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SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY

Fourth U.S. Liberty Loan Seems Oversubscribed

PERSHING'S MEN STORM TOWN AND TAKE 2500 BOCHE

CONTINUE ADVANCE WEST OF THE MEUSE, COMMANDING GENERAL REPORTS.

REPULSE ENEMY DRIVE

German Armies Are in General Retreat on 250-Mile Front From Coast to the Meuse—Will He Be Able to Stop Such Momentum Is Question In Washington.

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 19. (5 p. m.)—(By The Associated Press)—The bewildered and shattered German hordes all day long have continued to give ground under the sustained pressure by the British, French, Belgian and American troops.

Indications received at headquarters are to the effect that the German army believes that it is being withdrawn entirely from France and Belgium.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 19 (7 p. m.)—(By The Associated Press)—The enemy augmented his already strenuous resistance against the American advance by heavy artillery action today. This was responded to in kind, so that a duel of big guns was in progress all along the line.

Washington, Oct. 19.—American troops co-operating with the British south of Le Cateau Thursday penetrated the enemy's lines to a depth of two miles, captured 2,500 prisoners and stormed the village of Molain St. Martin, Riviere and L'Arbre de Guise, General Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday, received today by the war department. The text of the statement adds:

"We of the Meuse, our advance has continued. Our troops have taken the village and woods of Bantheville and have reached the northern end of the Bois de Loges. West of Grand Pre, they captured Talma farm after severe fighting. East of the Meuse, a fresh attempt by the enemy to drive us from our new points in the Bois de la Grand Montagne was repulsed."

Washington, Oct. 19.—The German retreat from Belgium continued today that indicated early arrival of the allied forces before the first of the enemy's series of defense lines. Reports from the front were of a scattering character, however, and furnished officers here with little basis for gauging the immediate strategic situation. One official report placed the Anglo-American advance patrols in the western edge of the forest of Mormal, between Valenciennes and Avesnes. If this is correct, the first subsidiary line of the enemy already has been broken.

General March referred to this situation today in his weekly conference saying:

"From Le Cateau northward the British have reached, but have not yet attempted to cross the German defense line which there follows the east bank of the Selle river, up to the Seneffe marshes."

In Shifting State.

The situation along the front was such a shifting states that General March made no effort to outline the strategic possibilities. He did, however, call attention to the fact that the withdrawal had expanded to cover practically the whole 250 mile front from the coast to the Meuse, where General Pershing's forces are carrying forward the allied right wing.

If the German commanders are successful in bringing their great retreat to a halt on the expected defensive line, officers here believe that the enemy cannot long remain in that position. The Anglo-American thrust already appears to have fractured the keystone of the Ghent-Tournay-Valenciennes-Avesnes arch at Mormal forest.

There is much speculation here, however, as to whether the enemy will be able to stop the tide of retreat he has started, now that it is in full swing. The whole enemy line from the Oise is in a fluid state. Observers believe it will be a difficult matter to solidify it again if allied pressure can keep pace with the retreat.

Big Task To Keep Up.

The depth of the enemy withdrawal may serve to give him time for this readjustment. The com-

GERMANY TO AGAIN TELL WILSON KAISER ACCEPTS TERMS EXCEPT SUB WAR IS REPORT OVER EUROPE

BERLIN GOVERNMENT REITERATES PROTEST AGAINST ACCUSATION OF CRUELTY MADE BY THE PRESIDENT

"We Have Lost The War" Hungarian Statesman Cries

Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the opposition, speaking in the lower house of the Hungarian parliament today, is quoted in a dispatch from Budapest as saying:

"We have lost the war and we ought at least to try to save peace. Those men who heretofore have championed the policy of strengthening the alliance with Germany must go. This policy is in contradiction of the idea of a league of nations. There will be no more such separate alliances."

BULLETIN, 10:42 P. M.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 19.—THE ANSWER OF GERMANY TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S LAST NOTE WILL PROBABLY BE PUBLISHED SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—Germany, according to a Berlin telegram, says Germany's reply to President Wilson will most strongly protest against the accusation of cruelty and will suggest that it would not be a bad idea to propose an investigation of those cruelties.

The German reply, the newspaper adds, further will justify the U-boat warfare as a reprisal against the enemy's starvation blockade.

Geneva, Oct. 19.—Although the German press is prohibited from discussing the matter, it is understood Germany accepts President Wilson's conditions generally, with one exception. She declares that the submarine warfare must continue until the war's end. She denies having inflicted cruelties or carried out devastating measures beyond the scope of military necessities.

(Night Report)

Washington, Oct. 19.—Beyond press dispatches from Switzerland, saying the new German note would be despatched tonight to the state department, there is no intimation whatever of the time or nature of the German response to the president. Officials heard without comment of the report that Germany would accept President Wilson's conditions "generally," with a reservation that submarine warfare must continue to the end of the war. About the state department this was regarded as an indication that the Berlin government without concerning the surrender that it has been told must be made, would seek to continue diplomatic discussions with the hope of eventually weakening the position of her enemy and winning the much desired negotiated peace.

Hun Can't Evade Issue.

It was reiterated that only a complete acceptance will satisfy the United States and the allies and that an effort by the Germans to evade the issue probably would cause the president to promptly refuse to continue the correspondence.

In the report that the note would contain a defense of submarine warfare as a retaliatory measure, the prospect was seen of another attempt to re-open the whole question—the question which brought the United States into the war. Such an attempt would be regarded here simply as another evidence of the failure of the Germans to understand or acknowledge the basis of the American objection to their kind of warfare.

GLOOM FOR AUSTRIA IN WILSON'S REPLY

Washington, Oct. 9.—On the eve apparently of the coming of another peace note from Germany, President Wilson has rejected the plea of Austro-Hungary for an armistice and peace negotiations, and in doing

so has made clearer the conditions which the central powers must meet to end the war.

In a note written yesterday and made public today the president, in effect, says, there can be no talk of peace with the Austro-Hungarian government except upon the basis of complete liberty for Czechoslovakia and other subject nationalities as free members of the family of nations. He refuses to entertain the Austro-Hungarian suggestion for this reason, without discussing the military questions dealt with in the reply to Germany.

The Vienna government asked for negotiations on the basis of the previous agreement of peace, mentioning the speech of January 8 last, in which the president said the peoples of Austro-Hungary should be accorded the freest opportunity for autonomous development. The reply today says this is impossible; that the Czechoslovak national council has been recognized as a de facto belligerent government, the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs has been recognized, and mere autonomy no longer can be accepted.

Clears Up Controversy

This declaration, which may be far reaching in its effect upon Austro-Hungary, where long enslaved peoples, apparently, are nearly ready to sweep away the hated dual monarchy and the Hapsburg dynasty, clears up what some critics of the president's policy have pointed to as a source of endless controversy on his program of peace. It comes one day after the proclamation of Emperor Charles "federalizing" the states in a desperate attempt to save his government at home and at the same time prepare the way for peace.

Though not mentioned by name, the Poles, Roumanians and members of other distinct races held under Austrian domination came within the protection of the principles of self-determination to which America and the allies are committed.

Assistant Surgeon General With U.S. Armies In France



Brig. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, chief surgeon on the staff of General Pershing, has recently been appointed assistant surgeon general for service abroad during the present war.

GERMAN MONEY IS FALLING IN VALUE

MOVEMENT OF THE MARK MAY INDICATE COMING EXPLOSION AT HOME

(By The Associated Press.) London, Oct. 19. (British Wireless Service)—Financial circles in London have been much interested in the movement of the German mark in foreign countries, and note that since President Wilson's latest reply German exchange has depreciated heavily.

Early in the month the mark was being bought in countries bordering on Germany and a writer in the Morning Post thinks this was due to the prospect of a fairly easy peace for Germany and of the rapid recovery of German industry.

In the Scandinavian countries the fall of the mark on Thursday ranged from eight to fifteen per cent, the weakness being most marked in Sweden which is particularly well informed regarding actual conditions in the central empires. The writer in the Morning Post also says:

"The collapse in German credit indicated in exchange figures may be the result of several factors acting together or independently. A financial panic within the country might be the immediate cause of a real revolutionary movement of a character threatening the total military collapse of Germany. It is even conceivable that a belief in the prolongation of the war, with a consequent invasion of Germany, might be at the bottom of this sudden weakening of Germany's credit in the eyes of her neutral neighbors. "Which, if any, factor is to be held responsible it is impossible to say, but the movement is certainly indicative of Germany's increasing weakness."

Austrian Rumanians In Separate Assembly

BULLETIN.

Basel, Switzerland, Friday, Oct. 18.—The Vienna News states that the Rumanian deputies in the Austrian parliament have constituted a separate Rumanian national assembly. The assembly was formed under the presidency of Sopescul Greul.

AMERICAN UNIT FACING 250,000 BATTLING HUNS

ENEMY SEEKS TO PREVENT PERSHING'S MEN FROM SWEEPING VICTORY.

BOCHE IS INFERIOR IN AIR

American Aviators Now Big Factors in Fighting—From 35 to 40 Battle Planes Go Overseas From U. S. Every Day, Gen. March Tells Senators.

New York, Oct. 19.—John D. Ryan, assistant secretary in charge of airplane production, speaking here today in behalf of the Liberty loan, said that shipment to the front of 35 to 40 fighting planes every day, together with Liberty motors for British and Italian built machines, has proved a telling factor in allied supremacy of the air.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Reports to the war department, senators were informed today by General March, showed a vast improvement in the airplane situation, with production improving at a rate which they regarded as very favorable.

The senators were told that the Germans are putting up a stiff resistance on the American line northwest of Metz, between the Argonne forest and the Meuse. On this front which is about thirty miles in length the Americans face 250,000 Germans, who are making desperate efforts to prevent the Americans from obtaining a sweeping victory. American officers who have returned from the front informed the senators that American aviators are now big factors in the fighting. There is no question, they declared, but that the allies are supreme in the air.

Advises received by the department tend to discredit reports that the German morale has been seriously impaired by the American successes. American officers who saw the St. Mihiel drive said the enemy warehouses were found to contain good blankets and good shoes, and that the morale of Germans taken prisoners was good.

URGE WILSON TO FIX MINIMUM OF \$246 BUSHEL FOR WHEAT

Washington, Oct. 9.—President Wilson will be urged to fix a minimum price of \$2.46 a bushel for No. 1 northern wheat or its equivalent, Chicago delivery, by representatives of the National Wheat Growers Association at a conference Monday.

In a brief to be presented to the president and made public tonight, the growers declare that "the 1918 wheat price barely covers the average cost of producing wheat this year and will be far below the inevitable cost of production of the year 1919 wheat crop."

ANOTHER RIVER FLEET TO NEW ORLEANS

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—With the fourth sailing of the government river service between St. Louis and New Orleans, this afternoon, approximately 7,000 tons of freight—10 train loads of 35 cars each—have been moved down river, according to announcement tonight by A. W. Mackie, federal manager of the service.

UNIVERSITY BEATS NORMAL IN FOOTBALL GAME

Norman, Okla., Oct. 19.—The University of Oklahoma this afternoon defeated Central State Normal here in a one-sided football game by a score of 44 to 0. Only members of the Students Army Training Corps were allowed to attend the game, due to influenza.

EXTRA MAY BE ISSUED THIS AFTERNOON

An Associated Press dispatch to the Ardmoreite last night, which is printed on this page this morning, states that Germany will probably issue a reply this afternoon to President Wilson. If this results, The Ardmoreite will issue an extra, and all agents will be furnished with copies.

American People Once More Respond To Call Of Their Government For Great Bond Loan

Washington, Oct. 19.—Over-subscription of the Fourth Liberty loan seemed assured tonight when the three weeks' campaign closed. While official reports were lacking, it appeared that again the American people have given to their government not only what was asked, but more than was asked, in order that the war against Germany and her allies may be carried to a successful conclusion.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 19.—Unofficial tabulations announced late today by L. E. Phillips, state chairman of the Fourth Liberty loan campaign, show that subscriptions to the issue by 69 Oklahoma counties in the Tenth Federal Reserve district total \$40,000,000. The state's quota is approximately \$37,850,000.

How far the total subscription went above the six billion dollar goal, treasury officials would not attempt to estimate tonight. It all depends, they said, on whether big financial interests at the last moment file the big lump sum subscriptions expected of them, and whether the number of smaller subscriptions by individuals is found to meet expectations.

New subscriptions entered during the last day, and those made effective by payment of the 10 per cent installment, probably will amount to a billion and a half dollars for the entire nation, it was said. Before business opened this morning \$4,599,719,450 had been reported to federal reserve banks. For the next five days banks in every city and town in the United States will be busy adding up subscriptions. Reports and payments then must be made to Federal Reserve banks, which are expected to take at least five days more to report to the treasury.

Indications are that the number of individual subscribers will far exceed 20,000,000 and break all records for distribution of war bonds for either this nation or any other.

Honor Roll Inside Many. The honor roll of bond buyers will include many who have not participated in the first, second, or third Liberty loans, officials said. It will bear the names of subjects of other governments, neutral and belligerent, throughout the world. Germans, interned in camps in this country, and others whose sympathy is not with their native land, will be enrolled.

A large part of the six billion dollars will be paid over to government account by banks through whom

Fourth Liberty Loan Exceeds All Previous Subscriptions By Carter County People

Although throughout the progress of the campaign it was always doubtful whether the quota would be reached, the people of Carter County made a larger subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan than had been made in any previous campaign. Late last night total subscriptions footed \$1,248,750 and odds and ends which will come in today and tomorrow are expected to bring the total up to perhaps \$1,375,000. The county quota was \$1,071,900 and the excess to the close of business yesterday was \$166,750.

The Oklahoma, New Mexico & Pacific Railway Company, "The Ringling Road," yesterday morning delivered to P. C. Dings a subscription of \$100,000. This amount, however, was split up among several banks, three of them outside of Carter County. A New York City bank was allotted \$30,000, two banks at Ringling, \$5,000 each, and the remaining \$60,000 was divided as follows: \$40,000 to the Guaranty State Bank of Ardmore; \$10,000 each to the two banks at Healdton, and \$10,000 each to the two banks at Wilson.

A. L. Nelms of The Inman-Nelms Co., cotton dealers, with Galveston, Texas, headquarters, appeared before the county executive committee yesterday forenoon, when the campaign appeared to be in its darkest hour, and volunteered to subscribe one-half of the county's shortage if the quota was not reached. It was not long after this offer was made that one or two large subscriptions were reported and Mr. Nelms was notified that it would not be necessary for him to assume half of the deficit, for the shortage had been wiped out.

Throughout the two weeks' campaign, for the territory of the Tenth Federal Reserve District, of which Ardmore is a part, observed the first week as one of preparation and education, volunteer workers have been untiring in their efforts and to them the greater share of credit is due. From the block solicitor up to the county chairman, Wirt Franklin, every man and woman worker has exerted every effort to make the county's participation in the Fourth loan a success. Mr. Franklin has been ill during practically all of the campaign and has frequently been at his desk directing the work when he should have been under a physician's care, but he insists that the major share of the credit is due the individual canvassers.

The Woman's Division, under the direction of Mrs. Charles von Weise, county chairman, and Mrs. Edgar Sandlin, city chairman, have performed a remarkable service during the drive and when their reports are available it is believed it will be shown that they have outstripped their splendid record in the Third Loan in April. Reports from other counties in the Eighth District, of which W. B. Johnson is chairman, were not available last night, but it is certain that each county in the district, Garvin, Love, Murray and Carter, have a creditable amount above their quotas to their credit.