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68TH YEAR. VOLUME 68 NUMBER 286 RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1918.—FORTY-FOUR PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 3 —FAIR PRICE, SEVEN CENTS

GERMAN GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS TERMS IMPOSED BY PRESIDENT

HAIG'S FORCES MAKE ADVANCE EAST OF LENS

British and Americans Are Hardly More Than Mile From Douai.

TAKE SEVERAL VILLAGES NORTHWEST OF LE CATEAU

Allied Attacks Failed, According to German Official Report.

RESISTANCE MUCH STIFFENED

Pershing and Petain Strike Telling Blows in Southern Sector.

[By Associated Press.]

The British again attacked southwest of Douai yesterday morning, stormed and took Fresnieres and passed through to the eastward. They are now within slightly more than a mile of Douai itself. A stiff rear-guard resistance by enemy machine gunners is being overcome.

British forces advancing east of Lens have captured the villages of Montigny, Harnes and Annay, Field Marshal Haig reports in his official statement Saturday night. The German rear guards suffered severe casualties.

Northwest of Le Cateau, the villages of St. Vaast, St. Aubert, Villers-en-Cauchies and Avesnes-le-Sec have been cleared of the German rear guards, while on the west bank of the Sensee Canal, Arleux and Corbhem have fallen to the British.

North of Le Cateau and on both banks of the Meuse violent enemy attacks failed, says the official statement from general headquarters last night.

The Anglo-American forces on the southerly side of the great wedge which has been thrust into the enemy lines southeast of Valenciennes are halting momentarily before an extemporized German line running from Valenciennes to the Oise.

Both to the north and the south of this area, however, the Germans are either retreating or preparing to fall back under the continuous pressure that Marshal Foch is applying.

DOUAI WILL SOON PASS INTO BRITISH HANDS

Douai, the most important of the Northern French cities within the immediate scope of the allied thrust, with the exception of the fall of Cambrai and threatened Lille, seems about to pass into British hands.

Lille itself, the greatest of the French manufacturing towns, is in none too secure a position. The wedge below Douai is threatening the whole line running north past Lille into Flanders, and the Germans are palpably worried also over the prospect of General Plummer's second British army and King Albert's Belgian forces on their right flank above Lille springing into renewed activity.

In the south General Petain's armies and the Americans under General Pershing have struck renewed heavy blows against the German left in the great pocket formed by the German positions from Verdun around the Laon curve to the sea. The Chemin-des-Dames no longer stands as a bulwark for Laon in the Aisne region, and to the east in the Champagne the French, by a swift advance of from three to four miles in a day, have entered Vouziers and carried their line so far north that the communications between the German northern armies and those east of the Champagne bid fair to be cut.

On the extreme allied right in the active battle area the American First Army is keeping up its hammering tactics and daily gaining more of the most valuable ground remaining to the Germans in Northern France—that protecting their communicating lines from the home soil through the Metz and Montmedy regions.

But the Germans, although they are in general on the retreat, are by no means yet in a state of broken resistance. This is shown by the desperate fight they are giving the Americans from the Argonne to the Meuse, by the stand they appear to be about to make before Field Marshal Haig's armies south of Valenciennes, and by the persistence with which they are clinging to their positions around Laon, although doubtless aware of the peril to which they are exposing their large forces in this area by so doing.

Douai, and perhaps Lille, they seem to have prepared themselves to give up. But they are still holding on to most of Belgium as well as the Laon pocket, and are throwing everything they can possibly mass into the effort to keep their vital left flank north of the Verdun area protected.

SECOND AMERICAN ARMY NOW IN FIELD IN FRANCE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, October 12.—America now has two armies in the field. The Second Field Army began operations today under the command of General Robert L. Bullard, while General Hunter Liggett has been assigned to the command of the First Field Army.

General Pershing, who has been in command of the First Armyy, is now the commander of the group of American armies.

The entry of the new army into the field brings a realization of the formidable proportions of the American forces.

MORE THAN 500 GERMAN AIRPLANES DESTROYED

LONDON, October 12.—During the month of September 548 German airplanes were destroyed on the west front, it was officially announced tonight.

BRITISH WITHIN MILE AND QUARTER OF DOUAI

AT THE BRITISH FRONT, October 12.—The British are now within two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) of Douai.

They are encountering many land mines and "booby traps."

SERBIANS ONLY SIX MILES FROM FORMER CAPITAL

LONDON, October 12.—Less than six miles now separates the Serbians from Nish, their former capital, according to latest word from the Balkan front. Teuton resistance has stiffened. The

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

Dr. Baer Makes Public His Influenza Remedy

[By Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, October 12.—In response to hundreds of telegrams from medical men throughout the country, Dr. George F. Baer, of the Homeopathic Hospital staff, to-day made public the formula of his discovery, announced yesterday, as a cure and preventive for Spanish influenza. The treatment, he said, is a hypodermic injection of a sterile solution representing 1.54 grams of iodine in chemical combination with creosote and guaiacol.

In experiments conducted here since the outbreak of influenza, Dr. Baer said, patients in acute stages of the disease have been made well in a few days. The injection, he said, is not a serum, but a solution. It is put into the veins of the arm. The patients feel little ill effect.

PRES. WILSON MARCHES AT HEAD OF N. Y. PARADE

Fighting Men of Twenty-Two Nations in Huge Liberty-Day Procession.

NEW YORK'S FERVOR QUICKENS

Ten Thousand Soldiers Who Have Completed Preliminary Training and Over Eight Thousand Sailors Participate in Celebration.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 12.—New York's patriotic fervor was quickened to-day when the fighting men of twenty-two nations marched down flag-bedecked Fifth Avenue in review before President Wilson in joint celebration of Liberty Day and Columbus Day.

It was a grim, businesslike procession—even with the picturesque and colorful uniforms of fighters from other lands—that swung down "the avenue of the allies," and under the banners of the nations arrayed against Germany and her allies. Scores of airplanes, flying in battle formation, preceded the marchers from Seventy-second Street past the "Altar of Liberty," in Madison Square, and to Washington Square. Guns, tanks and other trophies captured from the Germans by American soldiers at Chateau-Thierry and other battle fields were towed by military tractors.

The United States division was composed of 10,000 soldiers who have completed their preliminary training, and soon will sail overseas for France, and 8,500 sailors. The American troops sang as they marched. The total number of all troops in line was estimated at 25,000.

During the President's march a man broke through the police lines and attempted to shake hands with him. Secret service men stopped the man and took him to a police station, where he was held for disorderly conduct. The police said his intentions were harmless. The President was undisturbed by the incident.

Three squadrons of military airplanes in battle formation escorted the parade down Fifth Avenue. The long arch of color under which the President marched was perhaps unprecedented in New York's history—the flags of the twenty-two allies fighting Germans and great streamers of red bunting advertising the Liberty loan almost literally concealing the fronts of buildings in Fifth Avenue.

After reviewing the parade the President returned to the Waldorf, where he had luncheon, and retired to his rooms for a nap. He planned to visit the National Geographical Society headquarters late in the afternoon before going to the Metropolitan Opera House to-night.

AMERICAN CHASER 219 SUNK BY EXPLOSION

Accident Occurred While Vessel Was Taking on Fuel from Supply Ship.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Sinking of an American submarine chaser in foreign waters by an explosion on October 9, resulting in the death of one enlisted man, was reported to-day to the Navy Department. The explosion occurred while the chaser was alongside a supply ship taking on fuel.

The American submarine chaser, designated as the 219, sank in foreign waters October 9, after an explosion, with the death of one enlisted man and the injury of one officer and eight men. One man also is reported missing.

The Navy Department in announcing the loss of the chaser 219 said the explosion, the cause of which has not been determined, occurred while the chaser was alongside a supply ship taking on fuel. A hole was blown in the port side and the forward part of the vessel was set afire. Although the fire was extinguished the chaser sank within an hour.

Quartermaster Rice Basset, of Forest Hills, N. Y., is reported dead and presumably was killed by the explosion. Enginemen Jerome Gilfannan, of Illinois, is reported as missing.

Lieutenant Robert M. Curtis, of Chicago was seriously injured. The others injured all of whom are enlisted are:

Roy K. Kerns, Berkley, Cal; Harley E. Russell, San Francisco; Albert E. Cuddleback, West Burlington, Iowa; Robert S. Wolford, Cumberland, Md.; Harry Storer, New York; Enoch T. Johnson, Flusher, Mo.; David A. Mott, Des Moines, Iowa, and Otto C. Kirsten, Santa Barbara, Cal.

NO PEACE NOW

Ambassador Sharp Declares It Impossible Until Germany Has Been Invaded.

PARIS, October 12.—United States Ambassador Sharp, speaking at a Columbus Day luncheon here to-night, said:

"After seeing the devastated towns I am unable to see peace until we enter Germany and punish those responsible."

Germans Burning Towns.

[By Associated Press.]

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, October 12.—The Germans are setting fire to more French towns behind the German lines. French aerial squadrons which have made reconnoiters over the regions of Marle, Vervins, Rethel and Neufchatel report that they observed numerous fires and explosions.

314 NEW FLU CASES REPORTED IN CITY

Seventeen Deaths Before Noon. Officials Say Probably 16,000 Sufferers Here.

2,500 IN TOWN OF PULASKI

Bristol Has Many Patients, but Few Deaths—No Evidence Yet of Abatement.

There are no indications here of the abatement of the ravages of the plague known as Spanish influenza. The report of 314 new cases by noon yesterday brought the total to date to 4,278. If, as is contended by some officials, only one-fourth or one-third the cases have been reported, there must be between 12,000 and 16,000 cases of the baffling illness in this city. By noon yesterday, of twenty-two deaths reported, seventeen of the victims had gone west with the influenza. The day before showed the demise of twenty-one patients suffering from grippe. The total number of deaths from this single malady is now 152.

The fierceness of the disease, while noticeable everywhere, seems to vary in different places. The town of Pulaski seems to have suffered the fate of Sodom in comparison with some other towns, Bristol, for example. Pulaski has at the outside but 7,000 people, yet there are, according to reports, a record of nearly fifty deaths and 2,500 cases in that town. Bristol, on the contrary, while being ravished by the disease, has had almost no deaths. Norfolk, West Point, the naval base and Camp Lee have been ill-starred and have lost many patients.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEER WORKERS BECOMES LOUD

With the persistency of the epidemic in Richmond, the call for volunteer workers becomes louder and louder. There is much untrained women can do to relieve the nurses, who are few and far between. They are needed for the diet kitchens and other such places. The need is reported as very great. Many women of position have responded to the call. Among these are Mrs. Westmoreland Davis, wife of the Governor, who is in the pneumonia ward; Mrs. L. Edwin Harvie, Mrs. Stuart Michaux, Mrs. Robert Fitzgerald, Mrs. Robert Hudson, Mrs. George A. Gibson, Mrs. William H. Campbell, Mrs. F. L. Costenbader, Mrs. R. V. Gregory, Mrs. George Wayne Anderson, Mrs. George Talcott, Mrs. Archer W. Richardson.

The patients at the John Marshall High School emergency hospital now number about 250.

Others are coming in hourly, according to Miss Agnes D. Randolph, assistant director.

CITY BOARD OF HEALTH TO CARE FOR EMERGENCIES

Dr. Roy K. Flannagan, City Health Officer, announces that the offices of the City Board of Health in the City Hall will be open to-day to care for emergency cases. One elevator will be kept running. Nurses and helpers will be on hand to attend the emergency cases. So will the Catholic Women's Auxiliary to the Red Cross Society be on duty all day to-day. The society is sending an appeal to its members to be on hand for volunteer work in making pads to-day. Yesterday this organization turned out 500 pads from old linens contributed by Murphy's Hotel. Other hotels are requested to follow suit, if they cannot send linen donations, the organization will send for them. This society also sent out 1,500 rolls from the bread department yesterday.

The churches and welfare organizations over the entire city continue a thriving business. Hundreds of persons are being provided with soups and broths and bread. Every denomination is busy doing its best to feed those who, on account of illness, are unable to prepare foods.

The women of the Second Presbyterian Church are delivering the soup prepared by them in glass bottles, which the recipient is not expected to return. For this reason they are asking the members of the congregation and other friends to send to the church all pint and quart bottles they can spare. In case sending the bottles is not convenient, they will be called for if notice is given Mrs. H. L. Cabell, phone Madison 475.

SOUP KITCHENS FURNISH NOURISHMENT OF SUFFERERS

Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, associated with other ladies of the church, will open a soup kitchen at the Second Baptist Church early next week. The members of the church are asked for voluntary gifts of money, which may be sent or brought to Mrs. Ellyson, 10 East Franklin Street. The soup will be at the disposal of the I. V. N. A.

A soup kitchen is also open at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. This soup kitchen is in charge of Miss Adele Williams. The women of the Church of the Holy Comforter make broths on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Contributions are accepted. Contributions of meats may be sent to the rectory, at 2110 Grove Avenue. Soup kitchens are open in St. Patrick's Church, St. James Episcopal Church, the First Presbyterian Church and many others. One was opened Friday at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Grove Avenue and Meadow Street, under the management of the choir. Mrs. H. T. Shepherd is chairman and Mrs. George Beverly Williams, secretary-treasurer.

"We are contending with an acute crisis in the milk situation," City Health Chief Flannagan announced this afternoon. "It is necessary to adopt heroic measures for the relief of the suffering public. Hence, it was decided at a conference held to-day that the Health Department requisition labor from the City jail. There are many husky, healthy prisoners who can do the labor the dairies require. If operation of the dairies by the labor of jail prisoners is found impracticable it will be necessary to take over the dairies and run them as public institutions."

If the prisoner scheme fails, the dairies may be commandeered and placed in charge of T. J. Strauch, chief dairy inspector.

The doctors still are falling prey to the influenza. To the names of Drs. Williams, Willis, Price and others is to be added that of S. W. Selden, of the Virginia Medical Chemical Hospital. He is confined in bed at his home, 3107 Grove Avenue.

Rumors of bad management at the emergency hospital at the John Marshall High School precipitated an investigation yesterday by Drs. R. W. Garnett and Beverly R. Tucker. These men found conditions there favorable.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

INTENSIVE CANVASS STARTS HERE TO-DAY

Workers in Liberty Loan Campaign Will Visit Homes to Sell Bonds.

WANT 1,000 TO PARTICIPATE

$26,505,000 Reported by Virginia Banks—Good News From Fifth District.

Richmond Liberty loan legionaries go forth to-day to rap old-time door knockers and push the electric bells of every home whose windows are not hung with an honor flag.

"Buy bonds, as many as you can, and provide for the youth of America, who give their life blood for you overseas," will be the bidding to the householders of Richmond.

This door-to-door drive will start promptly at 9:30 o'clock and will continue until every home has been reached, though it take until midnight.

"Richmond must not fail!" declares the little army of civilians which will call upon those at home to loan their money to Uncle Sam and the cause of world freedom.

More than 1,000 Richmonders are expected to participate in the great drive to-day, members of the Rotary Club, Travelers' Protective Association, Post A, and the Richmond Life and Fire Under writers' Association having volunteered for the task of carrying the message direct to every door. They will report at Liberty loan headquarters, Eleventh and Bank Streets, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and arrangements have been made to start the men to work promptly. The city has been divided into blocks of four squares each, and two men will be assigned to each block. They will call at every home in this district.

LOAN WORKERS MAY USE AUTOS TO-DAY IN BIG DRIVE

Automobiles will be used by the workers wherever necessary, Fuel Administrator Beirne Blair having issued special permission to this effect. Posters to be displayed upon the windshields of these cars will signify to police officials that the machines are upon Liberty loan business.

Richmond again fell below its required daily average subscription, only $690,700 being recorded, making a total of $15,606,900. Almost $5,000,000 must be raised before next Saturday in order to fulfil this city's quota, and President Wilson has asked that this fourth loan be completely subscribed and then oversubscribed as answer to Germany.

Although Liberty loan leaders believe that the Fifth Federal Reserve District will subscribe its quota, less than half of its allotment has been reported, the total last night being $107,382,450.

Virginia banks reported $26,505,800 last night against more than $60,000,000 which must be subscribed. Headquarters believes that twice this amount has been raised, but have no definite figures to substantiate their estimates.

Charleston, S. C., went over the top last night. District headquarters received a telegram stating that $6,280,000 has been subscribed, the city's quota being $6,230,600.

LYNCHBURG CHAIRMAN REPORTS QUOTA NEARLY SUBSCRIBED

Lynchburg has raised over $3,000,000, according to a telegram received yesterday from Chairman John W. Craddock by E. L. Bemiss, Virginia chairman. The telegram reads:

"Figures compiled by us to noon today, show subscriptions of $3,175,000. When compilation is comppleted and Campbell County comes in next week, Lynchburg will go well over the top. Splendid work done by all committeemen."

Other communities throughout the Fifth District going over the top yesterday include Clio, Marlboro, S. C., Hurlock, Dorchester County, Maryland; Queenstown, Queen Anne County, Maryland; Ridgely, Carolina County, Maryland, and Windsor, Isle of Wight County, Virginia.

Richmond women have thus far secured subscriptions amounting to $2,426,600, according to the report up to the close of business Friday night.

Figures from the Fifth District are as follows:

State	Banks reporting	Subscriptions	Subscribers.
Maryland	280	$ 33,329,650	46,406
Dist. Columbia	43	13,249,250	68,601
Virginia	369	26,505,800	42,467
West Virginia	216	8,255,750	19,731
North Carolina	331	17,143,250	36,707
South Carolina	227	8,898,750	19,618
Totals	1,452	$107,382,450	231,530

Reports from the town of West Point and county of King William received yesterday indicated that both would go over the top shortly. The campaign there has been seriously retarded by the influenza epidemic, but the valiant work of the women's committee has caused the greater part of the quota to be subscribed.

ALLOTMENT IS ATTAINED BY CHURCH HILL BANK

While the short business day cut materially into the subscriptions yesterday, the banks reported considerable gains and the Church Hill Bank, with subscriptions of $165,000, "went over the top," passing its quota of $164,500. Many subscriptions were obtained downtown, and every worker put forth his greatest effort in the limited time. Nevertheless, Richmond must set a great pace this week to raise its quota before the close of the campaign Saturday night.

The drive in the city continued last night, and workers "cashed in" on the week's earnings, as well as obtaining many other subscriptions. Henry Schwarzschild staged a big show in the lobby of the Richmond Hotel, with the assistance of the orchestra which the hostelry held over during the campaign.

Soldier boys of the detachment from the Seventy-first Balloon Company, stationed at the balloon general supply depot at Fourteenth and Cary Streets, set a record for Richmonders. Thirty-three bonds were taken by these men, who earn the regular government pay, every man who had not made allotments taking practically all his money each month buying a bond. They placed their subscriptions in such a manner that Richmond will obtain credit for them. Of the eighteen negroes employed at the depot, sixteen signed application cards as a result of the activity of the commanding officer.

SEAY SUBSCRIBES $20,000 THROUGH RICHMOND WORKERS

The Richmond committee announced yesterday that Anderson, Lewis & Gray had placed a $50,000 subscription, while George J. Seay, governor of the Rich-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

Secretary McAdoo Urges All Governors To Issue Liberty Loan Proclamations

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, October 12.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, who arrived in Chicago late this afternoon to deliver a Liberty loan speech, telegraphed the following appeal to the Governor of every State in the Union to-night:

"One week of the fourth Liberty loan campaign remains and $3,500,000,000 have yet to be raised. The American people can provide this money if they are fully aroused to the imperative necessity of doing so. Without the $6,000,000,000 required for the fourth Liberty loan, the great victories of our soldiers in France will be negatived. The home army must not turn the victories of the field army into defeats. The home army must not render valueless the bloody sacrifices of our heroes. The home army must, on the other hand, transform the victories of the field army into the final and mighty blow which will forever destroy military despotism and its menace to the liberties of the world.

"Will you not issue a proclamation to the people of your State, appealing to them to subscribe immediately to the limit of their ability to the fourth Liberty loan? Ask the rich and poor alike to buy Liberty bonds on the installment plan where they cannot pay cash for them, and urge the banks and bankers of your State to carry purchasers of bonds on the installment plan at the same rate of interest that the bonds bear—namely, 4 1-4 per cent.

"The banks must help the people by lending them money to buy Liberty bonds, and the people must help the banks by subscribing for them and paying for them as promptly as possible. We must all help each other if our army is to make certain that the great victory now in sight is clinched."

KILLS WIFE, THEN SELF IN FIT OF JEALOUS RAGE

C. E. Prairie, Electrician, Commits Horror in Government Road Home About Midnight.

WERE NOT LIVING TOGETHER

Three Children of Couple Asleep in Home When Shooting Occurs. Man Arrested Several Weeks Ago for Threat Against Wife.

Crazed with jealousy, Clyde E. Prairie, electrician, thirty-four years old, last night shot and killed his wife, Catherine, twenty-nine years old, and then, turning the gun upon himself, sent another bullet plunging through his own brain. The shooting occurred at the Prairie home, 3417 Government Road, at about 11:45 o'clock. Mrs. Prairie and her husband had been separated for several months, and at the moment the shooting took place their three children were asleep in an upper room.

Mrs. Prairie had been working at the American stores, and returned home last night in an automobile about 11:30 o'clock. The husband had come to her home earlier in the evening to see the three children, but left about 10:45, according to a Mrs. Barnett, 22 Holland Street, who was caring for the three children. Immediately after Mrs. Praire reached the house her husband came in the front door and asked to be admitted. His wife refused to allow him to enter, and he went around to a rear door. He declared that he wanted to talk a moment. Finally Mrs. Barnett opened the door, according to the police, and allowed him to enter.

Placing his back against the door Prairie is declared to have said to his wife:

"Hold up your right hand and swear you have been doing wrong."

"It makes no difference," she is said to have replied.

Then Praire jerked a revolver from his hip pocket. Mrs. Barnett ran under his arm and through the door. Two shots followed, and Mrs. Prairie came staggering through the door. Russell Wade, a young man living in the neighborhood, saw the wounded woman fall and picked her up.

"He has killed me and himself," she told Wade.

He carried her about 100 feet and she asked to be laid down. The ambulance arrived immediately, but the woman was dead before she reached the Virginia Hospital.

Prairie had apparently started for the front door of the house before turning the gun on himself. He fired a bullet through his right temple, and was found lying up against the door in the front hallway.

Mrs. Prairie was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lambert, 17 Holland Street. The husband was an employee of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. Three children, a girl, eleven years old, and two boys, nine and seven, were left orphans by the tragedy.

Coroner Whitfield was called to the Prairie home immediately after the shooting. Prairie's body was sent to a morgue, and his wife's body is at Virginia Hospital. In addition to Mrs. Barnett and Wade, a young man by the name of Clyde Bishop is said to have witnessed a part of the tragedy.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB WILL AUCTION BONDS

Buyers Will Pay $1,000,000 or More for Privilege of Naming Ships.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The versatile Charles M. Schwab, iron-master, shipbuilder, is to turn auctioneer on Monday, it was announced to-day.

He will be no piker. There will be no haggling. The smallest bid he will listen to will be $1,000,000. Any one wishing to attend the auction has only to have himself transformed into a distinguished military or diplomatic representative of America or one of the allied nations before Monday and present himself at a luncheon at the Waidorf-Astoria. There Mr. Schwab will sell ships, brand new ones at $1,000,000 and upwards. The purchasers cannot carry away the ships, but they will be privileged to name them and they will get Liberty bonds for their money.

Later the auctioneer and his guests will go to Newark for the launching of two ships, the Consort and the Allies, named by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who will be at the luncheon.

OTRANTO'S DEATH LIST OF U. S. SOLDIERS IS 366

More Than 200 Bodies Recovered And Given Burial by Party From Liverpool.

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, October 12.—More than 360 American soldiers were lost on the transport Otranto, sunk in the collision with the steamer Kishmir, off the South Scottish coast. This developed from checking the Otranto's list at American army headquarters, where it was found the death roll of soldiers stood at 364 or 366.

More than 200 bodies had been recovered up to this morning. Many of these were given burial by a party sent from Liverpool.

GENERAL PUBLIC URGED TO HELP PHYSICIANS

People Are Asked to Interest Themselves Sufficiently in Studying Home Care.

GET INTO BED IMMEDIATELY

Surgeon-General Blue Gives Advice on What to Do When Persons Feel Attack of Influenza Is Developing.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 12.—In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on physicians who are being overworked because of the epidemic of influenza, Surgeon-General Blue, of the United States Public Health Service, in a statement to-night, urged the public to learn something about the home care of patients ill with the malady.

With reports to-day showing the epidemic to be spreading in many parts of the country, and with an acute shortage of doctors and nurses everywhere, Surgeon-General Blue emphasized that every unnecessary call either on physicians or nurses makes it much harder to meet the urgent needs of the patients who are seriously ill.

"The present generation," said the surgeon-general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. While I cheerfully recognize all the good that has been done by our splendidly trained graduate nurses, I believe that the public has come to rely too much on their services and has not interested itself sufficiently in studying the home care of the sick."

Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once be put to bed in a well-ventilated room, General Blue said. If the patient has fever a physician should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, coughs up pinkish sputum, or breathes rapidly and painfully. The diet of the patient should be light. Quiet and cleanliness are essential.

Attendants of persons having influenza, the surgeon-general said, should wear a gauze mask and take all precautions to prevent contagion.

The epidemic to-day appeared to be subsiding in cities along the coast, in Virginia and Massachusetts, but in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast it was reported as spreading. Many new cases were reported in Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, Minnesota and New Mexico. Through the South the number of new cases was reported stationary in some localities, while in others an increase was noted. At Key West, Fla., 900 cases of influenza among the civilian population were reported.

Deaths in Washington showed a decrease to-day, the total number for the twenty-four-hour period ending at noon being sixty-five, as compared with seventy-three yesterday. New cases to-day were 1,344 against 1,472. Surgeon-General Blue and commissioners of the District of Columbia united to-day in a recommendation that the civil service commission not call any more war workers to Washington until after the epidemic subsides. It was said the matter will be taken up with President Wilson Monday on his return from New York, with a view to issuance of an executive order.

The total number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia in army camps at home, reported by the War Department, was 864, which was twenty-eight less than yesterday. New cases of influenza were 11,724, or 300 less than yesterday. This brings the total reported since September 13 to 234,865, and the total deaths from both diseases in the same period of 9,199.

There were 2,780 new cases of influenza to-day, a decrease of forty-four over yesterday.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED IN PORTO RICAN QUAKE

Much Damage Done, Including Wrecking of City Hall in Ponce.

[By Associated Press.]

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, October 12.—This island was shaken by an earthquake Friday morning and the shocks were followed by a tidal wave.

Reports from Aguadilla, on the northwestern coast, say that the tidal waters half submerged the town. Fourteen persons were killed and forty or more were injured.

At Ponce, a city of more than 35,000 persons, on the south coast, the city hall was wrecked and it is reported that several of the inhabitants were killed. Details are lacking.

Two persons are reported to have been killed at Aibonito, in the center of the island.

Serious damage with probable loss of life is indicated by reports from other towns.

Sir Eric Buys Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 12.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty called on for a speech at a Liberty loan rally at a theater here to-night declared, "peace will be got by going on with the war and the surest way to finish the job is to buy Liberty bonds." He then purchased $2,000 worth.

READY TO COMPLY WITH ALL DEMANDS AS TO ARMISTICE

Asks Appointment of Commission to Arrange Details of Evacuations.

REPLY OF PRINCE MAX SAYS PEOPLE ARE REPRESENTED

Text of Note Taken From Air While Being Sent From Wireless Station.

GIVEN PREMATURE PUBLICITY

American People Warned Against Belief That It Justifies Relaxation of Effort.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's inquiry, intercepted as it was being sent by the great wireless towers at Nauen, and forwarded here to-night in an official dispatch from France, declares Germany is ready to accept President Wilson's peace terms, evacuate the invaded territory as a prerequisite to an armistice and that the bid for peace represents the German people as well as the government.

Although on its face the text of the German note seems to be a complete acceptance of President Wilson's terms, the people of the United States and the allied countries should be cautioned against accepting it as such a compliance of the President's demands as will mean immediate cessation of hostilities.

In reply to the President's question as to whether he represents the German people or the German autocratic government, Prince Max says:

"The present German government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people."

The text of Prince Max's reply follows:

"In reply to the question of the President of the United States of America, the German government hereby declares:

"The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8, and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace on justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussion would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the government of the powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian government, for the purposes of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the President in regard to evacuation. The German government suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people.

(Signed) "SOLF,
"State Secretary of Foreign Office,
Transocean, Berlin."

The note is dated Berlin, October 12, 1918. It was dispatched at noon today.

The text of the note as received here says Germany accepts President's terms as laid down; accepts evacuation of invaded territory as a necessary preliminary to an armistice and asks for a mixed commission to make the arrangements; declares that the Chancellor speaks "in the name of the German government and of the German people," and that its only object in entering into discussions is to agree on the practical details for carrying out the terms President Wilson has laid down.

PUBLICATION AT THIS TIME NOT ANTICIPATED

All official Washington was at a complete loss to understand the text of the note becoming public in this way. Neither the State Department nor the Swiss legation, which is looking after German interests, had received the reply, and it was very evident that it had been made public through a faux pas.

There was, however, no attempt to dispute its authenticity, and the diplomats to whom the dispatch had been sent could only express regret that the dispatch had been made public. Early this evening the newspaper correspondents were summoned by telephone to the offices of the diplomatic mission, where many diplomatic dispatches are received every day. An attache there gave out copies of the dispatch in the regular way, bearing the usual distinguishing marks. It was at once flashed to the country. When the high officials of the office learned that the dispatch had been made public, their distress and regret was almost boundless, much as they were gratified by its apparent contents.

The contents of the dispatch were at once communicated to Secretary Lansing and other officials of the government. President Wilson was in New York, and the contents of the dispatch were communicated to him there.

It is very probable that the text of the official communication may differ in some respects as to verbiage from the unofficial copy given out to-night, but it is regarded as highly improbable that it will show any substantial differences.

TEXT SEEMS TO MEAN THAT PEACE IS NEAR

At a first reading the text would seem to answer in a manner which might lead to peace all the questions President Wilson asked of Chancellor Maximilian in his inquiry which was sent