

WILSON WAITS WORD FROM LONDON; FRENCH GAIN ON 8-MILE FRONT

MARSHAL HAIG REPORTS DRIVE

New Attack Centers Between Le Cateau and Solesmes, South Valenciennes.

TOWN OF BRUAY CAPTURED

Good Progress Made in Fresh Assaults Inaugurated by Allied Forces.

London, Oct. 23.—(11:30 a.m.)—The British began a new assault today on the front between Le Cateau and Solesmes, south of Valenciennes, on the line east and southeast of Cambrai, Field Marshal Haig announces. Good progress was made.

The British have captured Bruay, two and one-half miles north of Valenciennes, and have reached the west bank of the Scheldt.

(Solesmes is eleven and one-half miles east of Cambrai, and Le Cateau is six and one-half miles south of Solesmes.)

Gain Northeast Laon.

London, Oct. 23.—(1 p. m.)—North-east of Laon French troops have reached the line of the Serre river, having made an advance of two or three miles on an eight-mile front.

Germans Fire on French. Paris, Oct. 23.—On the Serre front last night the Germans met with heavy machine gun fire, the efforts of the French to cross the Souche and Serre rivers, the war office announces. Further east the French made progress between Nizy-le-Comte and Le Thour, taking prisoners.

Center of Valenciennes.

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 23.—British troops were fighting their way into the center of Valenciennes early today. They were facing a strong enemy machine gun fire from the east bank of the Scheldt canal, which flows through the city.

Enemy Gives Up Brioules.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 23.—The town of Brioules, on the western bank of the Meuse, which has been stubbornly defended by the Germans, has been given up by the enemy.

Romans Captured.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 23.—(Reuters).—The British troops in their new attack today north of La Cateau are reported to have captured the town of Romleres, one and one-half miles northeast of Solesmes. A good many prisoners, mainly in small groups, are being brought in. The Germans are fighting doggedly.

On Six-Mile Front.

London, Oct. 23.—(1 p. m.)—The new British attack south of Valenciennes is on a front of five to six miles, and the Germans have been driven back about a mile along the entire front. The enemy is resisting stiffly.

MADE SPECIALTY OF SHOOTING DRACHENS

ARIZONA LAD BRINGS DOWN DOZEN IN WEEK.

American-Trained Pilots Institute Night Pursuit Work Effectively.

(By Newton C. Parke.)

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 23.—(By Mail).—(I. N. S.)—Major Stanton, formerly of Pasadena and San Antonio, with the Royal Flying Corps in the British army before the United States entered the war, initiated night pursuit work with his group of American-trained pilots at the beginning of the drive astride the Argonne.

Major Stanton sought to blind the enemy's observation in every way possible, and besides driving off or shooting down German observation balloons, he used a photograph aeroplane that attempted to approach the American lines, he concentrated on firing balloons.

Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr., of Phoenix, Ariz., is one of the pilots of the squadron, and as soon as the group commander noticed the Arizona lad's aptitude for shooting down Drachen in flames, he appointed him the "balloon man" in every sortie of the squadron. It was Luke's special job to drive down the big gas bags and set fire to a dozen of them in less than a week.

The captive observation balloons are frequently up at night as well as during the daytime, as in the darkness from a height of 5,000 feet they can spot the gun flashes of artillery and accurately tell the location of the emplacements. So Major Stanton sent his pilot planes after the Drachen before daybreak. The fast single-seater Spads left the aerodrome before it was light, cruising northward by compass and homing about until the first rays of the sun lit up the gray gas bags. They attacked immediately. The same operation was practiced at night.

The pilots attacked the Drachen as late as 9 o'clock and being guided back to their field by rockets and flares. Despite the difficulty in landing high-speed airplanes in the darkness, every pilot made a perfect average.

SERBS NEAR DANUBE

French previously reached Danube at Vidin—Take 3,000 Prisoners—Montenegrins in Revolt.

London, Oct. 23.—Serbian troops advancing northward through Serbia, are now only six miles from the Danube at Vidin, a dispatch to the Serbian legation today.

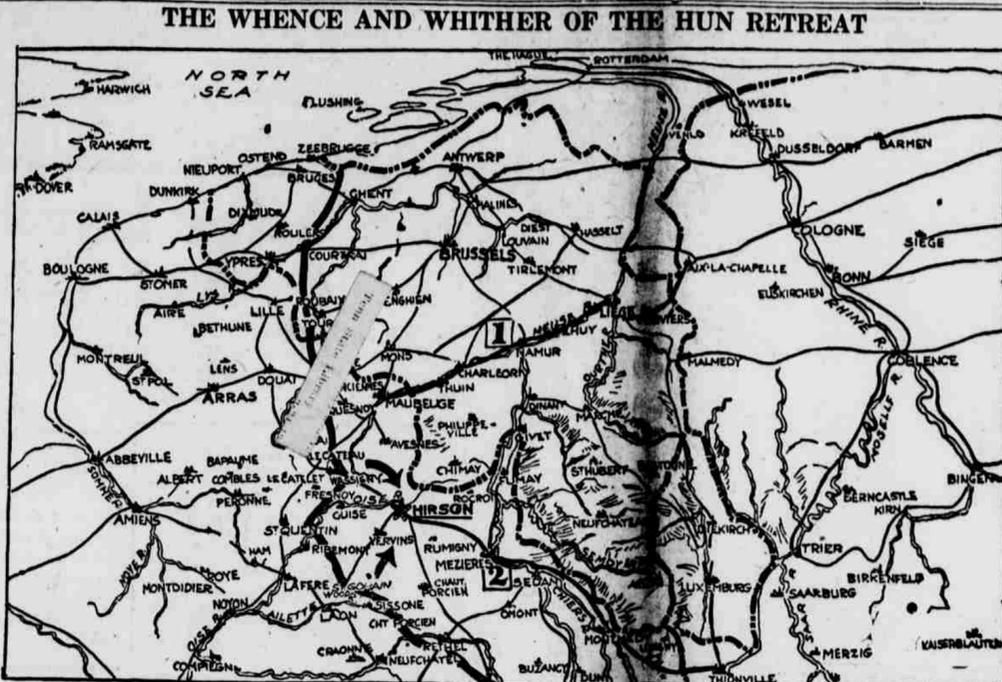
(The French had previously reached the Danube at Vidin, in Bulgaria.)

Three thousand prisoners were captured when the allied forces took Ipek in Montenegro today.

The Montenegrins have risen in revolt against their Austrian oppressors, the dispatch added.

GIRL ASSISTANT TO HOYNE

Chico, (In N. S.)—In the person of Miss Nellie Carlin, recently appointed to the position by State Attorney Hoyne, Cook county has the first woman assistant attorney in its history. The reason—sure—the war. Also Miss Carlin.



The Belgian coast is cleared, the menace to England removed. The Hun is moving back toward his beloved Rhine. Foch drives from both sides of St. Quentin to cut communication between the German armies north and south at Hirson. East of Hirson lie the Ardennes, impassable for troops, and Foch's lower gateway of Luxembourg their main exit. Heavy lines 1 and 2 on the map mark the principal approaches to these exits. Hirson may be a costly victory and the German line from that point south is being held with all the tenacity of the Hun. Today dispatches tell of a new drive started by the British in which Haig's troops are smashing forward beyond Le Cateau.

WAR OF DEFENSE IS GERMAN PLAN

Declares Prince Maximilian if "Peace With Justice" Move Fails.

ENEMY STABILIZING LINE

For Moment at Least Behind Scheldt—Allies' Swift Gains Slowed Down.

(By the Associated Press.)

Defensive warfare will be carried on by the German nation if the present government fails to secure a "peace with justice," said Prince Maximilian, the German imperial chancellor, speaking before the reichstag yesterday. The address lends new light on the latest note sent from Berlin to Washington.

"The German people want, first, to know what President Wilson's 'fourteen points' mean to the future of Germany. If a satisfactory answer is not to be obtained a 'call for national defense' will be issued by the new government," said Prince Maximilian.

This "war of defense" is not far distant if military events continue to develop during the near future as they have in the recent past. During the last ninety-seven days of fighting the Germans advanced about 23 miles from Diksmuide to the Escluse-Gezucht an average distance of about 23 miles. This advance has aggregated 33 miles from Chateau-Thierry to Grallup; 59 from Arras to Sambrin river, and 33 from Dixmude to the Escluse-Gezucht canal. The grand advance is held to a low figure by the fact that the attacks east of Rheims have not carried the German line back over permanent fortifications and against desperate resistance as far as the enemy was forced to fight further west and north. In this sector the progress made, however, is as important as any greater advances in some other part of the front. Standing behind the Scheldt river, the Germans seem, for the moment at least, to have stabilized their line, and the swift advance of the Belgians and French has been slowed down. British troops, however, have succeeded in crossing the river east of Pecc, north of Valenciennes. The city, too, has been entered by the British. The Belgians and French of the place is still held by the enemy.

Further south the British, Americans and French are fighting hard in their attempts to break the Hindenburg line. This defensive position, while not so formidable as the Hindenburg system, is sufficiently strong to delay the allies' advance materially. At last reports the British and Americans were advancing slowly east of the Scheldt. The same situation obtains further down the line, around what remains of the Laon salient.

The eyes of the allied world are now directed at the Lorraine and Woerles sectors in expectation of an American onslaught at Metz. There have been no operations there and further west during the past few days and raids are usually the precursors of an attack. It has been established that Metz is the hinge upon which the whole advance of the Allies rests. A blow at Metz, successful, might throw into confusion the whole retrograde movement which is going on from the Meuse to the North sea.

DEATH RECORD DROPS AT FORT OGLETHORPE

ONLY ELEVEN MEN LOSE LIVES YESTERDAY.

New Influenza Cases Approaching Vanishing Point Now at Post Hospital.

The death record at Fort Oglethorpe for the past twenty-four hours, as compared with the deaths for the corresponding period, shows a decided drop. For the twenty-four hours ending Tuesday, twenty-four khaki-clad men died of disease, but for the same number of hours closing Wednesday, there were only eleven deaths. Thirty-six patients have been admitted to the hospital during this length of time, 119 patients have been discharged, and at present there are 2,185 cases of all kinds in the general hospital.

INTERNAL SITUATION IN AUSTRIA INTENSE

SERIOUS RIOTING BREAKS OUT IN VIENNA.

Independent Political Chiefs in Bohemia Have Declared Their Independence.

London, Oct. 23.—Serious rioting has broken out in Vienna, a Zurich dispatch to the Daily News today.

For some time the internal situation in Austria has been tense and the demand for peace by the war-weary population has grown steadily stronger. The unrest in Bohemia is especially marked and recently it was reported that the independent political chiefs in Bohemia had declared their independence.

GERMAN INHUMANITY SEEN IN NEW INSTANCE

Bruges, Oct. 23.—A fresh and striking instance of the inhumanity of the German authorities has been discovered by Belgian soldiers in liberated territory. They found a large number of Russian soldiers who were captured three years ago at work with German labor companies. The Russians had been treated with utmost brutality and forced to labor behind the firing line. They were utterly ignorant of the Russian revolution, the death of Emperor Nicholas, or the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.

Julien Eltringer Dies.

New York, Oct. 23.—Julien Eltringer, aged 42, an actor best known as a portrayal of female roles, died yesterday of pneumonia resulting from Spanish influenza.

GERMANS EN ROUTE TO THEIR WATERLOO

Germans in Belgium are reported to be retiring in the region of Waterloo, where Napoleon met his decisive defeat on June 18, 1815. Waterloo is nine miles from Brussels, and, according to press dispatches, the Germans have begun a retrograde movement in that zone. The field of Waterloo is marked by a great monument surmounted by an iron lion.

HUGE BOMBS FALL ON HOSPITALS

German Fliers Bomb City Full of Civilians in Rear of American Front.

FIVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

Story of Plight of American Captain Wounded in "No Man's Land."

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 23.—(Night).—During a German air raid early today huge bombs fell near an American hospital, far behind the lines, and fragments of the bursting projectiles penetrated the buildings. The wounded were hastily removed to dugouts. German fliers also bombed a city full of civilians in the rear of the American front and a number of noncombatants were wounded.

This was a very quiet day on the American front. There was comparatively little artillery firing, and no infantry actions of any importance.

Eighty per cent of the American wounded in the present offensive were only slightly injured with rifle and machine gun bullets and a large number of them will be able to return to the firing line within a month. Some will be back in two weeks. The Germans were more heavily wounded than the Americans, owing to the severity of our artillery fire.

An American infantry captain, who lay seriously wounded in "no man's land" for five days without food and drink and was supported by the Germans to be dead, was rescued in a shell hole today by an American platoon, which, with other Yankee units, captured Ravin-a-Pierres. The American officer was rushed to a hospital, where it was said he had good chance for recovery. His name was not made known.

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GERMANY EQUAL TO WAR OR PEACE

Prince Maximilian Tells Reichstag Next Few Weeks Will Decide Point.

NO "PEACE OF VIOLENCE" Will Be Submitted—People Will Be Called to National Assembly.

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.—Peace conversations between Germany and Washington have reached a critical point, according to Prince Maximilian, the German imperial chancellor, speaking before the reichstag yesterday. In the course of his address he urged that debate on the situation arising on the exchange of notes between himself and President Wilson be restricted as much as possible.

"The whole German people is anxious to hear the views of the government regarding the prospects of peace," he said, "but I am able to speak only with the greatest reserve and urge that the members of the reichstag limit debate, as is consistent with the seriousness of the hour. The whole German people have been spoken to by President Wilson and this fact gives the utterances of the representatives of all parties added force.

"Today, therefore, I am going to say only this regarding the international situation: The president's first answer to the peace move of the German government has in all countries brought the questions of a peace of justice or a peace of violence to the highest point. It continues, 'President Wilson's last note did not make clear to the German people how this public agitation will end. His next answer will perhaps bring definite certainty. Until then we must in all our thoughts and in our actions prepare for all eventualities—first that the enemy governments are anxious for war, in which case there is no choice for us but to put ourselves in a posture of defense with all the strength of our people driven to the last extremity.

"Should this necessity arise, I have no doubt that the German government, in the name of the German people, will issue a call for national defense in the same way that it spoke for the German people when it took action for peace. He who honestly took a stand on the basis of peace will also understand the duty of not submitting to a peace of violence without a fight. The government which would not otherwise would be left to the mercy of the fighting and working people. It would be swept away by public opinion.

How Future is Affected. "There is also another possibility. The German people must not be blinded by brought to the conference table. The German people today has the right to ask if peace is realized on the basis of President Wilson's conditions what they mean for our future. Our answers to the president's questions must be framed on the German people's understanding of that question. What it now wants is clearness.

"The decision will be of stupendous import. It will not be our strength that will decide, but it will be what is thought to be right in free discussion with our opponents that will give the decision. This is a great victory for a proud people accustomed to victory. The legal questions involved will not stop at our national boundaries, which will be never of our own accord open for violence.

"The principles upon which we have agreed as a rule of conduct also involve internal questions. From many quarters it has been reported that the German people would mean submission—anti-German submission—to an anti-German court of justice which would decide legal questions entirely from the viewpoint of its own interests. If that is the case, why then is it the extreme apostles of force in the entente fear the council chamber as the guilty fear the court of justice?

Essence Can't Be Achieved. "The essence of President Wilson's program for a league of nations cannot be achieved when all peoples have the right of national self-determination. This realization of communal law means the abandonment of part of the unqualified independence which hitherto has been the indication of sovereignty, both by us and others.

MUCH VAGUE TALK, NOTHING ELSE

London, Oct. 23.—The opinion of a London daily newspaper on the speech of Prince Maximilian before the reichstag is summed up in this comment by the Evening Standard: "There is much vague talk, but nothing else."

Should we at home maintain as fundamental the national egoism which until a short time ago was the dominating force of the people's life, there would be no restitution and no reparation for us. There would be a feeling of bitterness which would cripple us for generations.

"But if we comprehend that the significance of this frightful war is, above all, victory for the people, and that we do not resist this idea, but submit with all good faith, then we shall find in it a cure for our present wounds and a reservoir of future strength."

Prince Maximilian said he would not deny that heavy opposition in Germany must be conquered before the ideal league of nations could be realized, but he continued:

"Whether the next few days or weeks shall call us to fight on or open the way to peace, there is no doubt we are now equal to the task of either war or peace by carrying out the program of peace and definitely breaking away from the old system."

Discussed Electoral Reform.

The imperial chancellor then discussed electoral and parliamentary reform. He cited bills before the reichstag, one of which enables members of the house to enter the government without resigning and another proposing a change in the laws regarding the responsibility of the chancellor. He continued:

"Deputies will take part in the direction of imperial policy, and in the name of the chancellor, will be responsible without being ministers. Thus a new way is opened for arriving at responsible conduct of imperial affairs—the parliamentary way.

"We are convinced that it will supply not only the government, but indirectly, parliament, with precious forces from the people who have hitherto not been utilized."

Natural Consequence.

Prince Maximilian said he hoped soon to announce results of preliminary negotiations to obtain a legal extension of the chancellor's responsibility, to be secured by the formation of a state tribunal.

"The new system," he said, "involves a natural consequence, a new mode of government in Alsace-Lorraine."

Not Yet Dispensed With.

"The extraordinary wartime measures," the chancellor explained, "could not yet be dispensed with, but they could be carried out only by the chancellor, who would be responsible to the reichstag for their application.

"His majesty's decrees which I announced recently now have been issued. They concern not only the censorship, the right of public meetings and restrictions on personal liberty, but have to do with economic, social and political matters.

"If local military commanders disagree with the civil authorities, the decision must be reached immediately by the highest commander, who will not be able to promulgate any decision to which agreement is not given by myself or my representative, namely, Secretary of State Groeber."

"Care will be taken that the state of siege is maintained in the spirit in which I assumed the functions of the government and in which I am resolved to discharge them."

Political Authority. The chancellor declared it was the aim of himself and his colleagues to establish the political authority of the German people. After saying that he welcomed expressions of opinion and that he and his colleagues were agreed as to methods and purposes, he added: "Our aim is the political authority of the German people. This is the guiding star of my collaborators and myself."

The chancellor said individual members of the government at first had different standpoints but now had been brought nearer together. "The German people have long been in the saddle," he said. "Now it is to ride."

First Thought for Army.

"Our first and last thought," the chancellor continued, "is for the brave men who are defending themselves against superior forces and whom we must defend against unjust charges. No one must think he can attack our army without also attacking the honor of our people."

WAR COUNCIL DECISION TO GUIDE WILSON'S REPLY

Opinion Differs On Whether German Note Will Draw An Answer From President—Do the Germans Desire Peace to the Extent of Admitting Military Defeat?

Washington, Oct. 23.—There will be no announcement today of President Wilson's decision in regard to the new German note. This was learned after White House conferences participated in by Secretaries Lansing and Daniels and Gen. March. It is understood the outcome of exchanges with London and Paris is awaited.

Guided by Versailles View. Washington, Oct. 23.—Although no intimation has yet been received as to the course President Wilson will follow in regard to the new German note there is a growing feeling here that he will be guided largely by the decision of the supreme war council at Versailles. This view has its basis on the fact that the paramount issue is a military one, involving withdrawal of the Teutonic armies from France and Belgium as the first requisite to consider action on the German plea for an armistice.

Will It Draw an Answer? There is still a difference of opinion as to whether the German note will draw an answer from the president. Those contending that it would not pointed to the fact that Mr. Wilson had characterized his reply to the first note as a "decision," meaning that there could be no further discussion of the issue involved. The other view which found expression in official and diplomatic circles was that a reply would be made and that it would deal chiefly with the military problem.

In some quarters there is a belief that the German denials of cruelties and ruthless destruction was designed to prolong the discussions by drawing specific citations of instances of such acts. Diplomatic observers, however, believed that these, as well as Germany's claim to the establishment of a parliamentary government, would be left to the future.

Will They Admit Defeat? In the general view, the only immediate question is whether the Germans desire peace to the extent of admitting military defeat in the field. Nothing short of such an admission, which would leave the details of an armistice to the allied command, was regarded as acceptable.

Secretaries Lansing and Daniels and Gen. March, chief of staff of the army, were called to the White House shortly after noon, just as a state department messenger arrived to deliver the German note to the president. Secretary Daniels and Gen. March remained only a short time, leaving the president and Mr. Lansing in conference.

Prepared by German Office. The English translation presented by the Swiss charge with the German text was prepared by the German foreign office. It arrived last night, with instructions that it be delivered with the original, after Mr. Oederlin had completed a careful translation of his own. President Studies Note.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The official text of the latest German peace note is now before the president. The text was handed to Secretary of State Lansing at 9:55 today. The secretary immediately sent the copy to President Wilson at the White House. The president remained in his study today, failing to make his usual morning visits to the golf links. The official copy of the note was brought to the state department by Frederick Oederlin, the Swiss charge d'affaires, who received it by cable from Bern yesterday.

The statement may be made that there is nothing in the communication to alter the decision of the president that he will not propose an armistice to the allies before the Germans evacuate all occupied territory. Official intimation already had been given that the only question for immediate consideration is whether there shall be a cessation of terms of evacuation while the allied and American armies continue their work of clearing Belgium and northern France.

GOVERNED BY WAR COUNCIL. Exchanges between Washington and the allied capitals have been in progress on the basis of the wireless version of the note received Monday, and it is regarded as certain that any reply the president may make will be governed by the supreme war council in Vienna. Only the president and a few of his advisers know how far these exchanges have progressed. No one else can say when an announcement of the president's attitude may be expected.

Although an English translation was delivered with the note in German text the state department made its own translation before sending the documents to the White House. Nothing was made public until a careful comparison with the wireless version, though it was said the expected verbal differences did not appear to alter substantially the meaning of the note.

GOT IDEA FROM SULLIVAN'S BELT

"Slim" Jones Keeps Tab on Huns Killed by Buttons Cut From Their Coats.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 23.—Everybody in the "slypy division" knows Private "Slim" Jones and his scalp belt. Jones was raised in the mountains of West Virginia, and his voting name is James A. Jones. He hails from the country back of Fairmont, but, as he says, he hasn't been home much of late.

Jones is lean and reckless, and has a musical drawl and his comrades say there is no braver man than he.

At the request of his fellow soldiers Jones showed me his famous belted-up belt labeled "Gott Mitt Uns," studded with brass buttons, each button representing a German killed or captured.

At first Jones puzzled over the question of scalping his German victims Indian fashion, but compromised on buttons.

Own Invention. "It ain't a beauty," said "Slim," "but it is my own invention, and every button represents a German I have killed or captured with my own hands. Of course, there is only twenty buttons on it now, but I got three more in my pocket that I've had no time to hitch on it. And, believe me, no button goes on his belt unless I'm sure I've got my man."

Jones has all the fastidiousness of an aviator in this respect, his comrades explained.

"There was a few," continued Jones, "that I could not get near so I just had to shoot them. In most cases, though, I have used this trusty jack knife, (his bayonet) because our gang always goes forward to meet them."

"I got the idea for this belt from the diamond belt they gave John L. Sullivan. I had sort of an Indian idea, but you know you couldn't tote so many blonde scalps, so I decided to put buttons on instead. A whole lot of these buttons stand for Prussian guards. Here's one that is tarnished with gas, and it stands for the first Heine I know I killed. Maybe I got a few more at Cantigny, but I'm not sure how many."

Just Decided to Help Count. "Well, sir, I heard so many fellows talking about Fritties they had got that I just naturally decided to keep count. I thought it would be better to decorate my belt than to notch the old rifle when I decided that scalping was out of the question."

There was a German who was just getting the drop on me at Cantigny when I ups and blew his jaw off. I cut off his shoulder-straps, for you see, it was my flint German.

I ain't got much religion, neighbor, but as I lay out there in the shell holes with the machine gun bullets and cannon balls roaring around, I've often said, well, sir, here I am alone, with God and I sure put my trust in Him.

"It sure was hot, but we had a platoon leader that the men sure would go to hell for if he gave the order."

"His name was Stanton. I don't remember the initials nor what state he ever came from, but men never followed a braver guy. Nothing but a kid, too, always ahead of his men yelling out to encourage them and giving them a good example."

Got a Colonel. "There was one case where a German machine gunner was giving our outfit trouble. It was a dirty pocket, and Stanton asked how many of us would follow him. Seven of our guys stepped out. That was the end. The Americans in the crowd, among them a fellow named Dunlavy. Well, sir, we went into that Dutch bunch with all our pistols blazing, and we got 132 prisoners and captured nine machine guns. I got a colonel, a captain and a lieutenant in an officers' dugout."

Jones was strong for the artillery. "You can't praise our First Division artillery too much," he declared. "The barrages were so perfect that we went ahead, just standing straight up and confident. But, gory, how the boys did smash them."

PERUVIANS APPROVE OF WILSON'S NOTE TO ENEMY

Lima, Peru, Oct. 23.—Peruvians generally approve of President Wilson's note to Germany and express their admiration of his stand for democratic principles and international justice. In President Wilson's doctrine Peruvians see hope for a solution of the Tacna-Arica-Tarapaca dispute between this country and Chile.

The dispute between Chile and Peru referred to in the dispatch above concerns territory lying along the boundary between the countries.

POSTMASTER KILLED

W. D. Peters, of Ebenezer, Run Down by Knoxville, Oct. 23.—(Special).—W. D. Peters, postmaster and merchant at Ebenezer, near here, was killed by a Southern train, thought to be the Memphis special, Tuesday night.