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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER (Established 1878)

UNITED STATES unconditional Surrender

GERMANY'S LAST CHANCE.

"I don't trust you; I doubt the honesty of your intentions; I cannot believe that your peace aspirations are sincere, but I will not positively reject your last peace offer until our allies have had an opportunity to consider it. Then, if an armistice is granted, it will be on terms, dictated by OUR military advisors, and it will be such an armistice as will leave YOU utterly unable to renew hostilities when the truce is concluded."

That is the substance of President Wilson's latest reply to Germany's newest note. It cannot be very consoling to the dignity of the imperial government nor to the hopes of the German people. As between an armistice or this type and unconditional surrender, there is little choice. If Germany accepts the terms of an armistice such as President Wilson believes—probably knows—the military advisors of the countries associated against Germany will propose, the central powers will be out of the game for good, and the allies will be in a position to enforce the terms of any peace which may to them appear just.

There will be found some good Americans who would rather have had the president reply more briefly or not at all to Germany; men who would have had the president flatter and completely reject Germany's renewed peace offer, and who would have had our chief executive once more throw in the teeth of Kaiser Wilhelm the only terms which will in the end be acceptable to America and her allies—UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. The great majority of the American people, however, must feel with The Tribune that Germany's reply placed President Wilson in a position where he could do no less than he has done.

Our allies have had four years of this war to our one. When the time finally comes for the actual dictation of peace terms it is right that our allies shall outweigh us. It is equally right that the allies should bear some of the burden of rejecting or accepting Germany's present peace tender. It is a great deal to ask one nation to assume sole responsibility for the prolongation of this great struggle. The reply which is made to the imperial German government now will be final. There probably will be no further negotiations until the time comes for the victorious allies to sit in judgment upon the monstrous criminals of this war.

We do not feel that in referring his correspondence with Germany to our confederates and asking their counsel, President Wilson is shirking or evading; he is entirely frank in his reply to Germany; he speaks for his people when he says that he doubts the change of heart which Germany professes; that so little can he trust Germany that the only armistice which he would approve would be one which would leave Germany helpless to renew hostilities.

Germany has placed herself in a position where she must, so long as the memories of men now living survive, submit to insult and abuse. She is now receiving only a hint of that which is to come. Germany is not now in so humble a mood that she is prepared for this abasement, but the time is fast approaching when Germany must and will take that which is her due.

President Wilson's note, we believe, will hasten rather than defer the coming of that day, not Der Tag of Prussian barbarity, but the clear, white clean wholesome day of universal democracy and freedom for all the peoples of the earth—even the HUNS.

The real test for patriotism is not "signing up" for a Liberty Bond—it's paying up.

A layman at the front would wonder at the insatiable appetite of our army horses till closer inspection revealed the "nose-bags" to be gas masks.

Speaking of Garfield's plea to walk downstairs and save fuel that extra elevator operation requires, a contemporary says, "the use of legs is

almost taboo in New York." We wonder if our content has ever fathomed the reason for Gotham ladies' inclination toward "brevity" in skirts!

PROPHETS WITH HONOR.

Some prophets are not without honor, even in their own country. Diametrically opposed to reports which come from districts in North Dakota where State Superintendent of Public Instruction Neil C. Macdonald has lived and labored, is the memorial which was published in The Tribune yesterday. Ten rural school teachers over whom Miss Minnie J. Nielson, Mr. Macdonald's opponent for the important position which he now holds, has had supervision at different periods covering a decade sign this testimonial to her "extraordinary powers of leadership, tremendous vitality, hardihood and capacity for work."

These ten country school teachers assert that "Miss Nielson is master of the fundamentals of learning, is broad and thorough in her scholarship; and up to the minute on all school questions."

These country pedagogues, who have taken their orders from Miss Nielson and who ought to know something about her, believe that "these qualities, coupled with a teaching career in which at different times she came in contact with students of all ages and classes and taught all subjects from the most elemental up to those of college grade, have made her a broad, compelling and sympathetic leader."

They note that "during her incumbency in office our schools have progressed immeasurably." "Her office force," they say, "has been organized for both general and specialized ability, and she and the entire force have given untiring attention to the development of the schools."

One might divine that Miss Nielson is somewhat interested in better country schools, for this testimonial recites that "some ten rural consolidated schools that are probably the equal of any ten in one county of the country have been built in her regime, and almost solely at her behest."

These pedagogues must count for something down in Barnes county, for we discover that each of them has served for one year as president of the Barnes County School Officers' association, their terms running in unbroken sequence from 1907 to 1917. "This rather unusual to find such unanimity on any subject and more particularly as to the ability of a contemporary. If we were Miss Nielson, we would be rather proud of this testimonial. If we were her opponent, we would adopt a more convincing and possibly a more manly line of attack."

Reiterated falsehood remains falsehood to the end. It has never made a worthy convert; it never has defeated a worth-while opponent; it never has won a victory for the unworthy.

So well known is Miss Nielson here in North Dakota to whose betterment she has given the best part of a busy life that such testimonials as that given her by her associates in the Barnes county schools are not needed, but, in view of the type of campaign which has been waged against Miss Nielson, it is a nice thing to have.

WITH THE EDITORS

THE SHOT-AT-SUNRISE YARN.

Local agents of the department of justice have spent several days in futile efforts to trace to their source certain false stories that have completely permeated the community. They have found an unlimited number of thoughtless persons who have eagerly repeated these stories to others as unquestioned truth. Some have not scrupled to embroider the tales with new imaginative details. Few have taken the trouble to seek to verify them, before passing the hurtful gossip.

Doctors shot at sunrise for spreading influenza germs—that is the burden of the gossip. Sometimes these wicked doctors, thus cut off in the midst of their nefarious pro-German work, are allocated by round-eyed narrators to Camp Dodge or some other of the cantonments, sometimes to Fort Snelling, sometimes to Minneapolis. Usually, it is added as a final clincher, that the newspapers are afraid to print the gory details, or are forbidden to do so. This is relied on to convince the horrified listener that drumhead court martial have superseded the ordinary courts and processes of law, and that the freedom of the press has been suspended.

Gossip is harmful enough in times of peace, but in time of war it is positively poisonous. The chances are that these yarns were originated by German propagandists to undermine the morale of the people. But they would have been quite harmless, if every loyal American had declined to repeat them until he had verified them. And if they had been reported to the authorities when first set afloat, it would have been possible to trace them to the agents who started them.

As it is, the work of spreading them has been largely done by thoughtless persons who didn't stop to consider their wild improbability nor their effect on anxious parents whose boys are training in military camps.

The next time one of these gossipers tries to work off one of these tales on you, demand to know where it came from, and warn the gossiper, on pain of being reported, to stop repeating it until he can furnish proofs. No one is being shot at sunrise in this country yet, and the newspapers are not in the least "afraid" to print the news. The chances are overwhelmingly against a gossiper's being able to "scoop" them on anything at all sensational.—Minneapolis Journal.

EVERETT TRUE

By Conde



Fallen for Freedom

SECTION NO. 1. The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces: Killed in action 35; died of wounds, 16; died of accident and other causes, 1; died of disease, 24; wounded severely, 60; wounded (degree undetermined), 116; wounded slightly, 53; missing in action, 21; prisoners, 2. Total, 329.

THIS THING OF GIVING.

I do not understand it, any more than do you, but there is something about this thing of giving that blesses us. No man has ever impoverished himself by giving. It cannot be done. Those who give most, have most left. No man has ever died poor because of that which he gave away. No one has ever gone hungry after giving away his bread; some way, somewhere, bread has been provided for him. Misery is upon the war-torn world as it never was before. Want is almost universal in the countries that have been ravished. They call to us from every quarter of the earth for help. They cry aloud, or moan in tones subdued. The gaunt and famished, the lean and weary, the sick and wounded—they hold their outstretched, empty hands towards us, and beg for help. And we, of all the people in the world are in a position to relieve them. I believe that every one who gives a penny will get it back a hundredfold. I believe that every one who dries a tear with his assistance will be spared the shedding of a thousand tears. I believe that every sacrifice we make will so enrich us in the future that our regret will be we did not sacrifice the more. This thing of giving! A glorious privilege it is! How meaningless now is money that is hoarded. How hateful to himself and to his fellows is he who does not answer to the call for aid. Give—and in the giving live the life a human being is entitled to enjoy. Give—and let no thought of sorrow abide with you because you did not give. Give—and somewhere, from out the clouds, or from the sacred depths of human hearts, a melody divine will reach your ears, and gladden all your days upon the earth. George F. Burba.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR SUFFERERS FROM THE WAR 15 East 4th Street, New York Louis Marshall, Chairman Arthur Lehman, Treasurer Jacob Billikopf, Director

GERMAN PEACE PLEA REFRINED TO CO-BELLIGERENTS; WILSON DOUBTS HUN CHANGE OF HEART

(Continued From Page One.) to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire it must demand not peace negotiations but surrender. "Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high regard. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d' affaires, temporarily in charge of German interests.

AND IN THE MEANTIME Washington, D. C., October 24.—At the same time that the president's reply to Germany was made public, the White House gave out correspondence between Secretary, Baker and President Wilson showing that more than 2,000,000 American soldiers already have embarked to participate in the campaign overseas.

On Way to Berlin. No armistice except under conditions of surrender. No peace with the kaiser or his war lords now or later. President Wilson has given as his final decision to the people of Germany that he take up with the allies their plea for an armistice and peace negotiations.

The president's reply to the latest German note has gone on its way to Berlin. It was delivered to the Swiss charge here at 9 o'clock last night, and soon after on the cable in plain English, no time being lost to convert the president's uncompromising sentences into code. Apparently the conference which had been in progress terminated late Wednesday afternoon, enabling the president to reply just eleven hours after the German note was received.

Assurances from the German authorities that they accept the terms of peace he has laid down, and that the German forces on land and sea will observe the rules of civilized warfare have been accepted by the president only as changing the situation sufficiently that he is warranted in informally taking up with the nations with whom America is associated the question of considering these terms.

Impossible to Renew Hostilities. Submission to terms of an armistice that will make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities; that the kaiser still holds power to control the empire, and that until he and his associate autocrats are out, not peace negotiations but surrender must be depended are some of the president's important points.

First there is to be determined, as the president asks, whether the allies are willing to determine peace on the conditions enunciated by him and accepted by Germany. If they do the question of an armistice will be submitted to the military advisors, and when the necessary conditions to render the German military machine powerless for harm have been formulated, the program will be forwarded to Germany.

The president and the United States government now are through with separate dealing with the German government. The whole matter is now before the co-belligerent governments, and the entente will act in future peace negotiations as a unit.

President Wilson's reply to Germany was sent broadcast to the air directly by the German station at Nauen, it undoubtedly was world from the Arlington wireless station last night. If not picked relayed from other points in Europe in time to reach Berlin this morning.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 24.—President Wilson's reply to the Austrian note has had an overwhelming effect in Vienna. Not only was there a violent panic in financial circles, but the note was regarded in financial circles as being extremely humiliating to the dual monarchy.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Hungary intends to apply directly to the entente government to determine the terms upon which they will grant an armistice and peace to the Hungarian government. Austria-Hungary already is reconciled to the idea of unconditional capitulation, says a Vienna dispatch, because the nation is threatened with famine.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 24.—After the speech of Prince Maximilian, Deputy Karl Herold, in the name of the Centrist party, read a statement in the reichstag asking that the reform of the constitution of the empire be extended so that war cannot be declared without the consent of the reichstag.

He added that if peace with the entente allies is not possible, the government will have to call on the last man for the defense of Germany.

Deputy Ebert, majority socialist, declared the German people would no longer permit themselves to be without the right to decide their own fate. Friedrich Maumann, radical, said he considered peace impossible by military means and that Germany must use her diplomatic resources to end the war. Count Westphal, conservative, declared his party would not vote for the constitutional reforms proposed by the chancellor because it considered them dangerous.

GOOD DIPLOMACY, SAYS CHAMBERLAIN. Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Senator Chamberlain of Washington, chairman of the senate military committee, today said: "The president's note may fairly be construed as a diplomatic demand for unconditional surrender, leaving to the military advisors of the allies entirely the matter of adjustment. I have sometimes thought there should be an end to the notes passing between the allied governments and Berlin. The effect is to withdraw attention from the battlefronts."

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