

GERMANS SAY PEOPLE ANSWER IN NEW NOTE

OUR HANDSOME ROTOGRAVURE SECTION WITH SUNDAY'S BEE INVITES COMPARISON.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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OMAHA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1918. ***

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TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER:
For Nebraska: Unsettled Tuesday; cooler with probably showers in east portion; Wednesday fair.

Hourly Temperatures.

5 a. m.	53	1 p. m.	67
6 a. m.	54	2 p. m.	69
7 a. m.	55	3 p. m.	71
8 a. m.	54	4 p. m.	70
9 a. m.	53	5 p. m.	69
10 a. m.	52	6 p. m.	68
11 a. m.	50	7 p. m.	66
12 m.	49	8 p. m.	65

BRIEF BRIGHT BREEZY BITS OF NEWS

Beware of Liquor.

New York, Oct. 21.—A warning against the use of alcoholic beverages was issued tonight by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, who declared alcohol tended to increase the danger from the disease. There is a period in the treatment of pneumonia, however, Dr. Copeland added, when the use of alcohol as a stimulant produces good results.

Suffs Still "Militant."

Washington, Oct. 21.—Three militants of the woman's party were arrested today when they undertook to stage a demonstration in front of the capitol. As the senate was in session only a few minutes they were quickly released and, with other banner bearers, they spent several hours in front of the senate office building. There crowds destroyed most of the banners.

Sues for Spoiled Wedding.

New York, Oct. 21.—Because of alleged failure to deliver a telegram containing a proposal of marriage on time Miss Catherine Frey of Jersey City has sued the Western Union for \$20,000 damages. The message was sent on August 15, from Camp Quantico, Va., by Private Maurice Adler of Company C of the 6th battalion of marines and read: "If you come to Quantico at once we can be married by the chaplain tomorrow. Last chance before I leave. Answer immediately."

Miss Frey says she was waiting for a message, but received none until several days later, when a letter mailed when about to sail, arrived.

Kills Mules and Himself.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 21.—Worried because he believed his soldier brother was dead, Hayes E. Moon, a teamster, today shot and killed his two mules and then killed himself. He had written a letter to his brother which was returned with the inscription "deceased."

GREAT FLANDERS BATTLE PASSES INTO NEW PHASE

Allies' Sweeping Movement Pivoting on Point East of Courtrai; Enemy Battling Fiercely.

By Associated Press.

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 21.—The great battle in Flanders and northern France passed into its second phase today. The first phase was completed when the Lille salient was eliminated and the Germans were driven out of western Belgium, so that the line all the way from the frontier of Holland to the Oise canal is virtually a straight one.

This having been accomplished, the Belgians, British and French in the north started a sweeping movement today pivoting on a point about east of Courtrai. The object of this appears to be the clearing of the enemy from his front in northern Belgium and at the same time to threaten his extreme right flank.

The key position at the south is in the region below Valenciennes. At both places the exhausted German divisions, whose ranks have had great holes chopped into them by terrific blows, are fighting with the greatest desperation.

Sacrifice Men

The German commanders are sacrificing many men in their endeavors to hold their ground, but in both sections the allied troops have smashed into the enemy and made appreciable gains. Scores of additional villages have been reclaimed and numerous prisoners and large quantities of supplies have been captured.

FIGHTING HUNS GIVE GROUND ON BIG FRONT

Americans and British Advance on Desperate Foe; Belgium Is Being Redeemed.

BULLETIN.

Paris, Oct. 21.—French troops have reached the Danube river in the region of Vidin, the war office announces tonight.

By Associated Press.

Allied armies have taken no heed of the efforts under way for the re-establishment of peace, but are continuing to force back the Germans at vital points along the lines in Belgium and France.

In these endeavors the British and Americans are for the moment taking the principal parts. The British have approached to within two miles of Valenciennes and the Americans, to the northwest of Verdun, have succeeded in occupying two highly important positions in their operations aimed at an advance northward.

American and British troops have crossed the Oise canal on a wide front in the face of desperate resistance, and further successes in this sector will menace the Germans both to the north and south.

The Valenciennes-Hirson railway, formerly one of the German's main lateral arteries of communication has been cut.

On Scheldt Canal.

The west bank of the Scheldt canal has been occupied by the British along an extent of 10 miles, to the north of Tournai, which city is being defended by masses of Germans armed with machine guns.

Belgium is gradually being redeemed. Although now that the Germans have drawn in their lines, the British, Belgians, and French are encountering much stiffer opposition than during the early days of the (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

Lieut. Col. Howard Spends Ten Days' Leave Here

Des Moines, Oct. 21.—(Special)—Lieut. Col. M. K. Howard, recently appointed assistant chief of staff at Camp Dodge, having been transferred from the western front, where he saw eight months' service, reached here this morning.

He was stationed at Chillicothe, O., previous to overseas service. He will spend a ten-day furlough in Omaha before assuming his duties at Camp Dodge.

War-Torn England Declares 'No Compromise' With Huns

London, Oct. 21.—As proof of the futility of German attempts to weaken the will of the British people by peace talk, the Daily Telegraph publishes a series of messages from the mayors of more than 50 English and other towns, representing every phase of municipal life. They all breathe but one spirit, namely, that there must be no compromise with the foe. The following are messages from a few of the principal towns:

Birmingham: "Germany must be required to accept the terms imposed by the allies and stern justice must be meted out."
Bradford: "After what Germany has done, there must be no compromise. It is absolutely essential that there should be a British supremacy of the sea."
Cardiff: "Any compromise with Germany would be fatal. The German navy must be handed over."
Hull: "The allied troops should occupy Essen and march to Berlin."
Blackburn: "To bargain with the Germans is unthinkable after the history of the last four years."
Blackpool: "The Germans asked for a good hiding and deserve to get it."
Canterbury: "In no circumstance must we make peace until every man and woman in Germany who has been brutal to our prisoners has been punished and reparation given for all the damage."
Exeter: "Let Germany surrender at the bar of the world's justice and receive just sentence for her crimes and give guarantees for her future good conduct. The allies will be just, but dare not be generous."
Hythe: "In this town 'no compromise' is nailed on our mast."

"We Are Alone," Cries Hun Publicist, and Berliners Applaud

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—"We are alone. When a fortress can no longer hold it is no dishonor if the commander surrenders. The kaiser must take up his cross of concluding quickly necessary peace and accepting whatever is hard. Let the kaiser declare himself ready and let him fit himself with new Germany as her first citizen."

This utterance by Maximilian Harden, addressed to several people in Berlin on Sunday, was loudly applauded.

GOVERNOR STOPS BIG DRAFT CALL BECAUSE OF FLU

More Than 12,000 Draftees Affected When Orders Come to Postpone Entrainment.

Instructions were received at local exemption boards Monday afternoon ordering the calls of draftees for Camp Kearny, Cal., and for Camp Bowie, Tex., canceled until further notice.

The Omaha draft contingent scheduled to leave at 8:30 Monday morning for Camp Kearny was held here all day awaiting instructions and at 6 o'clock the men were ordered to return home until further notice. Telegrams from Governor Neville ordered both calls canceled and informed the exemption board members that bulletins containing more explicit instructions will follow.

Was Neville's Suggestion. Cancellation of the calls is the result of Governor Neville's activity and follows the recommendation he made to General Crowder that the calls be postponed until the influenza epidemic is less critical.

The action affects 457 draftees, who were to leave Monday for Camp Kearny. About 300 of the men are Omahans. The contingent also includes 135 selective service men from Saunders county and 33 from Colfax county.

There were two calls from Camp Bowie. Both have been canceled. The first was for 508 men, to leave Omaha Tuesday night. The quota includes 293 men from local board No. 3, and contingents from Sarpy, Nemaha and Otoe counties.

The second call for Camp Bowie was for 492 men, to entrain Thursday. This includes men from local boards Nos. 4 and 5 and draftees from Richardson and Cass counties.

The men who reported to entrain Monday have been inducted into the army and are now soldiers under the authority and in the pay of the government.

Quarantine in Nebraska. The state board of health Monday morning issued an order quarantining the entire state for Spanish influenza. The order prohibits the holding of all gatherings indoors and outdoors, closes schools and urges that children be kept at home as much as possible.

The order went into effect immediately and will continue until November 2. The order gave the information that the cause of the large number of deaths from the disease was on account of persons afflicted refusing to go to bed soon enough and attempting to get out of bed too soon.

REPLY HELD AWKWARD MOVE TO ACCEPT AMERICA'S TERMS

Unofficial Text of German Peace Note

Washington, Oct. 21.—The text of the German note, as received by wireless is as follows:

Section One—In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard.

Section Two—The German government suggests to the president that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing of the details. It trusts that the president of the United States will approve no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

Section Three—The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary and they are carried out in so far as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under strict instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

Section Four—The German government further denies that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed life boats with their passengers. The German government proposes with regard to all those charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

Section Five—In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders, precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships without, however, for technical reasons being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

Section Six—As a fundamental condition for peace the

president prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German government replies:

Hitherto the representation of the people in the German empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the government.

Section Seven—The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

Section Eight—The leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of this government. In the future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the reichstag.

Section Nine—The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace.

Section Ten—The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demand their energetic continuance.

Section Eleven—The question of the president—with whom he and the governments asserted against Germany are dealing—is therefore answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence, is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people. (Signed.) SOLF.

So Regarded in Washington, but Official Text Awaited Before Reaching Conclusions.

NO OFFICIAL COMMENT YET

Believed, However, Does Not Close Door to Further Changes; Armistice in Balance.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Germany has replied to President Wilson with a note, which, though no one is prepared to say it will lead the president even to continue exchanges on the subject of an armistice and peace, at least has served almost to bring conviction here that the people of Germany actually are taking the reins of government and sincerely desire peace on any terms the United States and the allies are willing to give.

There was no intimation tonight of the attitude of the president and probably there will be none until the official text of the new German communication has been received. The president was in conference all evening with Secretary Lansing, discussing the note as received by wireless late in the day. Like the reply to the president's inquiries a week ago, this note was sent out from the German wireless stations and picked up in the allied countries many hours before the official text could move by cable. The official version probably will come tomorrow through the Swiss legation here.

Note Garbled.

As received by wireless the note is believed to be slightly garbled in the important sentences regarding conditions for the evacuation of invaded territory and for an armistice, but nevertheless it is regarded as an awkward attempt to meet the conditions laid down by President Wilson for consideration of an armistice. And it makes the significant declaration that the government in Berlin no longer is responsible to a single arbitrary influence—the kaiser—but is supported by an overwhelming majority of the German people.

This declaration is supported by the statement that constitutional reforms are in progress in accord with the determination of the people under which no government can take or hold office without the confidence of the majority of a reichstag elected by universal, secret suffrage. It is accorded more consideration here because of confidential advices received only today indicating that the German middle classes have resolved to have peace at any price and if necessary are prepared to give up the kaiser, the crown prince and all military control.

Looks Genuine.

Thus the belief is strengthened that the present note and those that have gone before are genuine efforts to obtain peace and are inconclusive merely because the Germans conducting the exchanges are seeking to barter for something better than the unconditional surrender (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

Vienna Report Says Revolution Started On Big Scale in Sofia

London, Oct. 21.—A state of revolution has broken out in Sofia and street fights are occurring between bolshevik laborers and the troops and police. It is reported that more than three thousand persons have been killed. This information is contained in dispatches from Vienna and Russia received by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

QUARANTINE IS LIFTED WITHIN DODGE CONFINES

Number of Influenza Cases in Iowa Camp Decrease; Improvement Noted Over the Country.

By Associated Press.

Camp Dodge, Ia., Oct. 21.—Colonel E. W. Rich, division surgeon, announced today that no cases of Spanish influenza has been admitted to the camp hospital since Saturday, and that the death rate has dropped almost to normal.

The quarantine within the camp has been lifted.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.—Improvement in the influenza situation in six states was shown by reports received today by the public health service, but 27 other states reported the disease still spreading with many additional cities and rural districts affected. Conditions apparently were worse in Pennsylvania, where it is estimated 350,000 cases have occurred, with probably 150,000 in Philadelphia. For the first 18 days of October, 14,850 deaths were reported in the state.

In army camps a slight increase in both influenza and pneumonia cases were reported Sunday, but a decrease was shown today with 3,007 influenza cases and 708 pneumonia cases, the lowest figures reported since the epidemic became general in the camps. For the 48 hours ending today at noon, new influenza cases totaled 6,666; pneumonia 2,709 and deaths 919.

These figures brought the total of influenza cases since Sept. 13 to 290,447; pneumonia cases to 46,055 and deaths from all causes to 15,072.

Irish Vessel Sent Down; Only Thirteen Are Saved

Belfast, Oct. 21.—The Irish steamer Dundalk was torpedoed in the Irish sea last week. Of the crew of more than 30, only 13 were rescued.

BIRDMAN LANDS AT FORT OMAHA IN DARKNESS

Lt. Shinnon Flies From Rantoul in 10 Hours and Skillfully Reaches Ground.

Lt. J. M. Shinnon, aviator, flew from the United States Flying school at Rantoul, Ill., to Omaha Monday and made a landing near Florence Field about 8 o'clock Monday night.

The officer made the trip in a large army bi-plane which will be used in connection with the balloon observation work at Fort Omaha. Both Lieutenant Shinnon and Lt. Franklin W. Gledhill, who "flew into Omaha" Wednesday, will be stationed indefinitely at Fort Crook, in charge of the two army bi-planes which they brought here.

Officials at the army post are not yet willing to state just what their work will be but explain that it is in connection with the balloon observation work.

Lieutenant Shinnon was accompanied on his flight Monday by an army mechanic. He had some minor machine trouble on his flight but he made good time as he did not leave Rantoul until nearly 10 o'clock Monday morning.

It was dark when he reached Omaha and he circled above the city for some time before making a landing. Aviators praise Lieutenant Shinnon's skill in making a successful landing in total darkness with a machine that was not in perfect working order.

Allies Get New U. S. Credit for \$300,000,000

London, Oct. 21.—New credits for \$200,000,000 for Italy and \$100,000,000 for France were established today by the treasury.

Yankees and British Kill Many Germans After Crossing Canal

With the Allied Armies in Northeast France, Oct. 21.—Cyclists have reached Haulchin, on the Scheldt, less than three miles southwest of the important city of Valenciennes. The infantry is pouring on after them.

Oise canal has been crossed on a wide front from Etreux southward against the heaviest resistance. Here, as elsewhere, all along this part of the battle area, the Germans are fighting with the realization that every foot of ground lost increases the menace to their comrades for many miles to the north and south.

American troops participating in this action crossed the canal under heavy fire. They and the British killed a great number of Germans who were attempting to hold the east bank and fought to stop them after they had gained it.

HUNS CALL BACK SUBMARINES? CROWD HARBOR

Report in Switzerland That Kiel Waterway Too Small to Accommodate All of U-Boats.

Geneva, Oct. 21.—Kiel harbor is unable to accommodate all the submarines which have returned from Ostend and Zeebrugge during the past week and some are lying off shore, according to advices received here.

SOLD OUT!

The Demand for

The Bee's New Sunday Rotogravure Section

Was so great that the entire supply of papers was sold out before 10 o'clock Sunday Morning.

Did You Miss Getting Yours?

If so, make sure for the future—phone Tyler 1000 right now and order THE BEE delivered regularly to your home.

Something NEW Every Sunday in THE BEE

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)