

Limit Fixed to Profits

On Lemons and Oranges

New York, Oct. 24.—Spurred to action by reports that fruit dealers have charged exorbitant prices for lemons and oranges, recommended by physicians for sufferers from Spanish influenza, the federal food board announced today that retailers' profits must be limited hereafter to 2 cents on small, and 3 cents on large oranges. A schedule of profits for lemons and other fruits, it was announced, will be fixed soon. Immediately following the announcement of an investigation by the federal food board of alleged profiteering in oranges and lemons, the price of the former dropped from \$3 to \$4 per box at public auction here today. Several dealers have been summoned to appear before the board tomorrow to explain the alleged exorbitant prices they have been asking recently for these fruits.

Everybody in San Francisco Must Wear Gauze Mask

San Francisco, Oct. 24.—An ordinance compelling the wearing of gauze masks by every person in San Francisco as a means of preventing the spread of the influenza epidemic was passed today by the board of supervisors at the request of the board of health. Penalties for violation are fines ranging from \$5 to \$100 or 10 days in jail, or both fine and imprisonment. The ordinance is immediately effective. Masks may be discarded only in homes or during meal times. The total number of cases of Spanish influenza passed 50,000 today, it was announced by the state board of health.

Famous Belfry of Bruges Used by Huns as Garage

Washington, Oct. 24.—The famous belfry of Bruges was used by the Germans as a garage and workshop during their occupation of the city. Allied troops on entering the city, according to a dispatch received by the Belgian legation today, found the interior walls of the historic structure broken down and chimneys added to meet the needs of the workmen.

King Albert Thanks Hoover For Saving Belgian Nation

Washington, Oct. 24.—Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Belgian Relief commission, today received a telegram from King Albert on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the foundation of the commission, thanking him for saving the Belgian nation from starvation.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL WILL NAME TERMS

Allied Governments Now to Determine Whether They Are Disposed to Accept Wilson's Principles.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Germany's plea for an armistice and peace now is before the allied governments which are to determine whether they are disposed to accept President Wilson's principles of settlement, to which Germany subscribes, and in accord with the United States ask their military advisers and those of America to prepare the terms of an armistice which virtually will mean surrender by Germany.

In various public utterances the premier and other leaders of the entente powers have repeatedly declared that President Wilson's statements in his address of last January 8 and subsequent addresses reflect their own views. Something more official and binding is required now, although it is regarded here as a foregone conclusion that this approval will be registered and that the officers of the supreme war council will be invoked to prepare the fateful document which will define the conditions under which Germany may secure relief from the incessant hammering of the victorious allied and American armies.

Prompt Decision Predicted.

No one here today would undertake to forecast the probable time of a final decision on Germany's plea. It is known, however, that the supreme war council already has given the matter the most earnest consideration. And in that connection it was recalled that there was no delay in notifying General D'Espèry, the allied commander on the Balkan front, of the terms that should be laid down for Bulgaria when that nation asked for armistice. The general principles in each case probably are similar, but there necessarily will be a great variance in the details, since not only is a greater army and nation to be dealt with, but the question of large naval forces as well.

May Inject New Questions.

Certain utterances of entente statesmen and of inspired official organs have led to the surmise here that, while accepting the terms laid down by President Wilson, there may be a disposition to inject new matters to meet individual demands and to propose new points based upon ever shifting conditions. It is believed, however, that if such should prove the case, the new points probably would be dealt with in connection with final peace negotiations and need not delay the consideration of the form of armistice.

The United States already has capable army and naval officers in Europe, prepared to deal with the technical questions involved in an armistice and if it should become

SURRENDER OF AUSTRIA FORECAST FROM VIENNA

WILSON'S PEACE IDEAS ATTACKED BY ROOSEVELT

Fourteen Principles Enumerated by the President Pronounced "Thoroughly Mischievous" as Basis for Negotiations; Urges Congress to Demand Unconditional Surrender as U. S. War Aim.

By Associated Press.

Oyster Bay, Oct. 24.—Theodore Roosevelt sent duplicate telegrams tonight to United States Senators Lodge, Poindexter and Johnson in which he characterized as "thoroughly mischievous" the 14 principles enunciated by President Wilson if they are to be made the basis of peace. The telegrams follow:

"As an American citizen I most earnestly hope that the senate of the United States, which is part of the treaty making power of the United States, will take affirmative action against a negotiated peace with Germany and in favor of a peace based on the unconditional surrender of Germany."

"I also declare against the adoption in their entirety of the 14 points of the president's address of last January as offering a basis for a peace satisfactory to the United States. Let us dictate peace by the hammering guns and not chat about peace to the accompaniment of the clicking of typewriters."

Wilson's Points "Mischievous."

"The language of the 14 points and the subsequent statements explaining or qualifying them is neither straightforward nor plain, but if construed in its probable sense many, and possibly most, of these 14 points are thoroughly mischievous and if made the basis of a peace such peace would represent, not the unconditional surrender of Germany, but the conditional surrender of the United States. Naturally they are entirely satisfactory to Germany and equally naturally they are in every pro-German and pacifist and socialist and anti-American social internationalist."

"The only peace offer which we should consider from Germany at this time is an offer to accept such terms as the allies, without our aid, have imposed on Bulgaria. We ought to declare war on Turkey without an hour's delay. The failure to do so hitherto has caused the talk about the world safe for democracy to look unpleasantly like mere insincere rhetoric. While the Turk is left in Europe and permitted to tyrannize over the subject people of the world is thoroughly unsafe for democracy."

Should Be Staunch Ally.

"Moreover, we should find out what the president means by continually referring to this merely as the associate instead of the ally of the nations with whose troops our own troops are actually brigaded in battle. If he means that are something less than ally of France, England, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, then he means we are something less than an enemy of Germany and Austria. We ought to make it clear to the world that we are neither an untrustworthy friend nor an irresolute foe. Let us clearly show that we do not desire to pose as the umpire between our faithful and loyal friends and our treacherous and brutal enemies, but that we are the staunch ally of our friends and the staunch foe of our enemies."

"When the German people repudiate the Hohenzollerns, then and not until then, it will be time to discriminate between them and their masters. I hope the senate with the house will pass some resolution demanding the unconditional surrender of Germany as our war aim and stating that our peace terms have never yet been formulated or accepted by the people and that they will be fully discussed with our allies and made fully satisfactory to our own people before they are discussed with Germany."

Loan Subscriptions Made by 95 Per Cent Of New York Germans

New York, Oct. 24.—Eighty per cent of the 3,800,000 foreign language speaking residents of the New York federal reserve district subscribed to the fourth Liberty loan, it was announced tonight by the foreign language division of the Liberty loan committee. Their subscriptions aggregated \$500,000,000. Less than 5 per cent of the German born population of the district failed to subscribe, it was said. Persons of 61 nationalities added their dollars to the total. Especially heavy pledges were made by natives of neutral nations, many of whom expressed regrets because their native lands were not aiding the allies in the war.

The Bee's Free Shoe Fund To Buy Shoes For Shoeless Children

Like a curtain partly raised, the photo in The Bee Tuesday showed just the feet of five children, barefooted or ill shod.

"When I saw that picture," said Robert Cowell, "I thought, 'Suppose the curtain should rise and show one of those children to be mine! Here is my money to help buy shoes for those poor, ragged little ones.'"

Checks are coming in from all over Nebraska, from Iowa and one from Washington, D. C. A soldier boy at Fort Omaha has sent a dollar out of his slender pay. Hearts always beat warmly in sympathy for the kiddies who cannot help themselves.

Previously acknowledged: \$102.50
Robert Cowell 5.00
A. E. Baldwin 5.00
Mary E. Bridenthal 5.00
Washington, D. C. 5.00
Mrs. H. and daughter 2.00
C. B. Brown 5.00
W. E. T. 3.50
Mrs. A. Lineman 3.00
A Soldier Boy 1.00

WILSON'S TRADE PLANK DEBATED IN U. S. SENATE

Republicans Object to Fixing by Peace Treaty or Any Other Pact Domestic Policy of U. S.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Republican contentions that the third clause in President Wilson's 14 peace terms, providing for the removal of economic barriers, is a free trade plank, furnished the vehicle of a political debate in the senate today. Senator Thomas of Colorado insisted that the president merely meant there should be no prohibitive or irritating tariffs. Senator Watson of Indiana and other republicans declared the republican party objected to fixing by peace treaty or any other treaty the domestic policy of the United States.

Senator Thomas referred to protests by Chairman Hays of the national republican committee and others against contentions made by democratic leaders that a republican victory would be interpreted by the kaiser and our enemies abroad as a repudiation of President Wilson.

Cites 1898 Precedent.

Asked by Senator McCumber, republican of North Dakota, if the last senatorial election in Wisconsin when Senator Lenroot, a republican, was elected had any influence one way or the other on German people, Senator Thomas said he did not think so, but added there is a vast difference between a solitary contest and a general election. He read extensive abstracts from speeches by Colonel Roosevelt, former President Harrison and Senator Lodge in 1898, in which they urged the re-election of a republican congress to support President McKinley on the grounds that not to do so would give cheer and comfort to Spain and would in effect be a repudiation of his conduct of the war.

"If that was true in 1898, it is true in 1918," declared Senator Thomas. "It is more eminently true because the war is not over and because a comparison between the wars makes the other one insignificant."

Senator Smith of Michigan, republican, referred to conditions preceding the Spanish war and declared that President Cleveland had refused to permit this country to declare war on Spain.

Calls Cleveland Party's Destroyer.

"Cleveland was greatly admired by the republicans," said Senator Thomas. "He was a very good man, but in my opinion he will go down in history as the arch-destroyer of the democratic party."

Three Aviators Fly From Houston, Tex., to Washington

Washington, Oct. 24.—Using two army training airplanes, three aviators have completed a flight from Houston, Tex., to Washington. The aviators, Lis. W. P. Bancker, C. N. Cone, and C. P. Lee, left Ellington field at Houston, October 17, and completed the trip in six days. The flight, said to be the first between the two points, was undertaken in part in the interest of the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

ALLIES PUSH HUNS ACROSS OISE CANAL

British Troops Take 7,000 Prisoners and More Than 100 Guns in Drive Beyond Scheldt.

London, Oct. 24.—The British troops have overcome the enemy along the whole front between the Sambre-Oise canal and the Scheldt and their advance is being continued, Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters tonight.

Since yesterday morning the British have taken 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns. Paris, Oct. 24.—French troops have crossed the Oise canal opposite Longchamps, according to the war office announcement tonight. They have also made an important advance between the Oise and Serre rivers.

By Associated Press.

On several of the most important sectors in France—from the region of Valenciennes to the east of Le Cateau; north of Laon, between the Oise and the Serre rivers, and on the front from the Meuse river to the vicinity of Grandpre—battles of a sanguinary character are being fought. In these the British, French and American troops everywhere are making progress against the stubbornly resisting Germans.

In Belgium the allied forces, owing to the rapid retreat of the enemy and the flooded condition of the lowlands, have not yet been able to come into full fighting contact with the Germans, but doubtless a few days more will see them again hard after their quarry and driving him farther toward his own frontier.

Valenciennes Being Enveloped.

South of Valenciennes the British third and fourth armies with which Americans are co-operating have continued successfully to press on ward with Mons and Maubeuge their objectives. Valenciennes is gradually being enveloped, and soon is destined to be pinched out of the fighting line by turning movements from the north and south in the manner generally adopted in the present day tactics when it is more desirable to envelop a strong position than to waste life and limb in reaching the objective by frontal attacks.

The Germans in this region continue to use numerous machine guns to retard the advance of Field Marshal Haig's men and the artillery of both sides is violently active. British aviators are materially aiding the offensive by dropping bombs behind the line or flying low and cutting troop formations to pieces with machine gun fire.

Blotting Out Salient.

South of the Oise river the French are making sharp thrusts against the enemy with the intention of clearing out the entire triangle between Flaviigny and Montcornet and taking all the railroad lines within this region and also blotting out the salient that still exists there. The Germans are strongly counter-attacking on all the fronts of attack, but the French have warded off their efforts to regain lost territory and have gained ground south of Montcornet, one of the principal railway junctions in this region.

North of Grandpre and north of Verdun, in the sector lying between the Meuse river and north of the Argonne forest, the Americans have cut further and deeply into the enemy's line, despite the continued extremely heavy use of machine guns and artillery by the Germans. American aviators are dropping bombs behind the enemy lines, while enemy airmen are returning the compliment by bombing towns inside the American front.

Predicts Another Spanish Influenza Epidemic in Spring

New York, Oct. 24.—Making deductions from Spanish influenza mortality statistics in other cities, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, New York health commissioner, predicted tonight that New York's death rate, which had climbed steadily from 10 per 1,000 to 50 per 1,000, will begin to drop next week.

Although he insisted the epidemic appeared to be on the decline, Dr. Copeland urged the public to seek vaccination, as another epidemic of influenza is predicted for next spring by many authorities.

Germany to Return Stolen Works of Art To Owners in France

London, Oct. 24.—Valuable works of art belonging to museums and private owners in the regions of Cambrai, Douai and Valenciennes, now in the hands of the Germans, will be returned to their owners after the war. This announcement is made in a German government wireless message received here.

These works of art have, under the orders of the supreme army command, been sent to a place of safety, to save them from destruction by bombardment, the message says.

FRENCH INDORSE WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE

Whole Thing Resolved Into a Military Question; Commanders Can Decide, Is Official Comment.

Paris, Oct. 24.—President Wilson's reply to Germany was received in competent quarters here today with entire approval.

The official comment can be summarized as follows:

"President Wilson's latest answer resolves the whole thing into a military question which can be decided by Foch, Haig and Pershing."

"The situation, however, is virtually unchanged, though the exchange of notes has given an insight into affairs in Germany and has perhaps hastened her internal reforms. The next answer will have to be a military answer from her military authorities."

"The French people feel that the question of the internal government of Germany is not so important as an assurance against a recurrence of Germany's militaristic policies, which precipitated the war."

Germany's Sincerity Doubtful.

"We do not know how sincere Germany is about her reforms. We have reason to doubt the sincerity of her aims in this direction. The great thing for us is to make sure that things shall not again be in the same position as before the war."

"An armistice is almost impossible, as the conditions would be so unimaginably drastic. An armistice would be full of danger if not guarded by all sorts of conditions."

"The feeling prevails in general among French officials that the latest note from the president of the United States is just what the allies have been wanting to force upon the enemy."

President Wilson's reply to Germany was published by the newspapers here in English as well as in a French translation at the request of the authorities.

La Liberté Says that if Germany Gives Guarantees as Demanded by the president it will be materially impossible for her to continue the war.

In Hands of Military.

"Everything is now in the hands of the military," says the Temps. "The reply has moved the problem from the domain of controversy to the domain of facts. The president attaches such importance to the essential idea that an armistice must make it impossible for Germany to continue the war."

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 Phone Tyler 1000 Right Now and Become a Regular Subscriber to THE BEE.

GERMANY MAY BE LEFT TO CARRY ON WAR WITHOUT AID

Premier Hussarek Announces Separate Correspondence With President Wilson Will Be Continued; Conclusion of Separate Peace Demanded by Opposition Leader in Hungary.

By Associated Press.

Amsterdam, Oct. 24.—The speedy unconditional surrender of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is probable, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette.

London, Oct. 24.—"Watch Germany's allies if she decides to go on with the war," is the suggestion among diplomats here.

"Austria shows no intention of remaining the tail to the German kite. The Austrian premier Dr. Hussarek, said yesterday that the separate correspondence begun with President Wilson would be continued. Germany's course, therefore, need have no effect upon Austria's and it will be no surprise to Britain if Austria and Turkey both plow their own peace furrows if Germany persists in the war."

One report current today was that the associated nations would immediately form a joint diplomatic staff and that Colonel House would represent the United States. A majority of the newspapers have urged the government to announce its peace terms in common with the other allied powers, and considers such an announcement overdue.

Indorses Wilson Program.

Amsterdam, Oct. 24.—Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian premier, in discussing President Wilson's reply to Austria in the House of Lords in Vienna Tuesday, said that Austria was able to indorse the president's peace program without changing deep rooted convictions. He declared it was a historic and fundamental idea of the Hapsburg monarchy that of its peoples should have equal rights. He did not think the president's reply would result in a breaking off of exchanges.

Czech members declared that the plan embodied in the imperial manifesto for the establishment of a Czech state was impracticable.

Demands Separate Peace.

Advices received from Budapest say that in the Unterhaus Wednesday Count Karolyi, in moving a resolution in favor of the independence of Hungary, demanded the resignation of the Wekerle cabinet and the formation of a coalition ministry. The resolution also called for the conclusion of a separate peace, dissolution of the alliance with Germany, acknowledgement of the independence of the south Slavonians and the proclamation of a Hungarian king to reside in Budapest.

Count Karolyi declared if the demands were resisted he himself would take means to secure their realization.

Amid great excitement Dr. Wekerle, the premier, warmly replied that he would oppose by every means Count Karolyi's threat of a revolution and added that there could be no talk of a separate peace.

Premier Loyal to Germany.

Dr. Wekerle asked the house to reject Count Karolyi's resolution on the ground that the government would shortly introduce a bill dealing with the matter. He added that Hungary could not conclude a peace separate from Germany and declared that the Germans were helping on the Hungarian front.

"Where are they fighting?" came cries from all sides of the chamber. "At all points," Dr. Wekerle replied, "where they are protecting the integrity of our frontiers. The government is endeavoring to bring home Hungarian regiments and already has taken measures to that end. The government is unable to recognize the belligerence of the Czechs-Slovaks but regarding a south Slav state it does not object to a union of Croatia, Bosnia and Dalmatia. These states, however, cannot separate themselves from union with the crown of St. Stephen."

Transportation of Liquor In Texas Held Illegal

Austin, Tex., Oct. 24.—In a warning issued tonight, B. F. Looney, attorney general of Texas, advised railroads operating in the state that the decision of the court of criminal appeals, which yesterday held the state-wide prohibition law to be unconstitutional, did not permit them to transport and deliver liquor inside the state.

In his warning he declared that the decision of the high court was applicable only to that section of the statute which prohibits the sale of liquor and that none of the other sections of the statute were affected by the decision.