

WILSON WILL COOPERATE WITH ALLIES IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT A SPEEDY END TO THE WAR

U. S. WILL DEMAND THAT ALLIES VOUCH FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SAFETY

Informing Germany That the Only Armistice He would Feel Justified in Submitting For Consideration to the Allied Governments Would Be One That Would Leave the United States and Allied Powers in a Position to Enforce Any Arrangements That May Be Entered into—Plainly States That No Nation Can Trust the Word of Those Who Have Hitherto Been Masters of German Policy—Virtual Surrender of the Teutonic Allies in the Field Will Be Price Demanded For Suspension of Hostilities.

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

While concerning to deal further with the present situation in Germany, the president has given this warning: "If the (United States) must deal with the military masters of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to international obligations, the United States must demand that peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unaided."

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 proposal of the new spokesman of the German people, but does it with the understanding that the price demanded for suspension of the beating now being administered to the German people, the president says he has suggested that if they are disposed to effect peace on his terms and principles now accepted, the president will transmit to the German government the American and allied military advisers are asked if they deem such an armistice possible on a military point of view. The president will observe the humane rules of civilized warfare on land and sea. He urged entirely on the German people to soften what may seem to be harsh words, and tells the men with whom he is dealing, and through them the German people, why such extraordinary demands are being made before hostilities can cease.

Significant and important as the proposed constitutional changes seem to be, he declared, it does not appear that the German people have yet been worried out, and it is evident that the people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities.

He reminds the Germans that the power of the king of Prussia (the emperor) is unimpaired and concludes with the warning that if this power is to be dealt with the United States and the allies can demand nothing but surrender.

As the note was despatched, Secretary Tumulty at the White House gave emphasis to the statement given by the president to the German people, and to the fact that it is not a matter of German policy, but that it is a matter of German policy, and that it is a matter of German policy.

Text of President Wilson's Reply. "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:

Influenza Situation Shows Improvement

Favorable Reports Returned From All Army Camps and a Number of States.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Continued improvement in the influenza situation in army camps and in a number of states was shown by reports today to the surgeon general of the army and the public health service. New cases in army camps totaled only 2,732 with 23 deaths, compared with 10,000 cases at only three camps, Lewis, Washington, McCall, Ala., and Keokuk, Calif.

States where the number of new cases reported shows a decrease include Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Georgia, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. In portions of other states improvement has been shown and for the country at large the peak of the epidemic apparently has been reached.

Conditions still are serious in some parts of the country. Colorado, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Texas and New Mexico. It is estimated there are 125,000 cases in Ohio.

The effect of the epidemic on the railroads was shown by the railroad administration's weekly report of traffic conditions. Heavy movement interfered seriously with freight work at railroad shops also has been hindered, while a decrease in passenger traffic has been reported.

Reports that the influenza germs may have been brought to the United States and spread by enemy agents, possibly later in the form of mail from submarines, have been investigated by government agents but no basis for them has been found.

Immediately after the verdict was announced, counsel for the Russians was on his feet asking that it be set aside. Judge Clark denied the motion, reminding the attorney that it was no time to question a decision which "occupied the attention of the whole world."

The reinforced concrete ship Faith arrived at an Atlantic port with a cargo of 4,000 tons of supplies from Chile.

A new rule by the Supreme Court will limit arguments to one hour each for both sides.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—The city of St. Louis is expected to be the site of a conference of agents of oppressed nationalities.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.—Unofficial representatives of sixty-five million people of the oppressed nationalities of central Europe opened a conference in the city of Philadelphia.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The committee on the subject of the establishment of a democratic state in the Balkans has reported to the president.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The committee on the subject of the establishment of a democratic state in the Balkans has reported to the president.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The committee on the subject of the establishment of a democratic state in the Balkans has reported to the president.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The committee on the subject of the establishment of a democratic state in the Balkans has reported to the president.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The committee on the subject of the establishment of a democratic state in the Balkans has reported to the president.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The committee on the subject of the establishment of a democratic state in the Balkans has reported to the president.

Condensed Telegrams

Fifth Liberty Loan will be in Mexico or April. Canada has produced 68,000,000 shells during the war.

The Canadian Victory Loan campaign will begin on October 28. On shipments from Cobalt, Ontario this week exceeded 1,000,000 pounds.

Severe earthquakes at Guatemala killed 150. Much property damage reported.

British casualties for the week ending Oct. 21 amounted to 37,139 officers and men.

Health conditions at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., were reported virtually normal.

An American ship arrived at an Atlantic port with a cargo of 28,000 bags of Cuban sugar.

All printed matter by or in the interest of the I. W. W. was barred from the Canadian mails.

Two officers and 99 enlisted men of the army lost their lives when the Tigard was sunk.

Restrictions on the export of coffee were arranged between the War Trade Board and the Food Administration.

Steel and wooden vessels delivered to the shipping board during the week ended October 14 amounted to 77,150 tons.

Draft calls suspended last September are now going on again in certain districts.

A new navy twin motor dirigible flew over Washington on the first lap of a tour of inspection.

A Greenwood, Miss., report says the loss of cotton at the Greenwood Compress was 5,500 bales, estimated value \$1,000,000.

A new rule by the Supreme Court will limit arguments to one hour each for both sides.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—The city of St. Louis is expected to be the site of a conference of agents of oppressed nationalities.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.—Unofficial representatives of sixty-five million people of the oppressed nationalities of central Europe opened a conference in the city of Philadelphia.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The committee on the subject of the establishment of a democratic state in the Balkans has reported to the president.

ALLIES ADVANCE IN FACE OF STING RESISTANCE

Particularly Vicious Fighting is in Progress West of the Meuse River, Where the American Troops Encounter Nests of Machine Guns, as They Press Forward North of the Argonne Forest—British Troops Are in the Western Outskirts of Valenciennes—In Northern Belgium the Germans Still Are Retiring—It is Reported That Ghent is Being Evacuated.

(By The Associated Press.) The allied armies in France and Belgium still are driving the Germans toward their border, but the process is a comparatively slow one.

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 German front—the most stubborn resistance is being offered by the enemy, and what gains are being made by the allies are virtually a foot by foot in the face of the horrors of the battle line—the machine guns.

Particularly vicious fighting is in progress west of the Meuse river, where the Americans in their endeavor to overcome the natural obstacles barring the way northward to Sedan are faced by picked troops with orders to hold their ground at all costs.

North and south of Valenciennes Field Marshal Haig has made good progress. Between Le Cateau and Valenciennes the British have driven into the German line, threatening the town of Maubeuge on the east and outflanking Valenciennes on the south.

In northern Belgium the Germans still are retiring. It is unofficially reported that Ghent is being evacuated.

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 despite these obstacles they have taken further ground and are steadily keeping up their pressure against the enemy.

Extremely heavy combats have been successfully sustained north of Grand Pre, and on this sector particularly strong concentrations of enemy artillery have gone almost for naught.

The enemy's machine guns are being burned and evacuated from the line and retreated in the general direction of Dun.

Drive northeast of Leun the French have gained over a wide front, bringing appreciably nearer Montcornet, the last important railroad junction in this region.

North and south of Valenciennes Field Marshal Haig has made good progress. Between Le Cateau and Valenciennes the British have driven into the German line, threatening the town of Maubeuge on the east and outflanking Valenciennes on the south.

In northern Belgium the Germans still are retiring. It is unofficially reported that Ghent is being evacuated.

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 despite these obstacles they have taken further ground and are steadily keeping up their pressure against the enemy.

Extremely heavy combats have been successfully sustained north of Grand Pre, and on this sector particularly strong concentrations of enemy artillery have gone almost for naught.

The enemy's machine guns are being burned and evacuated from the line and retreated in the general direction of Dun.

Drive northeast of Leun the French have gained over a wide front, bringing appreciably nearer Montcornet, the last important railroad junction in this region.

North and south of Valenciennes Field Marshal Haig has made good progress. Between Le Cateau and Valenciennes the British have driven into the German line, threatening the town of Maubeuge on the east and outflanking Valenciennes on the south.

In northern Belgium the Germans still are retiring. It is unofficially reported that Ghent is being evacuated.