

WEATHER.

air and cooler tonight; tomorrow fair, continued cool. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p. m. today: Highest, 83, at 4 p. m. yesterday; lowest, 56, at 8 a. m. today. Full report on page 14.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 14.

No. 27,194.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is not responsible for the use for publication of all news disseminated credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Saturday's Net Circulation, 102,433 Sunday's Net Circulation, 79,877

PRESIDENT STUDIES PEACE NOTES; QUICK ANSWER EXPECTED

German Proposal Received From Swiss Legation; Austrian Delivered.

OFFICIAL ATMOSPHERE HERE REVEALS UNYIELDING STAND

A joint resolution providing that no armistice looking toward peace shall be entered into with Germany or Austria until their armies shall have surrendered unconditionally was introduced in the Senate today by Senator McCumber of North Dakota. At his request it was referred to the foreign relations committee.

President Wilson this morning was handed the German peace note by Frederick Oederlin, an attache of the Swiss legation.

At 11 o'clock Secretary of State Lansing announced that the Swedish minister had just handed him a note from the Austro-Hungarian government. The Secretary refrained from commenting in any way upon the contents of the note, whether it conformed to the press report in text or not, or when an answer would be forthcoming.

President Wilson did not visit his office this morning, but immediately after breakfast retired to his study, locked the door and was reported to be engaged in writing. He had the cabled press text of Prince Maximilian's speech to the reichstag and the kaiser's offer before him.

Woodrow Wilson, today the most important figure in the world, since the allies must of necessity conform to the policy this country insists upon, has by this afternoon all the data at hand necessary for framing a quick reply.

PROMPT ANSWER, SPECIFIC TERMS DESIRED.

There is no mistaking the official atmosphere which surrounds the executive and is breathed in military and diplomatic circles. The thought uppermost and voiced everywhere today was that this government must insist upon specific terms before granting an armistice, and second that the answer to the central powers must be prompt as well as decisive.

Promptness is necessary, it was held, to preserve the morale of the fighting men abroad, to keep unimpaired the spirit of this country and to prevent the psychology of the cry for quarter at this time from relaxing interest in the liberty loan.

Crux of Situation.

It was pointed out today that the crux of the situation so far as the first action of this government is concerned, is Germany's appeal for an armistice.

Prince Maximilian's note to President Wilson, forwarded through the Swiss minister, contained these words: "With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

At the time that appeal was being received the cables were bringing fresh accounts of the German army's ruthless destruction of private property as they advanced.

In dealing with the German request for an immediate armistice, which, of course, would involve cessation of all military activity, the government must first decide whether to accept the granting of an armistice to Bulgaria.

When that country asked for an armistice the French commander replied that he had no military operations in progress and that the Bulgarian army demobilized and Bulgaria should take herself out of the fighting.

Must Abandon Belligerency.

In official circles here the demand is strong that Germany should be notified promptly that no deliberations looking to peace can be entertained until Germany has abandoned her belligerency and placed herself in a position where peace negotiations can be entered into when once agreed upon.

An armistice should not be granted, it is held, until Germany has made a definite statement that she will not in any way attempt to prevent being used against the allies in event of an armistice. It is held that the Germans have recovered from the rout they are now experiencing.

In official circles here it is widely understood that Germany will come in peace with more specific details of the terms of the armistice than she has offered. It is known here that Austria-Hungary and Turkey were disposed last week to see for terms.

Attitude Toward Wilson Terms.

Strong emphasis is laid by the commentators in official circles upon the fact that Germany and Austria-Hungary express willingness to accept President Wilson's terms as a basis of negotiations, not as terms upon which peace can be effected. Prince Maximilian's note said:

"It (the German government) accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 26, as a basis for peace negotiations."

It is suggested that there is a wide margin between this offer of "negotiations looking to peace and actual acceptance of the President's terms as the terms of peace between the warring powers."

Effect on Liberty Loan.

Outside strictly diplomatic and military circles, official Washington was interested also in the effect of the peace tracking upon the fourth lib-

DECREASE SHOWS DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN D. C.

Nine Fatalities Reported This Morning, as Against 27 Yesterday.

AUTHORITIES HARDLY BELIEVE CRUX REACHED

Senate and House Galleries Closed and Public Court Hearings Are Postponed.

Influenza fatalities in the District showed an encouraging reduction today, although the authorities are by no means hopeful that the crux of the epidemic has been reached.

Nine deaths were reported during the morning, representing the total fatalities since Sunday. Deaths reported Sunday totaled 24, and from noon Saturday until midnight Saturday 31. There have been ninety-one deaths in all reported since Saturday morning up to noon today.

Under the regulations of the Commissioners making the reporting of influenza mandatory, a total of 1,261 cases has been listed with the health department, a total of 663 cases has been reported since yesterday.

Mandatory Order Brings Reports.

Health Officer Fowler says that previous to the reports coming in Saturday under the mandatory order of the Commissioners making influenza reportable, there has been no way to make even an estimate of the number of cases in the city.

As a further precaution against the spread of the disease, the public galleries were closed to the public today. Jury trials and equity hearings were suspended by the District of Columbia Supreme Court until Monday next.

Recent Deaths Reported.

Deaths reported from midnight last night up to noon today follow: Lucille Tawes, twenty-two years, Garfield Hospital; Eleanor M. Kerr, thirty-two years, 118 1/2 street; William E. Manweiler, thirty-three years, Casualty Hospital; George C. Gross, twenty years, 810 New Hampshire avenue; north-west; Clinton H. Chapman, twenty-eight years, 25 1/2 street south-east; James E. Evans, forty-two years, Silgo Mill road; Alexander H. Summers, thirty-four years, 127 1/4 street south-east; James T. Taylor, twenty-two years, Gallaudet College.

Deaths from Saturday at midnight up to midnight last night: Helen W. Kirley, twenty-seven years, 1200 12th street, north-west; Francis Reedy, twenty-two years, Kendall, 14th street; Walter W. Ballard, Jr., one year, Hotel Powhatan; Ira Z. Moore, thirty years, 922 5th street north-west; Grace M. Lee, fifteen years, Casualty Hospital; Sarah E. Thomas, thirty-four years, 17th street north-west; Julia A. Pitts, twenty-two years, 72 Maryland avenue, north-east; Annie E. Bray, twenty-two years, 5th street south-east; Miss Lechiette, twenty-one years, Washington Asylum Hospital; Thomas J. Kelly, thirty years, Georgetown University Hospital; John S. Hutchinson, twenty-eight years, Blue Plains; Thomas E. Farrow, thirty-four years, 1243 D street south-east; Ruth Rizer, thirty-four years, 144 Belmont street north-west; Anthony E. Boyd, thirty years, 623 M street north-west; Sibley Y. Minick, twenty-five years, 630 1/2 street north-west; George W. Marshall, thirty years, 1204 C street north-east; John J. Lally, thirty-four years, Garfield Hospital; Walter E. Schmitt, twenty-two years, Lynch, twenty-nine years, Walter Reed Hospital; Joseph Drury, twenty years, 17th street north-west; Genevieve Knudsen, twenty-one years, Sibley Hospital; Grover C. Crown, thirty-three years, 608 1/2 street north-east; John E. Smith, thirty years, 912 H street north-west.

Dr. Mustard Opens Headquarters.

Dr. Mustard of the public health service, who is jointly working with Health Officer Fowler in the battle against the spread of influenza, has established headquarters in the Disinfecting office in the health department.

Discussing the situation and what has been done and will be done by his office, he said that a nursing service is being organized, which will include the Red Cross, dietary kitchen visiting nurse and school nurse organizations and others who will pool their efforts.

He said already fifty nurses have volunteered for this service, giving up all their other work. An arrangement has been made by Dr. Mustard whereby the chief clerks of every government department will make a daily report to his office of all cases of influenza among the clerks, and others employed by the government in Washington, and the central government is handling the epidemic in each service.

It was said by Dr. Mustard that in the various departments reports are indisposed or sick they are immediately sent to their homes. A rigid enforcement of the rule prohibiting the use of the public drinking cup has been ordered by all departments. The Red Cross efforts will be made jointly with that of the public health service.

Outside Aid Summoned.

Five well known physicians of the public health service from outside of the city have been called to Washington and will work under Dr. Mustard's direction at the heads of the six zones into which the city is being divided to fight the contagion. The physicians are Dr. Gibbs, Dr. Setzer, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Saunders and Dr. Lucas.

"I have completed a survey of the city of Washington, including soda fountains and public drinking places," said Dr. Mustard, "and am convinced that over each day and night drinking glasses that have not been sterilized are the most serious menace to the public health, and one through which the contagion has been spread and will further spread. I will insist with Health Officer Fowler that all such places sterilize their glasses or put in individual paper cups or containers." For the present I would warn the public against patronizing any soda fountains.

Health Officer Announced.

Health Officer Fowler announced this morning that with the approval of the District Commissioners he would be in charge of the health department.



SURRENDER PROBABLE IF ALLIES FIRM; HUN ARMY READY TO QUIT

(Cablegram to The Evening Star and the Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1918.) LONDON, October 7.—If the allies and the United States stand absolutely firm for their program of justice and permanent peace, it is believed here that Germany will soon follow in the footsteps of Bulgaria and surrender unconditionally. There is practically no doubt that she will take this course rather than see the entente armies draw too near her frontiers. Her sins and crimes are so colossal that she has a deadly fear of vengeance, and any one who has been with the armies in the west knows that this fear is far from groundless.

BERN, Switzerland, October 7 (Havas).—The German government took its latest peace step upon the advice and with the approval of the high command of the army, says the Stuttgart Neues Tagblatt. Germany, the newspaper adds, has decided to consent to very heavy sacrifices.

ACTION, NOT WORDS, CONSIDERS HIGHER FROM HUN WANTED STREET CAR FARE

President Busy Writing Rejection of Peace Offer From Germany. Utilities Board Hears Traction Companies and Suggests Need of Better Facilities.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE. (Copyright, 1918, by The New York Evening Post Company.)

The United States government will not accept any peace proposals from the present governments of Germany and Austria. Some day, when the German and the Austrian peoples eliminate the men and the system which brought on the European war, there will be peace—but not until then.

Germany and Austria may announce until doomsday that they are in accord with President Wilson's fourteen terms, but it is not words but action that must guarantee such an acceptance. Germany, when it suited her purpose, once before proposed and arranged a peace treaty, at Brest-Litovsk that had democratic provisions in it, and only a fortnight later the German militaristic government crushed it arrogantly aside. What certainty can there be that Germany would not do the same if the allies in the east talked peace? Who is chincy and the German peace offer, the old regime or the German people? And if it is the German people, then they must choose other spokesmen than the present personnel.

Situation on This Historic Day.

That is the situation on this historic day, when there lie on the desk of the President of the United States peace proposals from the governments of Germany and Austria professing to be in total accord with the principles of a settlement hitherto announced by the United States. The President must keep the allies informed. There is a slight delay in transmitting the actual reply, but of its character Germany and Austria need not long remain in doubt.

Indeed, when W. A. F. Ekenberg, the Swedish minister here, who cares for the diplomatic interests of the Austro-Hungarian government in the United States, presented the proposals to the Secretary of State, Lansing, that individual made it plain that the American reply would not be encouraging. The German note encouraged Washington, too, and is to be transmitted during the day by the Swiss legation, which cares for the Austrian interests. The Secretary of State told the correspondents that our government naturally would await the fore making reply.

President Writing Reply.

President Wilson, who is personally requested by the central powers to institute peace negotiations, promptly went to work on a reply, using the text published in the morning newspapers as a basis for his writing. It is a crucial moment in the sense that he must choose carefully his words and make plain to the central powers as well as to the entire world exactly what peace must be done before there can be peace negotiations.

While there is no doubt that firmness will characterize the President's answer, it is a foregone conclusion (Continued on Second Page.)

REACH 14 MILLION IN LOAN CAMPAIGN

Nearly Third of Amount Raised Through Canvass Here Yesterday.

STILL FAR FROM GOAL

Subscriptions to the fourth liberty loan amounting to more than \$10,000,000 was the result of the first week of the great campaign in Washington, according to an official announcement made today by the District Liberty Loan committee. It is estimated by the committee that the subscriptions taken during the canvass yesterday will amount to more than \$4,000,000.

The committee's statement for the subscriptions for the week ending Saturday night is based upon the returns from the various banks of the city. With the exception of these forty-three financial institutions in Washington failing to file returns for last Friday and Saturday, the actual amount of subscriptions for the week Saturday night was \$8,852,875. Estimating on the possible returns from the other banks which did not report for the two last days of the week, the committee said today that \$10,000,000 is a moderate estimate of the city's seventh day's total.

The bank reports did not include any reference to the number of subscribers, but the local committee said it would be safe to estimate that the individual response will be shown to have exceeded that during the corresponding period of the third loan campaign.

Definite Figures Unavailable.

Because of the great number of individual pledges taken yesterday, during the big house-to-house canvass of the city, the committee was unable at noon today to make public definite figures of subscriptions. It is a proud and patriotic manner, the committee points out, that the city is far ahead of the goal set for the day. There will be no letting-up in the determination to raise the city's quota, \$27,000,000.

Make Generous Response.

Willingness of Washington's citizens to sacrifice in the great cause was emphatically demonstrated yesterday afternoon by generous and patriotic responses to appeals of the more than 2,000 volunteer solicitors who canvassed the homes of the city in the interest of the government's fourth bond issue.

Regardless of the rain, and with a wonderful display of earnestness and patriotism, the citizens of the city responded to the appeals of the Treasury Department workers, canvassers. In less than two hours' time he gathered a pocketful of signed pledges, his customer's name, from the President of the United States, who bought a \$20,000 bond on the instant plan, doing a record service. His total subscriptions amounted to \$1,800,000.

Secretary McAdoo did not confine his activities to any one neighborhood, but skipped from one section to another. His solicitation of Bernard Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, brought forth a subscription amounting to \$1,000,000. Other large pledges obtained by Secretary McAdoo were from Eugene Meyer, of the War Finance Corporation, for \$500,000, and J. L. Raplogie of the War Industries Board for \$100,000.

Canvassers' Work Made Easy.

The most noticeable feature of the great house-to-house canvass was the spirit which permeated the entire city. This evidence of patriotism prevailed in no one section or among any particular class of citizens, ranging from general, and the big task of the men and women who had volunteered to carry the drive into the homes of Washington was made just as much easier. The canvassers enjoyed the check already made out and waiting for the arrival of the canvassers. The response to this appeal was an (Continued on Second Page.)

HUNS DRIVEN BACK ON WIDE FRONT IN CHAMPAGNE FIGHT

Retreat Northward Toward Retourne River, Where Two Allied Armies Menace.

YANKEES BATTLE BRILLIANTLY IN EXPULSION OF COMMON FOE

LONDON, October 7.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has resigned as chief of the German general staff after a heated interview with the emperor, in which the field marshal declared that a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

The correspondent based his dispatch on reports from the frontier.

Outfought by the French and Americans, the Germans are retreating on a wide front in the Champagne sector between Rheims and the Argonne forest. The enemy has been caught between Gen. Berthelot's army on the west and Gen. Gouraud's forces on the east and is retiring northward toward the Retourne river. It may be possible for him to stand back of that stream, but it seems improbable that there will be much of a halt in the retreat until the Germans reach the Aisne.

Gen. Berthelot's advance in the Rheims region has gravely menaced the enemy forces south of the Retourne, and, although the retrograde movement is being covered by rear guards well supplied with machine guns, it appears to be going on rapidly. The French seem to have reached the Suippe over a wide front.

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the enemy's position and before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region from Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrertrives were abandoned last week in confusion. The German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French

and British are reported to be clear through the Hindenburg line. So far the German line from St. Quentin south to the Meuse and thence eastward to Berry-au-Bac is standing quite firmly, and evidently this part of the enemy's position is being held as a pivot as his armies to the north and east swing back to new positions. Italian forces, however, have struck at the German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the enemy's position and before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region from Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrertrives were abandoned last week in confusion. The German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the enemy's position and before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region from Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrertrives were abandoned last week in confusion. The German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the enemy's position and before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region from Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrertrives were abandoned last week in confusion. The German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the enemy's position and before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region from Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrertrives were abandoned last week in confusion. The German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the enemy's position and before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region from Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrertrives were abandoned last week in confusion. The German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the enemy's position and before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region from Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrertrives were abandoned last week in confusion. The German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the enemy's position and before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region from Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrertrives were abandoned last week in confusion. The German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the enemy's position and before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region from Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrertrives were abandoned last week in confusion. The German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the enemy's position and before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region from Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrertrives were abandoned last week in confusion. The German lines in front of Laon, and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French