

# ALLIES STRIKE ANEW AS WILSON ANSWERS HUNS

## BRIEF BRIGHT BREEZY BITS OF NEWS

### Two Women Arrested For Picketing at Capitol

Washington, Oct. 23.—Two militants of the National Woman's party were arrested today when they attempted to picket the capitol in protest against the defeat of the suffrage amendment. They were detained for an hour and then released. Later they again attempted to carry banners up the steps on the senate wing of the capitol, but the banners were taken from them by the police.

### Belgium Will Demand Complete Independence.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Efforts of German statesmen to create the impression in neutral countries that Belgium will revert to its former status as a "neutralized" nation after the war drew from the Belgian official information service here today the statement that Belgium will not consider a return to that state of guarded neutrality, which, violated by Germany, brought England and, indirectly, the United States into the war and will be satisfied only with its complete independence.

### Huns Grant Amnesty To Imprisoned Belgians

Amsterdam, Oct. 23.—Baron Von Falkenhayn, the governor general of Belgium, according to an official telegram from Brussels, has pardoned all Belgians and neutral residents condemned by military tribunals or military commanders under his jurisdiction, except those convicted of common crime. The governor general has also ordered the release of all Belgians and neutral citizens interned in Belgium or Germany. A limited number of persons whose freedom would be undesirable while fighting continues will be released after the evacuation of Belgium.

### Venezelos to Visit U. S. Gets Invitation From London

New York, Oct. 23.—Premier Venezelos of Greece, has sent a cable message to the Hellenic Liberal association of this city that he may soon visit America, it was announced here today. The message was in response to a recent invitation of the association sent to him in London.

## PEACE MOVES ARE APPROVED BY HINDENBURG

### Field Marshal and Crown Prince Refer to Negotiations for Armistice in Notes to Army.

With the French Army in France, Oct. 23.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in an order to German officers in the field, referring to negotiations for an armistice, declares he approves the peace moves and is obliged to support the government. He asks that the confidence reposed in him in the days of success be continued.

The German crown prince, in an order to the group of armies under his command, reminds the officers of the responsibility they incur when they lose a position or modify the line in any way without orders. Copies of these documents have fallen into the hands of the French. "Political events of the past few days," says Von Hindenburg, "have produced the most profound impression upon the army, notably upon the officers. It is my duty to support the government instituted by his majesty.

"I approve the steps taken toward peace. The German army has a superiority over all others in that the troops and officers have never entered into politics. We desire to adhere to that principle. I expect that the confidence that was accorded me in the days of success will be all the stronger now."

The order of the crown prince is shorter and almost curt. It says: "The exchange of diplomatic notes gives me the occasion to recall my order according to which each officer in command engages his responsibility when he loses a position or modifies his lines of resistance without express orders."

Another order which emanates from German high command says: "Diplomatic negotiations with a view to terminating the war have begun. Their conclusion will be all the more favorable in proportion as we succeed in keeping the army well in hand, in holding the ground conquered and in doing harm to the enemy. These principles should guide the direction of the combat in the days that are to follow."

All these documents were taken from the Fifth Bavarian division.

THE MERCHANT WHO SPEEDS UP HIS ADVERTISING NOW MOVES HIS GOODS IN SEASON

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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TWO CENTS.

**THE WEATHER:**  
For Nebraska: Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; probably unsettled in east portion Thursday; not much change in temperature.

5 a. m.	54	1 p. m.	60
6 a. m.	53	2 p. m.	63
7 a. m.	53	3 p. m.	64
8 a. m.	53	4 p. m.	64
9 a. m.	53	5 p. m.	64
10 a. m.	53	6 p. m.	63
11 a. m.	53	7 p. m.	61
12 m.	50	8 p. m.	61

## U. S. BOYS SMASH THROUGH ENEMY'S LINES ON MEUSE

### Germans Fighting for Their Lives With Backs to Great Series of Woods in Vain Attempt to Block Advance of General Pershing's Army; Grandpre Region Cleared Up.

By Associated Press.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 23.—The Americans tonight are fighting north of Bantheville, hill 297, hill 299 and hill 281, Bantheville has changed hands several times in the last few days. Brioules also has been cleared of the enemy.

Hill 281 has been the scene of severe fighting for four days, the Germans having numerous machine gun nests on its summit. The capture of this hill gives the Americans command of Clery-Le-Grand and the valley along the Landon river.

With their backs to a great series of woods, the Bois de Bas and the Bois de Bourgoigne included, the Germans are fighting for their lives. Prisoners assert that the woods are literally full of machine guns and guns of heavier caliber, and prisoners have expressed the opinion that the Americans can never capture Bourgoigne and the woods to the northwest.

### Clean Up Grandpre Region.

The American troops captured the Belle Joyeuse and Talma farms and the ridge between them after an all-day fight today. These positions are situated northwest of Grandpre.

Early Wednesday the Americans launched an attack with the determination of cleaning up Grandpre and that region. This was accomplished, but the Germans, counter-attacking, drove back the Americans at places.

The Americans later regained the ground, and advanced despite desperate machine gun defense.

### Face Machine Guns.

The American troops fought all Wednesday in the face of machine gun fire from Talma farm to hill No. 220, northwest of Grandpre. Upon the slopes to the north of Grandpre, the German machine gun nests extended from hill No. 204 to Bellejoyeuse farm.

North of Campigneulle several light attacks by the Germans were repulsed. In one instance some Germans were wounded and two were captured. These men came forward calling "kammerad," then opened fire with rifles which had been strapped upon their backs. Light forces of infantry attacked immediately afterwards when the Americans refused to rush forward in response to the attack.

### Woods Drenched With Gas.

The German heavy artillery shelled Sommerance and other towns in that region and as far as the Meuse drenched the woods within the American lines with gas at intervals.

An early morning mist and smoke screen assisted the Americans, who advanced for a distance of about two-thirds of a mile at certain points and gained positions of advantage, including ridges on either side of Grandpre. During the day the Americans took 200 prisoners, and others are now coming in.

The Germans are using for the most part machine guns and light artillery with plenty of gas. The enemy machine gun nests were pounded all day by the artillery.

## Balfour Opposes Return of Colonies to Germany

London, Oct. 23.—In no circumstance is it consistent with the safety, security and unity of the British empire that Germany's colonies should be returned to her, declared A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, in a speech at the luncheon of the Australian and New Zealand club today.

Mr. Balfour said it was absolutely essential that the communications of the British empire should remain safe. He asked if the German colonies were returned what security

## FOE USES EVERY ART IN VAIN TO STOP RUSH

### Allies Making Progress in France and Belgium in Face of Nests of Machine Guns.

By Associated Press.

Allied armies in France and Belgium are still driving the Germans toward their border, but the progress is now comparatively slow.

On the sectors that are requisite to the stability of the entire German line—where a crash through probably would mean the immediate collapse of the whole of the defensive system—the most stubborn resistance is being offered by the enemy, and what gains are being made by the allies are virtually foot by foot in the face of the horridness of the little line—the machine guns.

Particularly vicious fighting is in progress west of the Meuse river, where the Americans, in their endeavors to overcome the natural obstacles barring the way northward to Sedan, are faced by picked troops with orders to hold them back at all costs; in the region from Le Cateau to the north of Valenciennes, where the British and some Americans gradually are tearing their way through the enemy's front and between Tournai and Audenarde, where the British also are hard after the enemy.

### Material Progress Made.

Notwithstanding the frantic concentrations of enemy artillery fire these sectors, material progress has been made. Likewise, northeast of Laon the French on an eight-mile front have delivered a thrust that carried them forward from two to three miles. Into the hands of the British have fallen 2,000 more German prisoners, while the Americans, west of the Meuse, have also gathered numbers of the enemy and a considerable quantity of his machine guns.

Veritable nests of machine guns are being encountered by the Americans as they attempt to press forward along the front from the Meuse to the town of Grand Pre, situated north of the Argonne forest, but in spite of these obstacles they have taken further ground and at last accounts were steadily keeping up their pressure against the enemy.

Extremely heavy counter-attacks have been successfully sustained north of Grand Pre, and on this sector particularly strong concentrations of enemy artillery fire have gone almost for naught. On the western bank of the Meuse the town of Breuille has been taken, the enemy having burned and evacuated it and retreated in the general direction of Dun.

### Wedge Driven By British.

Exactly what has been accomplished by the French in a drive (Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

### Seventy Die in Explosion.

Basel, Oct. 23.—Seventy persons were killed and 50 wounded in an explosion in a factory in Dessau on the Elbe, 67 miles northwest of Berlin.

### Again, Next Sunday THE BEE'S NEW ROTOGRAVURE SECTION

Will Be Filled With Interesting Pictures of People You Know. Wonderful Pictorial Scenes of the War Zone. Pictures of Women-War Workers in Omaha.

DON'T MISS GETTING IT! Remember The Entire Supply Last Sunday was SOLD OUT Before 10 a. m. So You Better

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You can have it as well as the next one by writing The Best Slogan.

To call attention of our out-of-town readers to Omaha's superior attractions as a city. To Ten Next Best Each a Good Book.

The winning answer will be used as the banner line just above the heading of The Bee on this first page. It must contain not less than ten words and not less than 54 nor more than 60 letters.

COMPETITION FREE TO ALL—SUBMIT AS MANY ANSWERS AS YOU LIKE.

Responses must be in by Oct. 30, and winners will be announced in The Sunday Bee of Nov. 3. Address: Slogan Contest The Omaha Bee.

## ALLIES AGREED ON TERMS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

### Naval Questions, Reuter's Learns, Will Be Held of First Importance in Arranging Armistice.

London, Oct. 23.—Reuter's limited learns that the allied governments as a result of continued communications are perfectly acquainted with and agreed upon the terms under which it will be possible to enter into negotiations for an armistice. It should be observed that naval questions have never been dealt with in any negotiations between the United States and Germany and they are of first importance from the allies' viewpoint.

"The idea of the freedom of the seas as understood by Germany," says the Reuter dispatch, "is not a matter that any allied government can accept at all. It would appear that the conditions precedent to an armistice must include the question of sea power as well as of land power, but hitherto Germany has always limited its remarks to land power.

"America, Great Britain, France and Italy owe so much to sea power in carrying on the war and in national development that they cannot omit consideration of sea power from the discussions concerning the armistice.

"The president never assumed that his conditions would be limited to the evacuation of occupied territories, as the Germans always argued. He put a number of questions to Germany after receiving the first note as a preliminary to placing the matter before the allies."

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# SURRENDER IS FINAL WORD OF PRESIDENT TO HUN AUTOOCRACY

Text of President Wilson's Note.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The statement of President Wilson in reply to the German peace note follows:

Department of State, October 23, 1918—"Sir: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d, transmitting a communication under date of the 20th, from the German government and to advise you that the president has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September and that it desires to discuss the detail of their application and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German peoples; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and on sea by the German armed forces, the president of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the United States is associated, the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with it in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

"The president has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent with the suggestion that if those governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved, and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The president would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principles of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be reached. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. "ROBERT LANSING."

## Can Be No Armistice Except Upon Terms That Would Make It Impossible to Renew Hostilities.

### SUBMITS PLEA TO ALLIES

### Tells German People in Plain Terms Why Extraordinary Safeguards Must Be Required.

Washington, Oct. 23.—President Wilson has submitted the German plea for an armistice and peace to the allies, and at the same time has informed Berlin that there can be no armistice except upon terms that would make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities.

While consenting to deal further with present authorities in Germany, the president has given them this warning:

"If it (the United States) must deal with the military masters and monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

The president's reply to the last German note was handed to the charge of the Swiss legation tonight for transmission to the German government. It accedes to the request that he take up with the allies the proposals of the new spokesman of the German people, but does it with notice that virtual surrender of the Teutonic armies in the field will be the price demanded for interruption of the beating now being administered.

### Commanders to Name Terms.

In transmitting the matter to the allies, the president says he has suggested that if they are disposed to effect peace on his terms and principles now accepted by the present German authorities, the American and allied military advisers be asked, if they deem such an armistice possible from a military point of view, to submit such terms as will fully protect the interests of the people involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to enforce peace on the conditions accepted.

The president says he feels he cannot decline to take up the question of an armistice, having received solemn and explicit assurances of the German government that it accepts the terms of the peace enunciated by him; the desire to discuss their application comes from ministers speaking for an overwhelming majority of the German people and that the German armed forces will observe the humane rules of civil warfare on land and sea. He ignores entirely the German peace tests and denials in the response to his statement that an armistice could not be considered while the German army and navy continued their atrocities.

### Safeguards Demanded.

As to the authority of the new spokesman of the German people he speaks, as the note says, "without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words," and tells the men with whom he is dealing, and through them the German people, why such extraordinary safeguards must be demanded before hostilities can cease.

Significant and important as the proposed constitutional changes seem to be, he declares, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been worked out, and it is evident that the people have no means of commanding the

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)