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68TH YEAR. VOLUME 68 NUMBER 287 RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918.—TEN PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 5 —FAIR PRICE, THREE CENTS

STATE DEPARTMENT HAS NOT RECEIVED GERMAN PEACE NOTE

Indications Are President Will Confer With Baker Before Considering It.

QUESTIONS ASKED HELD NOT BINDING ON ALLIES

Inquiry Considered a Move Ad Interim in Which Wilson Proposed Nothing.

FOREIGN POWERS DECIDED

Have Reached Unanimous Decision for Line of Common Action That Will Draw Quick Reply.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Wilson returned to Washington to-night after a two days' visit to New York. Colonel E. M. House, the President's close friend and adviser, accompanied the presidential party, which included Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson and Secretary Tumulty.

The official German document had not been received in Washington to-night when the President returned from New York. It probably will be here to-morrow when the President confers with his advisers, among them Secretary Baker, who returned to-day from the western battle front, undoubtedly prepared to give him some inside information on the broken courage of the German military power of which the world necessarily does not know at this time.

To-night, as last night, no official of the government felt justified in speaking to guide public opinion in the direction of the views which are being formed.

The Associated Press is enabled to say, however, that these views rapidly are crystallizing, and the next step will be taken promptly, probably sooner than may be expected.

President Wilson is expected to first decide if Foreign Secretary Solf's reply to the inquiries addressed to Chancellor Maximilian warrants him in presenting Germany's original proposal to the entente allies. It should be borne in mind that the President's inquiry merely was a move ad interim in which he proposed nothing, bound himself to nothing and merely asked some questions, which, he declared, required an answer before he could go further.

If he puts the proposition before the entente it undoubtedly will draw a quick reply. Dispatches last night from London, quoting the London Express as announcing that the British, French and Italian governments had reached a unanimous decision for a line of common action, were regarded as being deeply significant.

INDICATIONS STRONG NO ARMISTICE CAN BE GRANTED.

Lacking official guidance on which to base a prediction, observers are forced to record indications. The indications are that there will be no armistice and that if the entente allies were diposed to agree to one they probably would demand as guarantees of good faith that such places as Metz, Strassburg, Trieste and possibly Essen be placed in the hands of the entente forces to guarantee fulfillment of Germany's words.

If Germany expects that by agreeing to the evacuation of occupied territories she will exact the evacuation of German colonies occupied by entente forces, German statesmen have made another mistake. A reference to President Wilson's inquiry shows that he spoke distinctly in reference to invaded territory occupied by troops of the central powers.

When the American capital recovered its balance after the surprise of Foreign Secretary Solf's note, it found its unofficial opinion divided into two distinct lines.

One, shared largely by the Republicans in Congress, is inclined to the view that Senator Lodge's prediction of a situation which may threaten the substitution of the deliberations of diplomacy for victories at arms, has been fulfilled.

The other, confident in the success of President Wilson's diplomacy and probably forming its conclusions from close knowledge of what the government is planning, is virtually certain that the President has created a situation where he now can deliver another stroke which will bring about an unconditional surrender or throw the Kaiser and the German militarists completely out of any power they retain.

NEXT MOVE EXPECTED TO DEMAND SURRENDER.

There is a general feeling that the next move will confront the military party with the choice of such an unconditional surrender as will be acceptable to all the allied cobelligerents, or a genuine political revolution in Germany which will bring about one.

It has been pointed out that President Wilson's inquiry to Chancellor Maximilian to develop whether the Chancellor merely was speaking for the German leaders, who have been conducting the war, probably was skillfully framed to pave the way for an opportunity to inform the German people that no covenants of peace can be made with the men who have betrayed the world.

The present German government, which as Secretary Solf says, was formed by conferences, and has the support of the majority of the Reichstag, was formed through imperial decree which permitted it. There is nothing before any of the allied governments, so far as known, to show that there has been any change in the German system which would prevent the autocratic power which uttered that decree to revoke it when its purpose had been accomplished. In other words, an allied diplomat considering the arrangement of an armistice or arrangements of the practical details to carry out the application of the terms of peace President Wilson has laid down, might ask: What guarantees have we that these arrangements will not be regarded as a scrap of paper?

IN ALL PRONOUNCEMENTS PRINCIPLES WERE PLAIN

A close reading of all of President Wilson's pronouncements on the subject, when all else has been eliminated, shows him repeatedly laying down the fundamental principle that no peace can be made while the German people endure Kaiserism. In his reply to the Pope's note, August 27, 1917, the President said:

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting."

In his subsequent pronouncements, finally coming down to his New York speech of September 27, the President

(Continued on Second Page.)

Some U-Boat Captains Are Genial Pirates

In to-day's Times-Dispatch Clair Price has another of his taking salt-water yarns. This time he tells of two interesting characters operating as captains of German submarines. "Spartel Jack" and the Baron of Tuskor were doubtless chivalrous in their treatment of the crews of ships they sunk, furnishing exceptions to hundreds of U-boat captains who seemed to care nothing for the safety of the noncombatants who suffered as the result of their lawless attacks on peaceful ships. The exploits and conduct of Spartel Jack and the Baron will be read with interest.

500 ARE BELIEVED DEAD IN PATH OF FOREST FIRE

Thousands of Others Are Homeless and Without Food or Clothing.

FOURTEEN TOWNS WRECKED

Bodies of Many Victims in Duluth Morgues, While Hundreds of Others Are Lying in the Highways Where Flames Overtook Them.

[By Associated Press.]

DULUTH, MINN., October 13.—With probably 500 persons dead, thousands homeless and without clothing, and with property damage mounting far into millions of dollars, whole sections of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota timberland, to-night are smouldering, fire stricken areas, with only the charred ruins of abandoned, depopulated towns to accentuate the general desolation.

The bodies of seventy-five victims lie in Duluth morgues. Hundreds more along the roads leading to Duluth and Superior lay where they fell when overtaken by the fire.

Twelve thousand homeless and penniless refugees, are quartered in hospitals, churches, schools, private homes and in the armory here.

Reports that the holocaust resulted from the work of enemy agents were circulated here to-night.

Greatest loss of life and property damage is believed to have occurred in the Cloquet region where a number of towns have been destroyed and all semi-rural settlements virtually wiped out.

A special train of twenty coaches brought 1,500 refugees to Cloquet and Carleton. They confirmed reports that many persons lost their lives in those towns.

The towns which were destroyed are Cloquette, Brookston, Brevator, Corona, Adolpho, Oden, Oneida, Carey, Basey, Bundy, Thompson, Arnold, Lake Moose and Wright.

After sweeping Moose Lake in less than twenty minutes the flames leaped three-quarters of a mile across the lake, igniting the brush and trees on the opposite side like so much tinder. Telegraph poles were cut off like straws before a scythe. Railroad ties were consumed in the earth and the rails themselves twisted and bent.

Bodies of sixty-five victims had been picked up along the roads west of Moose Lake and brought to improvised morgues when dusk settled over the stricken town late to-day. Searchers are still scouring the countryside with trucks piled high with their tragic burdens. In one cellar the bodies of twelve persons were found, accounting for every member of two families. Automobiles were piled in confusion at points in the sandy roads where they had stuck and collided in a mad rush for safety. At one point five cars were piled in a heap and near-by lay the bodies of the victims. Along the roads were found the bodies of mothers with babies clasped to their lifeless breasts and children clinging together.

Both the twin cities of Duluth and Superior now seem safe, although on several occasions Saturday night suburban property was consumed and the sparks, fed by a strong win, set fire to many buildings in Duluth.

PORTO RICAN TOWNS SUFFER FROM QUAKE

Majority of Brick and Cement Houses in Mayaguez Destroyed Beyond Repair.

[By Associated Press.]

SAN JUAN, P. R., October 13.—One hundred and fifty lives were lost in yesterday's earthquake in Porto Rico, it was estimated by Governor Yager to-day. Almost every town in the island reports damaged property and scattering fatalities.

There are unconfirmed reports here of great damage in Santo Domingo from the earthquake.

Reports from the interior are coming in slowly because of broken communications.

A slight additional shock was felt at 4 o'clock this morning, and the people are fearful of a repetition of the experiences of 1869, when a series of earthquakes extended over a period of several weeks.

The greatest loss of life from yesterday's shock was at Mayaguez and Aguadilla, west coast cities, and in the intervening territory.

The known dead at Mayaguez are given at forty and at Augadilla thirty, with the numbers rapidly increasing.

At Mayaguez, 70 per cent of the houses of brick and cement construction are reported either destroyed or damaged beyond repair. The greatest loss of life there was in the cigar factory of Infanzon & Rodriguez, a three-story modern concrete building, where several hundred persons were at work at the time of the disaster.

SUBSIDING IN EAST

But Influenza Epidemic Continues to Spread in Middle and Far West.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The epidemic of influenza has subsided somewhat in Eastern States, but continues to spread in the Middle and Far West. On the basis of meager reports received to-day, officials of the Public Health Service Bureau were optimistic that the stringent measures taken, such as closing schools, churches, theaters and forbidding public gatherings generally had begun to show a beneficial effect.

The office of the surgeon-general of the army made no statement to-day as to the situation in the army camps.

Peace Talk Will Not Stop Drive.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—German peace talk and Spanish influenza, the two great obstacles encountered in the fourth Liberty loan campaign, will not be permitted to defeat plans for obtaining more than the $6,000,000,000, although half of that amount must be raised in the next six days.

The Merchant That Advertises Consistently must sell goods of unquestioned quality at reasonable prices or his advertising expenditure would put him out of business. The live merchant uses advertising as a short cut to sales. Merchants have found Times-Dispatch advertising profitable.

STATE'S FLU CASES NUMBER 200,000

Probably 15,000 in Richmond With Large Majority Not Reported to Officers.

SCOUTS BEGIN SURVEY TO-DAY

One Hundred and Sixty-Four New Cases and Six Deaths Here Yesterday.

With at least 200,000 cases of Spanish influenza in the State and probably 15,000 in this city, Virginia and Richmond health authorities, with the cooperation of the populace, are boiling with activities to prevent the disease from taking its tragic toll of human lives. With only a few scattering reports in the office of Chief Health Officer Roy K. Flannagan yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, 164 new cases were marked on the chart. At that hour six deaths from grippe had been reported. Yet an ambulance, hearse, emergency car or doctor's automobile met one at almost every corner; and there were few other machines on the streets. The total number of reported cases for Richmond to date is 4,441.

In addition to the reported cases at 4 o'clock, a few minutes later saw Chief Yeoman Ely, of the navy recruiting station, telephone Dr. Flannagan that every man of the large force at the station was ill with the grippe except himself, who was convalescent, and Mr. Stagg, who is sick with pleurisy. It is possible that action may be taken at once to prevent sailors from coming to Richmond during the epidemic.

Dr. Flannagan stated yesterday that a force of young men and women would be sent out, under the direction of the Boy Scouts' leader, C. L. Weaver, to visit all the doctors in Richmond and get a complete report of the cases here. Dr. Flannagan thinks that perhaps a third of the cases have been reported. There are hundreds of cases that will never be reported, since no physician has been summoned. The Scouts' survey will begin this morning at 9 o'clock. The Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, as old as sixteen years, will report outside the high school. Those with automobiles at their disposal are especially urged to come. Women driving their own cars are urged to come to drive the boys and girls of the force. The authorities say there will be no danger, as they will not go into the hospital at all.

NEED FOR VOLUNTEER NURSES MOST PATHETIC

Chief Health Officer Flannagan stated last night that the need for volunteer women workers was pathetic. Mrs. Feris, chief of the staff of nurses connected with the City Health Department, is ill with the influenza. Of the staff of seven, only two are on the job. Miss Daly and Miss Barrow, and Miss Barrow is just out, having had grippe early. Misses Milton, Hundley and Irving are in charge of wards at the John Marshall High School, while Miss Crist is convalescing. Mrs. C. B. Bolling, who has been indispensable to the Health Department, is at home waiting on her husband, who is confined at home with the influenza. Dr. Flannagan was extravagant in his praise of Miss Ray Van Vort and Miss Branch, two of the John Marshall High School teachers, who worked all day yesterday in his office. This situation, says Dr. Flannagan, demands that women put aside some of their fear and come to his rescue at once. This is especially important in view of the survey to be made to-day.

So far as the State at large is concerned, the situation growing out of the spread of Spanish influenza is far from encouraging, and in some sections conditions are truly distressing. Up to Sunday a total of 60,000 cases had been reported to the State Board of Health, while it was estimated that the total in the entire Commonwealth could hardly be less than 200,000.

No section is being spared and the disease within the last day or so has made its appearance in counties which seemingly had escaped it. It is raging in the southeastern section of Virginia and perhaps is giving even more trouble in southwest Virginia. The northern and eastern sections also are beginning to suffer from the malady and it has likewise reached the Eastern Shore.

MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS RENDER VALUABLE HELP.

Forty different places have asked the State Board of Health for doctors and in thirty-five instances these calls have been favorably answered. This has been accomplished by using the third and fourth year classes of the medical colleges of Richmond and the University. The students are reported to be doing excellenet work and without their aid the crisis could hardly be met. Second year medical students have also been used to good advantage as attendants. Help has likewise been given by Surgeon General Blue, who has supplied seven physicians from the U. S. Public Health Service.

Calls for nurses have come from fifty different places. Some communities have asked for as many as ten while others say they will be satisfied to have only one. In several rural sections the country people have become so alarmed that they decline to nurse those who are sick of the influenza.

Substantial aid came to the State Board of Health Sunday when Miss Ella Agnew, chief of the home economic division of the extension work of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, tendered the use of her county agents many of whom have had experience in nursing. Some have already been assigend to fields where the services will be particularly valuable.

MINING OPERATIONS SUSPENDED IN WISE

In Wise County mining operations have been suspended at several points on account of the influenza which is claiming hundreds of victims, despite the pains taken by the mining corporations to prevent the spread of the disease. A total of 300 cases is reported at Stonega, Wise County, and a like number at Fries, in Grayson County, while Norton, Toms Creek and Coeburn, as well as Big Stone Gap, are in a serious plight. In Clarke County 40 per cent of the people are ill at present, or are just recovering from the grippe.

Southampton County also appears to have been hard hit, as 500 cases are reported at Boykins and 800 at Sedley. Pulaski has 2,500 cases, Buena Vista, 1,000; Roanoke, 1,000; Martinsville, 1,200; Clifton Forge, 3,000, and Danville over 700. Of the students at the University of Virginia, 264 are reported as having the disease.

The foregoing figures which are based on reports received up to Sunday afternoon give a conservative view of the situation, which, to say the least, is a grave one. In several places the physicians have been so busy that they have been able to get only about two hours sleep a night, and it is no uncommon thing for one doctor to have as many as 150 influenza patients.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE USEFUL ALLY TO BOARD

Every possible effort is being put forth by the State Board of Health to aid the stricken districts, and it has found a most useful ally in the State Council of Defense. A long stride in the way of checking the malady will have been taken before the end of this week when relief trains will be

(Continued on Last Page.)

$200,000 IN BONDS SOLD IN CITY HOMES

Two Hundred Liberty Loan Workers Make House-to-House Canvass.

NEED FOR MONEY URGENT

Peace Talk Should Not Cause Let-Up in Drive for Billions.

Richmond's house-to-house canvass in behalf of the fourth Liberty loan yesterday brought forth almost 1,000 new bond buyers, whose subscriptions amounted to more than $200,000.

Enthused and more fully determined for success by the sentiment resulting from the second German peace note, the loan workers labored practically all day in personally talking with Richmond residents.

Members of the campaign committee declared last night that practically every sale which was made yesterday would not have been made but for the great drive. People were reached and interviewed who could not have been reached at any other time before the close of the movement on Saturday night, and the showing was so encouraging that bankers declared Richmond would undoubtedly raise her quota.

This assertion, however, was based on the belief that the response to the government's call for money would continue as it has during the past three days. There is great enthusiasm in every section of the city, according to reports made by the 200 canvassers who worked yesterday, and this has been heightened by encouraging war news.

RICHMONDERS WANT HUNS TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY

While Richmonders are extremely optimistic over the situation as it stands to-day, there is an almost universal opinion that the allies should demand an "unconditional surrender" of the German government. Liberty loan workers found. For the first time it seems that the Hun is beaten at his own game, and prominent business men yesterday expressed the opinion, based upon press reports, that Germany was simply seeking to salvage something out of the wreckage and extricate her armies from the disastrous position in which they find themselves.

This feeling crystallized itself in additional purchases of Liberty bonds, for scores of people, who had already bought all the bonds they thought they could afford, increased their subscriptions yesterday; they wanted to drive "another nail in the Kaiser's coffin," they said. This spirit resulted in heavy subscriptions yesterday, and will put Richmond "over the top" in the fourth Liberty loan drive before the campaign closes.

Nearly 200 workers reported to Liberty loan headquarters at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and received final instructions for the canvass. Committees of two men each were formed, and each committee assigned a district.

FLU INTERFERES LITTLE WITH LOAN WORKERS

Despite the great number of influenza cases in the city, the canvassers were accorded a wonderful reception by the people of Richmond. Subscriptions came easy when the mission was explained, and the canvassers became extremely enthusiastic over their work because of the great patriotic spirit demonstrated by the people.

Only about one-half of the city was canvassed, and the results were so gratifying that the Richmond committee decided last night to continue the canvass, and urged all canvassers who did not report yesterday to report to headquarters this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. They will be assigned districts to canvass between 6 and 10 o'clock to-night. The canvass will be conducted to-morrow and Wednesday. The committee will endeavor to "cover" every section of the city.

URGE FOREIGN CORPORATIONS TO PLACE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Richmond committee last night again called to the attention of agents and representatives of foreign corporations doing business in Richmond that they should urge upon their houses to place a liberal subscription through this city. It was late in the campaign to hammer on this work, it was said, but with people everywhere making additional purchases, it should be an easy matter for agents to obtain additional subscriptions for the benefit of this city.

There will be no let-up in the drive being conducted in the industrial plants of the city. Speakers and canvassers are being furnished by the committee at the request of all plants desiring such assistance, but many plants are conducting their own campaigns. Norman H. Johnson, who spoke at noon on Saturday to workmen in the Seventeenth Street shops of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, will speak at noon to-day at the Fulton shops of the same railroad. Other meetings are being arranged for to-day, to-morrow and to-morrow night.

BUSINESS MEN INVITED FOR CONFERENCE TO-DAY

More than 100 business men have been invited to a conference with bankers this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Business Men's Club, when the Liberty loan campaign will be discussed. Many of the men who have been invited to the meeting have already made liberal purchases of bonds, but the committee desires their presence at the conference in order to gain their views as to what methods should be adopted to raise the remainder of Richmond's quota.

A special street feature was staged Saturday night at Broad Street, in front of Murphy's Hotel. Music was provided for the occasion, and several prominent men spoke. Bond sales as a result of the meeting were heavy despite the threatening weather. The demonstration was arranged by F. L. Crutchfield.

Little Miss Florence Adams, daughter of William H. Adams, president of the Board of Aldermen, walked up to loan headquarters yesterday afternoon from her home on North Twenty-fourth Street and asked some one to take her subscription. It was for $100, and she is going to pay for it herself. She had already bought one bond.

With Richmond entering upon the last lap of her great drive for the sale of bonds, Mrs. W. M. Habliston, chairman of the woman's committee, issued an appeal last night to her workers to put forth their greatest effort until the close of the campaign. She is determined that her organization shall make as good a record as possible in the drive.

INFLUENZA PLAYS HAVOC WITH WOMEN WORKERS

Influenza has cut materially into the work of the women's organization, for many workers were forced to give up their duties on the Liberty loan drive in order that they could remain at home to care for members of their families who are suffering from the disease. With all gatherings also frowned on by the health authorities, the women have been unable to conduct as vigorous a campaign as they had planned.

However, during the two weeks that

(Continued on Last Page.)

FORCES UNDER HAIG AT GATES OF DOUAI

Let Not Cry for Peace Weaken Determination to Attain Goal

Richmond and the Commonwealth have heard the venom-tainted call for peace from the Prussian war lords. They have listened, and, through the sham, still hear the clanking of autocratic chains, the purpose of their forty years of forging unbroken.

Everywhere people are crying that the commander-in-chief demand an "unconditional surrender."

But is it meant? Can that man upon whose shoulders rests the burden of the safety of democracy feel that the great American people are ready to complete the task they have started?

There is one sure way to prove to Germany and to the world that the Western republic intends to achieve its purpose, and that is by making the fourth Liberty loan a success. Richmond, the Commonwealth, the Fifth District and the Union thus far report subscriptions far below what they should be.

Shall the people sit here in comfort, telling the President to demand "unconditional surrender," while the American boys are to-day wallowing through the filth and devastation of the bloody trail left by retreating Huns, and not support them? Do valorous words come from the hearts of the American people or from their mouths?

Shall this war for world freedom be half won? Those American boys, shall they have died in vain?

There is not a man who has yet bought Liberty bonds to his limit. The sacrifice is nothing.

Buy them to-day!

BAKER, SURE OF VICTORY, RETURNS TO AMERICA

"Whatever Result of Peace Proposals, Men and Supplies Must Go Over," He Says.

COMES HOME ON "GHOST SHIP"

Northern Pacific Escapes Submersible That Sent Japanese Passenger Boat, Hirano Maru, to the Bottom—Others Also Return.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—"Whatever the result of the peace proposals, the War Department must proceed at full speed with men and supplies." This was the comment on the German peace talk to-night from Secretary of War Baker, on his return from a visit of more than a month to the western front.

Exuberant with confidence of great victory and praise of the bravery of the Americans, Secretary Baker arrived early this morning at an Atlantic port aboard the Northern Pacific, called by the Germans the "Ghost Ship."

The "Ghost Ship" escaped the U-boat that sank the Hirano Maru a few days ago only through the extreme precautions taken to protect the Secretary of War and his party, which included John D. Ryan, Second Assistant Secretary of War; Brigadier-General Frank L. Hines, chief of the embarkation service; Walter Gifford, director of the council of national defense; Julius Rosenwald, of the council; Captain R. E. Christie, Jr., aid to Mr. Ryan; Joseph Hostller, of Cleveland, former law partner of Secretary Baker, and Charles Day, of the United States Shipping Board.

The presence of a submarine lurking in the course in which the Hirano was sunk was "spotted" and the Northern Pacific was diverted. The secretary had the protection of naval convoy, however, only for two days out of Brest, which was cleared October 6, at daylight. The rest of the way she came alone, making the speed that earned her the German "ghost ship" sobriquet.

Secretary Baker saw both battles of St. Mihiel and described the taking of the town and wiping out of the salient by the Americans as the greatest concentration of artillery and aircraft ever seen in this war.

He entered the town the morning after it was evacuated.

SECRETARY DISCUSSES PURPOSES OF TRIP

Discussing the purposes of his trip to the front and his experiences there, Secretary Baker said in part:

"My trip abroad was principally for the purpose of arranging further cooperation in the matter of shipping for troops and supplies. It was entirely successful, and a complete understanding has been reached, which assures the American army adequate cargo tonnage for its support. The matter was taken up with the interallied maritime transport council, and the co-operation of the British, French and Italian governments was heartily given.

"Many questions involving co-operation on the part of the several governments were taken up and satisfactorily settled.

"With regard to shipping aircraft, ordnance and other parts of the allied program, the contribution which the United States can make is rendered definite and the means of accomplishment are arranged."

When asked about the Liberty loan, Secretary Baker said:

"The allied armies are now in the full tide of victorious advance. American divisions are fighting with the British, with the French and on their own sectors, and everywhere the enemy is in retreat and disorder.

"The army has done and is doing all that a proud and grateful country could ask, and the time has come for us to put in every ounce of our strength to assure its complete victory.

"The people at home have a solemn responsibility for their share in the final results. The Liberty loan must go over the top.

"Its success is our message of gratitude to the boys, and a message to Germany that our people at home are as resolute as our soldiers are brave.

"Whatever the result of the peace proposals, the War Department must proceed at full speed with the men and supplies."

DR. LAMBERT CONFIDENT MR. PAGE WILL RECOVER

Former Ambassador to Court of St. James Feeling More Like Himself.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, who is attending Walter Hines Page, former ambassador to Great Britain, at St. Luke's Hospital, issued a statement to-day, in which he expressed confidence that Mr. Page will recover, although his condition was so serious that Dr. Lambert spent the entire night at the former ambassador's bedside. The physician quoted Mr. Page as saying:

"I feel more like myself than I have felt for many months."

Mr. Page is suffering from an affection of the heart.

Will Welcome Gompers.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Samuel Gompers is to be accorded a welcome back to America on November 8 at a national mass-meeting in Chicago, under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, it was announced to-night by Director Robert Maisel.

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MANIFEST DEEP INTEREST IN THE GERMAN NOTE

Congressmen Wonder Whether It Is New Face, or Old One Hidden Behind Mask.

OPPOSED TO HOHENZOLLERN

All Members Are Waiting to Learn What Additional Facts President Wilson and Secretary Lansing May Have Not Yet Disclosed.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Germany's answer to President Wilson's note of inquiry has created a deep and profound interest among the members of both branches of Congress.

There is a noticeable feeling of expectancy of further important developments. Both Senators and members of the House exhibit less readiness to express their opinions in the absence of a knowledge of all the facts, which may be in the possession of the President and Secretary Lansing.

Significant comment is heard on the emphasis placed by the German Foreign Secretary upon the statement that the Chancellor speaks in the name of "the German people," and the question is asked as to whether Germany is turning a new face to the American people, or whether it is the old face concealed behind a mask.

There seems to be a unanimity of opinion that whatever the next step may prove to be, nothing less than the passing of the house of Hohenzollern will satisfy the American people.

The following statement of prominent Senators and Representatives express the range of congressional opinion on the subject:

Senator John K. Shields, Tennessee, member Committee on Foreign Affairs: "The whole question is of such tremendous import that one cannot fully grasp its significance without knowing all that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing may know upon the subject. I have great confidence that President Wilson will so handle the situation as to bring about a just peace in the end. There is something suspicious in the manner in which Germany's ostensible acceptance of the President's principles is communicated to the world. If the purpose was to affect the morale of our army and the people at home, I believe it will fail. Personally, I believe Germany must be made to suffer the horrors of war, either by invasion or by the payment of tremendous indemnities, for the ruin and wrongs she has wrought, so she may be deterred from ever disturbing the peace of the world again."

PROVED HERSELF GREATEST OUTLAW, SAYS MR. NEW

Senator Harry S. New, Indiana: "Germany is evidently seeking to accomplish by diplomacy what she has failed to do with her armies. I greatly fear we are in more danger of a diplomatic defeat than we are from armed attack. For four years Germany has run amuck in the world. During this time she has crushed Belgium, devastated France, strangled Serbia and made a shambles of Russia. She has proved herself the greatest outlaw in history. Now that she feels that the tables are turned against her, she appeals to the President and says from this time forward let us carry on the war by correspondence. I do not believe that the people of the United States or of our allies are ready to accept a negotiated peace or that they will consent to it. The only end to this war which can or will be acceptable is the unconditional surrender of an enemy who has worked wreck and destruction for four years without conscience and without stint."

Senator Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma: "Is it a new face that Germany is turning towards the American people or is it the same old face behind the mask? Since the President's note was sent, I have been wondering what our answer would be in case Germany should answer as she has answered. How far are the fourteen propositions laid down last January binding under the changed circumstances?

AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT PEACE, NOT TRUCE

"I am not certain that the American people under the present circumstances should be satisfied with anything less than the passing of the Hohenzollerns. We want a peace, not a truce.

"If Germany, by the manner she persued of gaining publicity for her peace maneuver, sought to weaken the morale of the country, it is merely an added instance of misreading the minds of our people. I think the reaction will be distinctly injurious to Germany."

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee:

"Germany's action in sending broadcast the reply to the President's inquiries would indicate that she is anxious to bring about an armistice as soon as possible. This country is on record as opposed to secret diplomacy, and Germany, it would appear is carrying out this principle to the limit.

"The whole question of a peace at this time rests upon Germany's willingness to give sufficient guarantees."

Senator Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota:

"The main purpose of Germany in giving wide publicity to the reply would seem to be a desire to place their offer before the world, and especially before their sympathizers, so that if their offer were refused, the charge could be made that we were carrying on an unnecessary war.

"The more I consider the reply the more I am led to the firm conviction that it would be grossly unjust to enter upon any terms of peace with Germany short of absolute surrender."

FAVORS GENERALS CARRYING ON THEIR KIND OF DIPLOMACY

Senator Howard Sutherland, West Virginia:

"The method by which Germany made public her reply to the inquiries of

(Continued on Second Page.)

FRENCH TAKE LAON WITH LA FERE AND ST. GOBAIN MASSIF

German Line From Rheims to Belgium in Greater Danger.

PETAIN'S TROOPS PUSH FORWARD IN CHAMPAGNE

Operations in Albania and Serbia Favorable for Allies.

BRITISH GAIN AT SOLESMES

Franco-American Progress North of Argonne Threatens Enemy's Left Flank.

[By Associated Press.]

The German battle line in France continues to bend under the attacks of the allies, but nowhere has it broken. The enemy almost everywhere is in retreat toward new positions, but his retreat is orderly, and the British, French and Americans are being compelled to fight their way forward slowly in the face of enemy machine-gun detachments acting as rear guards.

Highly important strategic positions have been wrested from the enemy by the British and French, while on their sector of the front the Americans have further advanced their line on both sides of the Meuse, obtaining the objectives they sought.

The British advance, after days of hard fighting, has brought them at last to the gates of Douai, which long has held the British from closing in upon the great bend in the line which has Lille as its center, and which has been considered by the military experts as the keystone to the German defense system through Northern Belgium to the sea.

To the south the French have blotted out both La Fere and Laon and the greater portion of the St. Gobain massif standing in the elbow where the line runs eastward toward the Swiss frontier. Here also the Germans for weeks had stood fighting desperately, realizing that a successful advance by their foes would shatter all their military plans in the south, and probably compel a swifter retirement than is now being carried out, and possibly make untenable the entire Meuse line, to which it is believed they are gradually making their way.

By the successes of the British and the French the entire German line from Rheims to the Belgian frontier is made decidedly more unstable, and with the new advances of the French and Americans in Champagne, and along both sides of the Meuse northward, seemingly the enemy, for a few days at least, will have to hasten his steps eastward and northward to prevent the great converging maneuver from capturing large numbers of prisoners, especially in the pocket from the region northwest of Rheims to La Fere. Here, however, the enemy, seeing the ultimate fall of Laon, may have used the great network of railways there and sucessfully withdrawn a majority of his forces toward Mesieres.

FRENCH CROSS AISNE AT SEVERAL PLACES

Along the Aisne in Champagne the French have forced their way across the Aisne at various places, and are almost upon the important railway town of Rethel, whence it is only a step to Mesieres, while north of Vouzieres they are continuing to battle their way forward toward Sedan. In the bend of the Aisne more than thirty-six localities have been liberated by the French and several thousand civilians freed from bondage. Since the offensive began 21,567 Germans have been made prisoner and 600 of their guns captured.

With the situation in France and Belgium highly satisfactory to the allies, the operations in Serbia and Albania likewise daily are being carried forward successfully. Nish, the capital of the little kingdom, after the invasion by the Austro-Hungarians, has been recaptured, and the enemy driven to the hills north of it. The Austro-Hungarians are slowly, but surely, being driven northward in Albania, and now are being engaged in the region of Ipek, thirty miles southwest of Novipazar.

LAON TAKEN BY FRENCH WITHOUT FIGHT

[By Associated Press.]

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, October 13 (Reuter's).—Laon, the last of the group of natural obstacles forming the keystone of the German defense in France, has been taken without a fight.

BRITISH MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS ON SELLES

LONDON, October 13.—Further progress has been made by the British northwest of Douai and along the Selles River to the region of Solesmes, according to Field Marshal Haig's communique issued to-night. Several additional towns have been captured and prisoners have been taken.

ALLIES HAVE TAKEN 90,000 PRISONERS IN MONTH

PARIS, October 13.—"Since September 15, including the Bulgaro-German troops surrendered according to the armistice," says a War Office statement, "the allies have captured 90,000 prisoners, including 1,600 officers.

"Among the officers are five generals.

"Two thousand guns and enormous quantities of material also have been taken."

The above statement, referring to "Bulgaro-German troops," is the first indications that German units fighting with the Bulgars surrendered.

GERMAN WAR OFFICE ADMITS WITHDRAWAL

BERLIN (via London), October 13.—"We withdrew northeast of Cambrai," says to-day's War Office statement reporting yesterday's operations, "as a result of the enemy's successful penetration of our positions on both sides of Neuvilly."

GENERAL FOCH SEALS TRIUMPH OVER HUNS

[By Associated Press.]

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, October 13, 2:30 P. M.—Marshal Foch sealed his triumph over General Ludendorff and Field Marshal