

PRESIDENT WILSON HAS OFFICIAL TEXT OF GERMAN'S PEACE NOTE; CONFERENCE CALLED AT WHITE HOUSE

(Continued From Page One.) Zeitung as saying the retirement of the chancellor is considered inevitable.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

London, Oct. 14.—No temporary armistice nor any armistice at all, unless accompanied by Germany's unconditional surrender is the dominant note on comment on Germany's peace negotiations.

NO PROSPECTIVE OF ARMISTICE.

London, Oct. 14.—It is learned in authoritative quarters, says Reuters, that there is no prospect of an early armistice. Further, it is stated, when the time is ripe for considering the question of an armistice it will not be granted or even considered, without the accompanying military and naval guarantees that Germany is not merely ready to sheath the sword but that it is powerless to resume hostilities.

WIRELESS INTERCEPTED.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's inquiry, intercepted as it was being sent by the great wireless towers at Nauen, and forwarded here in an official dispatch from France, declares Germany is ready to accept President Wilson's peace terms, evacuate the invaded territory as a prerequisite to an armistice and that the bid for peace represents the German people as well as the government.

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

No Comment by President Wilson. As President Wilson was in New York last night, and reserved comment on the note, his views cannot be stated now and none of his official family here in Washington cared to speak for him.

Without any attempt to discount what appeared to be, at casual reading, an acceptance of the terms the president has laid down, officials here were very positive as not accepting the German note as a document which means the end of the war.

Should President Wilson finally decide that there is enough sincerity in Germany's proposition to transmit it to the allies, as the German chancellor requested, it should be borne in mind that Great Britain, France and other entente nations must be taken into consideration for decision as to whether an armistice should be granted or whether discussion should be undertaken to carry out the details of the application of President Wilson's peace terms.

Warns the Public. The greatest danger facing the people of the United States, officials said here last night, was that they might hastily consider Germany's proposition as the unconditional surrender which the co-belligerents demand and relax their efforts to continue the victories at arms and carry over the Fourteen Points. On every side in official quarters it was stated that this view of the situation could not be placed before the public too strongly.

Conceding that possibly the proposal for an armistice might be accepted, and that the German acceptance of President Wilson's peace terms might be satisfactory, the question, in opinion of officials and diplomats here, would center in "who is the present German government?" If the present German government is the government of Hohenzollern there seems no doubt here that the German reply will be unacceptable.

REPLY CAME AS BIG SURPRISE.

Washington, Oct. 14.—All official Washington was at a complete loss to understand the text of the note becoming public in this way. Neither the state department nor the Swiss legation which is looking after German interests had received the reply and it was very evident that it had been made public through a faux pas.

There was, however, no attempt to dispute its authenticity and the diplomats to whom he dispatches have been sent could only express regret that the dispatch had been made public. Early the newspaper correspondents were summoned by the telephone to the offices of the diplomatic mission where many diplomatic dispatches are received every day. An attaché there gave out copies of the dispatch in the regular way, barring the usual distinguishing marks. It was at once flashed to the country.

Regret Premature Announcement. When the high officials of the office learned that the dispatch had been made public, their distress and regret was almost boundless, much as they were gratified by its apparent contents.

The contents of the dispatch were at once communicated to Secretary Lansing and other officials of the government. President Wilson was in New York and the contents of the dispatch were communicated to him there. It is very probable that the text of the official communication may differ in some respects as to verbiage from the unofficial copy given out last night, but it is regarded as highly improbable that it will show any substantial differences.

At the first reading the text would seem to answer in a manner which might lead to peace all the questions President Wilson asked of Chancellor Maximilian in his inquiry which was sent as an answer to the German note received here last Monday.

What President Wilson Demands. In this inquiry the president declared he would not propose an armistice while troops of the central powers remained on invaded soil. He asked whether Prince Maximilian accepted the terms of peace as laid down or merely wanted to discuss them "as a basis for negotiations," and finally he asked whether the chancellor merely represented the militarists who have been conducting the war.

These inquiries, the German government seems to answer in a manner which at least has not closed the door to peace. The evacuation of invaded territory pending declaration of an armistice the answer accepts; it says the terms of peace are accepted and makes no further mention of a basis for negotiations and declared the chancellor was speaking for the Ger-

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1880 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917.

How can 'Spanish influenza' be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

Sickening headaches, indigestion, constipation, indicate unhealthy condition of the bowels. Restore your system to health and strength by keeping your bowels regular. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the bowels work naturally—Thoroughly. Jos. Breslow.

that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized.

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication.

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci and by other germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, or by talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others.

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple 'old' of gauze or mask while near the patient.

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain.

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to breathe directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to be aware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers.

"Cover up each cough and sneeze. If you don't you'll spread disease."

WEATHER REPORT. For Twenty-four hours ending at noon, Oct. 14. Temperature at 7 a. m. 43. Temperature at noon 60. Highest yesterday 65. Lowest yesterday 32. Lowest last night 32.

Precipitation None. Highest wind velocity 15-E. Forecast. Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday and west and north portions tonight. Lowest Temperatures. Chicago 46. Kansas City 54. ORRIS W. ROBERTS, Meteorologist.

PARIS CRITIC PRAISES WORK OF BACHMAN

Kind Words Said of Popular Young Leader of North Dakota Regimental Band.

Those who read the sketch in the Atlantic Monthly for October, entitled "The Band," and which many people have identified as the Harvey band of North Dakota, will be interested in an item from the "Paris-Artiste" of May 1, 1918, a monthly magazine devoted to musical interests.

The article has been translated by Dr. Maurice L. Dolt, of the faculty of the Agricultural college, and is as follows: "Mr. Harold Burton, Bachman studied music in the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., from which institution he graduated as band leader.

"He enlisted for the war along with 32 of his colleagues, admirers of France, which, in their eyes, is the symbol of liberty and which they wished to defend. "Very happy to be in France, Mr. Bachman, however, speaks with emotion of his young wife whom he left in Harvey and of his son, born since he left, while he was crossing the Atlantic.

"He leads with a remarkable talent the band of the 116th Regiment of American Engineers, which is barracked in one of our important western cities. In several charity concerts and several other occasions the public has had the opportunity to appreciate the fine leading of the band master as well as the excellent playing and clear tones of his musicians.

"Very sparing and yet very exact in his motions as leader, Mr. Bachman observes the most minute details of the rendition. It is especially in military music that the real value of the band of the 116th regiment of American Engineers and of its leader can really be appreciated. "PAUL PAILOTTÉ, "Editor of Paris-Artiste."

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HOOVER URGES THAT WHEAT BE HELD FOR PRICE

Cautions Against Panicky Dumping of Grain at Less Than U. S. Guaranty.

In response to advices that panic-stricken farmers are selling their wheat at less than the guaranteed price because of rumors that the war is over; that no more wheat will be shipped abroad and that an immediate drop in price is imminent, Dr. E. F. Ladd, state food administrator for North Dakota, today made public the following message from Herbert Hoover, national food administrator: "Enlarged demands by General Pershing for material, resulting from progress on the western front, has necessitated the temporary diversion of grain ships to his service. This temporarily curtails the wheat movement from the seaboard and has filled our seaboard and terminal elevators, and thus checks the movement.

"It is reported that some farmers have become panicky and are selling wheat at less than the governmental price. There is no occasion for this. If holders will have a little patience, the wheat will all be moved, and the full price secured by every owner.—Hoover."

AGGIE CLASSES TO BE RESUMED BY WEDNESDAY

Candidates for Students' Army Training Corps Asked to Report on 16th.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 14.—All classes at the agricultural college will be resumed Wednesday morning, advises Dr. E. F. Ladd, president. At this time all students are expected to report for duty.

"All graduates of high schools having less than 13 units desiring to enter the agricultural college and become members of the students' army training corps group as enlisted men should be at the college not later than October 16, in order to be enrolled and so as to be inducted into the S. A. T. C. to become entitled to have their college expenses paid by the war department," advises Dr. Ladd.

Rummage Sale. The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid society is planning a rummage sale for October 31. It has named a special committee consisting of Mesdames F. R. Smyth, Frank A. Lahr, A. P. Lenhart, W. P. Lomas, J. P. French, W. A. McDonald, Peter Reid, L. Van Hook, Nellie Call and P. L. Shuman. Anyone who discovers in houseclean-

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ing articles suitable for the sale is asked to notify a member of this committee who will see that the contribution is called for.

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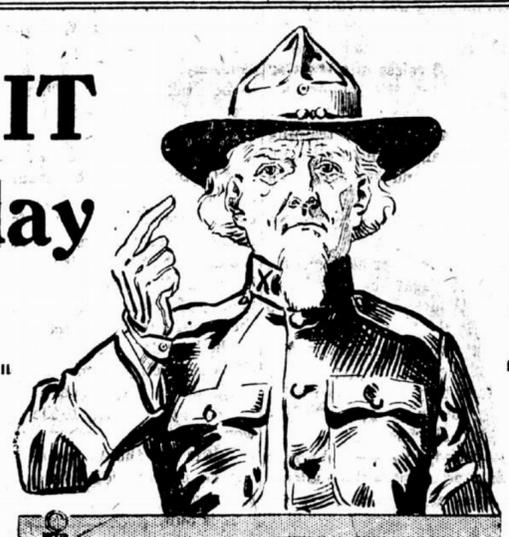
B. E. Morris has established the City Fuel Co., which will act as retail distributor in Bismarck for Beulah lignite coal. This fuel is in good demand here, and Mr. Morris anticipates a thriving business.

PACKING CO. TO MILION. The Northern Packing Co. of Grand Forks today filed with the secretary of state amended articles of incorporation increasing its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

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There are many subscriptions to this new issue of Liberty Bonds, and if all subscribers should go to the banks to make their payments on October 19th, it would be a physical impossibility to take care of them. Subscribers are therefore urged to make payments previous to the 19th of the month and thereby save delay for themselves at the bank windows, and avoid the confusion and annoyance which would result if all payments were crowded into one day's business.

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