

ALLIES CONTINUE TO ROUT HUNS GERMAN REPLY TO WILSON VAGUE

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT WANTS FRESH PARLEYS WITH WILSON; PRESIDENT REFUSES TO COMMENT

State Department Receives Wireless Version of the Kaiser's Reply to Last Note—Until Official Text is Available the Administration Declines to Issue Any Statement.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Washington, Oct. 21.—Sen. Poindexter of Washington, republican, introduced a joint resolution today proposing that congress forbid further negotiations by the United States with Germany looking to the granting of an armistice or peace until the German armies have surrendered unconditionally.

The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Washington, Oct. 21.—A wireless version of the German reply to President Wilson reached the state department today. There will be no official comment until the official text is received.

Germany's reply to President Wilson as received today by wireless is regarded here as an awkward attempt to accept the terms for an armistice laid down by President Wilson. It is believed to be certain that the wireless version is garbled to an extent and officials will await the arrival of the official text before reaching conclusions.

The note, as received by wireless, will not be made public here, nor will officials discuss London dispatches describing its contents.

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES

London, Oct. 21.—Announcement is made of fundamental changes in the German constitution, granting the people full representation, and it is said the present government has been formed in accord therewith.

Germany claims the justification of international law for carrying out destruction of property in retreat, and says its troops are under strict instruction to spare private property and to protect the civil population. Where transgressions occur, the note says, the transgressors are being punished.

The German government further denies that the German government in sinking ships ever has purposely destroyed life boats with their passengers. The German government proposes that all of these cases be cleared up by neutral commissions when an armistice is declared.

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED

A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes "principal" of the people, based on equal representation and secret, direct franchise. The German government suggests to the president that an opportunity be brought about for the fixing of the details of peace. It trusts the president of the United States will consider no recommendation which would be irreconcilable with the honor and dignity of the German people and with the fixing of a way to peace and justice.

UNDER "INSTRUCTIONS"

The German government protests against a charge of unnecessary destruction made against the sea and land forces of the German empire and therefore against the German people. The German troops are under the most strict instructions to spare property. Where transgressions occur, in spite of these instructions, the guilty are being punished.

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the way to peace, the German government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarines forbidding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons being able to give assurance that these instructions will reach all of the submarines before their return to their bases.

"The leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of this government. In the future no government can take or continue in office with possessing the confidence of a majority of the reichstag.

LEFT TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES

"No future German government will be able to take or hold office unless it possesses the confidence of a majority of the reichstag the note announces.

"Germany has agreed that conditions of an armistice should be left to the military advisors and that the actual standard of power on both sides of the field should form a basis for arrangements."

TEXT OF NOTE

"The text of the note as received by wireless is as follows: "In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territory the German government has acted from an assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and the terms of an armistice should be left to the military advisors and that the actual standard of power on both sides of the field is to form the basis for actual arrangements, safeguarding and guaranteeing this armistice."

"As a fundamental for peace, the president prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German government replies.

REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE

"Hitherto the representation of the people in the German empire has not been endowed with an influence in the formation of the government.

"The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace.

"The permanence of the new system, is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards but also by the unshakable determination of the German people whose vast majority stand behind these reforms and demand their energetic continuance.

"The demand of the president is therefore answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence; and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people."

ASKS NEUTRAL COMMITTEE

London, Oct. 21.—The German reply to President Wilson's note says Germany hopes the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with the opening of a way to peace and justice.

Germany protests against the references of President Wilson's note to illegal and inhuman acts. Denial is made that the German navy purposely destroyed lifeboats with survivors. She proposes that these facts be cleared up by neutral committees.

(Continued on Page Two.)

MOVING DAY IN DOUAI FOR THE HUN



SPANISH FLU CLAIMS MORE SLOPE VICTIMS

Large Number of Deaths in Local Hospitals Reported Over Sunday.

EARL D. HESS SUCCUMBS

Prominent Flasher Business Man Among the Dead—Sterling Boy Called.

TEN DEATHS

Fargo, Oct. 21.—Ten deaths due to influenza occurred here in the last 48 hours, when a total of 61. Moorhead, Minn., also reported ten deaths in the last 48 hours.

One of the Slope's most promising young businessmen, a matron, who had been a mother only a few hours, the only son of a prominent Sterling family, a boy, on the threshold of life, and two well known Bismarck residents were the toll taken by Spanish influenza in the capital city over Sunday.

Earl D. Hess, aged 33, operating a successful mercantile establishment at Flasher, came to a local hospital last Tuesday, with Mrs. Hess. Both were suffering from complications growing out of pneumonia. Mrs. Hess showed a rapid improvement, but her husband grew worse until 6 o'clock Sunday evening, when he died.

The deceased was born in Armstrong, Ia. He married there in his early twenties, and in 1912 he and his wife came to Flasher to make their home. For two years he clerked for the Bingenheimer Mercantile Co. and at the end of that time he engaged in business for himself. He is survived by a young widow and one son, who is only six weeks old.

The mother of the deceased arrived last evening from Iowa. Mrs. Hess' parents are expected today, and they will accompany the remains to Armstrong, Ia., where interment will be made. Few of the younger business men of the Slope were so well known and universally liked and respected as Earl D. Hess, and his untimely death is a shock to his hundreds of friends.

Mother Dies

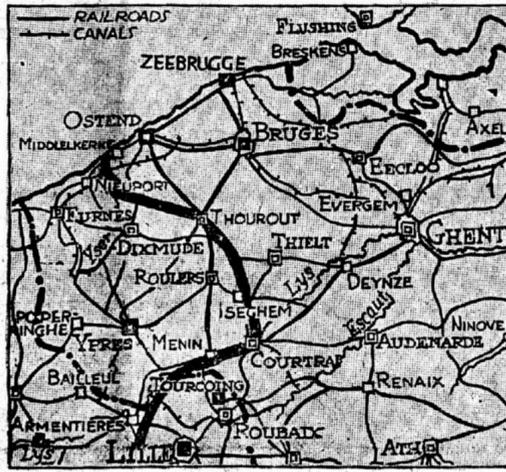
Mrs. Hilda Grathe, wife of Thomas Grathe of Washburn, passed away at a local hospital yesterday a few hours after the birth of a daughter. The deceased entered a local hospital some time ago. Shortly before the arrival of her baby she contracted Spanish influenza, and her condition yesterday was such that she could not survive the shock. Mrs. Grathe was 39 years old and was a well known resident of Washburn, whether the remains will be taken for burial.

Sterling Boy Dies

Robert Roy Beattie, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Beattie of Sterling, died at a local hospital Sunday evening after suffering only a week from Spanish influenza. The young man was born in Iowa on August 29, 1898. He came to Sterling with his parents six years ago. There he graduated from the public schools and a little more than a month ago registered for service in the national army. He was a young man of unusually fine character, a leader among his associates, and a boy whose friends had predicted for him a fine future.

There survive the parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Beattie, substantial farmer folk of Sterling, and one sister. No arrangements for the funeral have been made. The parents are heartbroken. The young man, apparently, had been on the road to complete recovery when a sudden change for the worse came yesterday, and his father and mother were wholly unprepared for the shock of his death.

William Nelson Drops Dead. William Nelson, one of Menoken's oldest and best known citizens, dropped dead at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He has apparently been in his (Continued on Page Two.)



The Germans have held back the allies as long as possible at Douai that they might remove their stores and munitions. This shows a German munition wagon passing through the market square at Douai. The map shows the coast section north of Lille, where Belgians, British and French are driving back the Germans and rendering HUN submarine bases untenable. The battle line of Oct. 17 is marked.

25 MILLION SUBSCRIBERS TO LAST LOAN

Washington, Oct. 21.—Estimates and figures showing the success of the Fourth loan poured into the treasury today, indicating there were about 25,000,000 subscribers and that the six billion dollar goal was passed by several hundred million.

Although the exact number of bonds will not be known for many weeks, officials estimate they exceeded 30,000,000.

STARKWEATHER GETS TEN MORE YEARS IN PEN

Jesse Starkweather who has been on trial in the Hettlinger county district court for the murder of William Osterman on the Crawley ranch, in Mercer county, north of Hebron, was found guilty of man-slaughter in the first degree and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary by Judge W. C. Crawford, the presiding judge.

Th Starkweather case is one of the most notorious that has occupied the attention of the courts of the west slope for many years. A change of venue being taken to Morton county, the case was tried in Mandan in December 1916, before Judge Hanley, the case ending in a disagreement. Pending the time for a new trial it was discovered that Starkweather had escaped from the penitentiary and he was taken back to finish his term, while serving on the balance of his term Starkweather again escaped from the Bismarck penitentiary and was later caught at Millbank, S. D.

Upon the completion of his term he was brought up for trial on the charge of murdering Osterman, and the case occupied most of the time of the court at Mandan last week. The case went to the jury on Monday and after being out a few hours a verdict of man-slaughter in the first degree was returned by the jury.

The prosecution was conducted by H. L. Bery, state's attorney of Mercer county assisted by S. L. Nichols of Mandan, and the defense by Attorney J. A. Holder, representing Sullivan & Sullivan of Mandan.



Owing to high cost of labor and print paper, the Tribune has been forced to increase its subscription price effective November 1, 1918.

The New Rates Are:

BY CARRIER	BY MAIL IN NORTH DAKOTA
Per Month	Three Months
Per Year	Six Months
	One Year

City subscribers who are in arrears are asked to call at the office and settle before November 1, as all arrearages will be figured at the new rate unless settled by November 1.

Mail subscribers except those residing in Bismarck can enjoy old rate of \$4.00 a year until November 1.

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The Bismarck Tribune Co.

ALLIES WITHIN TEN MILES OF GHEENT IN DRIVE THROUGH HUN'S FLEMISH DEFENSES

Germans Have Flooded Some of Country in An Effort to Retard Movement of Entente Armies—Bad Weather Prevails.

(By Associated Press.)

In spite of the German efforts to check their advance, the British, Belgians and French continue their march from Tournai to the Dutch frontier. Official reports show they are within ten miles of Ghent. The Belgians are along the Deyse-Eeclou canal, which runs northward from the Lys river. Farther south they have crossed the river at various points. Along the Lys the British have moved swiftly along the river.

In this sector the allies are moving toward the southeast and it seems they will be able to reach Ghent with their main forces within a short time. The Germans have flooded some of the country but this has failed to interfere with the progress of the army commanded by King Albert.

During the past day the British have advanced a mile at La Cateau and appear to have reached a point where they threaten the railway running through Avesnes and Berlaimont. This road is the principal avenue of communication between the German armies north and south of the wedge being driven into their line by the allies. If it is cut or taken under artillery fire the enemy will be seriously embarrassed in keeping the two wings of his army in touch with each other.

Bad Weather Prevails

The bad weather that has prevailed during the past two days has not checked the advance of the French along the Oise and La Fere rivers, where successes are reported. On the southern side of the Lys salient the French have cut a deep notch into the German line by reaching the heights of Grenault.

Through the Champagne sector there has been no change in the line, but at the Argonne forest the French have moved ahead once more. They have reached the village of Terron-sur-Aisne, north of Vouziers.

American forces are apparently meeting with desperate resistance west of the Meuse. This front is so important to the enemy that he is making great efforts to hold it firmly.

Approaching Ghent

British troops in smashing through the formidable German positions along the Selle river, north of La Cateau, captured more than 3,000 prisoners. The Germans were forced from positions of great natural strength and the British advances were maintained notwithstanding many counter attacks. The British are in a position to outflank the Mormal forest and cut the railroad between Valenciennes and Avesnes.

Further north, the allied forces continue their movement through Belgium and French Flanders from Denin to the Dutch frontier. On the north, the Belgians are approaching Ghent while in the center the British are marching on the Scheldt river.

TAKE 3,000 PRISONERS

London, Oct. 21.—More than 3,000 prisoners were taken by the British Sunday near Le Catel, where the allies have crossed the Scheldt river.

SUNK COAL BARGE

London, Oct. 21.—Before leaving Ostend the Germans sunk an old coal barge beside the British destroyer Vindictive which was sunk in the channel last spring, making certain that the entrance to the harbor would be blocked for some time.

The only money to be found in Ostend and other liberated Belgian cities is German. Many small children in the captured cities, especially in Ostend, use German as their native tongue, and the Germans appear to have taken especial pains to Germanize the populace.

Advance Fourteen Miles

American forces fighting beside the British army have made an advance of 14 miles in the last six days in this sector. Field Marshal Haig has sent the following letter to the commanding general of the American forces engaged:

"I wish to express to you personally and to all officers and soldiers serving under you my warm appreciation of the assistance and gallant services rendered the British fourth army. Called upon to attack positions of greatest strength held by a determined enemy, the men under your command have displayed an energy, courage and determination which have proved irresistible. It does not take me to tell you that in the fighting of the last three weeks you have earned the lasting esteem and affection of your comrades in arms."

CAPTIVES RETURNING

With the Allied Army in Macedonia, Oct. 21.—Greeks who were taken captive by the Bulgarians and taken to Serbia during the war are arriving here following their liberation by the allies. They say they were forced to construct trenches along the battle front. Not only the men, but many of the women and children were kept under shell fire.

TERRIBLE WASTE

Paris, Oct. 21.—Douai in its waste and desolation is a sad sight. Moving pictures of the city should be taken so the world can see for itself that which cannot be described. The streets are filled with furniture and articles of all kind. It might be said that in Douai all the insane asylums have been opened and that mad men, in their fury, had taken delight in destroying everything. The stained windows in St. Peter's church have been smashed and the great organ destroyed. Most of the paintings in the museum were taken away.

NEARING GHEENT

Paris, Oct. 21.—Allied forces while pushing further into central Belgium on the north, on the south are penetrating toward the Belgian border south of Valenciennes. Sunday rain fell continuously, and soldiers were soaked and partly blinded. With spirits undaunted, however, the allies continued their efforts, and in Flanders they are approaching near the important city of Ghent.

The British fifth army has to all intents and purposes taken Tournai. Further south, the British have crossed the Selle and is headed towards Mons, by way of Quenois and north of the Mormal forest, while General Rawlinson's fourth army has reached the Sambre-Oise canal and is advancing around the southern end of the Mormal forest, toward Maubeuge.

The net results of the efforts of the four units of the British army was that the pivot on which the retreat across Belgium swings was badly shaken. On the British right, General Debegny is outflanking the foe and hopes to strike the Hindenburg line from the rear.

At the same time Generals Mangin and Guillaumat, between the Serre and the Aisne, and north of Sixone, are attacking the (Continued on Page Two.)