERSHING."

LIBERTY LOAN WILL PASS SIX BILLION MARK

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whether the number of smaller subscriptions by individuals is found to meet expectations.

New subscriptions entered during the last day and those made effective by payment of the 10 per cent installment probably will amount to a $1,500,000,000 for the entire nation. Before business opened this morning $4,599,719,450 had been reported to federal reserve banks.

Big Task Ahead.

For the next five days banks throughout the United States will be busy adding up subscriptions. Reports and payments then must be made to federal reserve banks, which are expected to take at least five days more to report to the treasury.

The honor roll of buyers will include many who have not participated in the first, second or third loans. It will number subjects of other governments, neutral and belligerent, throughout the world. Germans interned in this country and others whose sympathies are not with their native land will be enrolled.

A large part of the $6,000,000,000 will be paid to government account by banks through whom subscriptions were arranged by individuals. The individual subscriers will then take 10 months in which to pay the banks. The transactions represent the most extensive scheme of popular lending and borrowing the country has ever seen.

According to official figures tonight, only the St. Louis and Minneapolis districts had exceeded their quotas, Minneapolis having gone over today. Unofficial reports credited several other districts with passing the 100 per cent mark, however. Confirmation probably can not be obtained for several days.

Coupon Bonds Ready.

Most coupon bonds of the fourth loan are ready for delivery now and registered bonds will be available soon. Holders of first and second loan bonds, which bear 3 1-2 and 4 per cent interest, respectively, have until November 9 to exchange them at banks for bonds bearing 4 1-4 per cent interest if they choose to do so.

Twenty per cent of any fourth loan subscription is due November 21, second installment of 20 per cent due December 19, 20 per cent January 16, and 30 per cent January 30.

About $16,000,000,000 have now been raised by the American people in popular war loans since the United States entered the war and all loans have been oversubscribed. The first loan was for $2,000,000,000 and there was $1,000,000,000 oversubscription, but none of this oversubscription was accepted. The second loan was for $3,000,000,000; subscriptions amounted to $4,617,000,000, and the government took only, half the oversubscriptions, making a total actually paid of $3,808,000,000. The third loan was for $3,000,000,000 and subscriptions amounted to $4,176,000,000, all of which was taken.

New York Exceeds Quota.

New York, Oct. 19.—In the face of official figures showing a total fourth Liberty loan subscription of only $1,375,331,050 by the New York federal reserve district, members of the Liberty loan committee confidently declared tonight that when the final figures were compiled it would be shown that the district had gone "over the top" with its $1,800,000,000 quota.

Chicago Completes Quota.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Chicago completed its quota of $252,300,000 of the fourth Liberty loan early tonight and began to pile up oversubscription expected to run into millions. The remainder of the district has already completed its quota.

At 9 o'clock tonight the subscriptions in Chicago were estimated at district headquarters at $225,000,000, distributed among 1,000,000 subscribers. The total number of subscribers in the district was estimated at 3,935,000 against 3,400,000 in the third loan.

Iowa had $156,000,000 or $8,100,000 over its quota with final figures likely to show a further substantial increase.

Will Feed Refugees.

Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—The Dutch government is prepared to care for refugees entering Holland from Belgium, according to a statement made by Premier Riujs de Berenbrouk in the chamber yesterday

BOND COMPANY HOLDS SESSIONS BUT CAN'T AGREE

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the company, which he refuses to do.

Vice President Luikhart stated publicly that the reason he discharged Brown, who was former superintendent of agencies, was that "he went out on the streets of Omaha and repeatedly made statements that his associates in the company were pro-German. No successor has been named for Mr. Brown. I regret very much there are no sensible steps we can take to compel Mr. Brown to correct his statements."

Calls for Retraction.

Mr. Brown denies that he ever gave publicity to any such statements, although he and Mr. Lee and Mr. Beatty, former associates in the offices of the Lion Bonding and Surety company did discuss such a matter in private.

Mr. Brown demands a retraction of the statement from Mr. Luikhart.

Two employes of the company, holding responsible positions, tendered their resignations Saturday. They are Walter Farraday, underwriter for the company, and E. A. McGlasson, special agent for Nebraska.