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EIGHT PAGES

KAISER TOLD OUR TERMS FOR ARMISTICE

FIGHT TO BLOODY FINISH OR MUST QUIT NOW

Germany Can Have Peace by Surrender, or Face Being Utterly Crushed by Two Million Americans and the Allies.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO LATEST NOTE

Next Move is up to Allies to Frame Armistice and Give Kaiser Chance to Prevent Invasion of His Country.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT TELLS GERMANY.

Now that you "unreservedly accept" my terms of peace and subsequent conditions laid down in my communications, I "cannot decline to take up" with the allies the question of an armistice. However, any armistice must leave the United States and the allies in a position to enforce any arrangements agreed to by Germany to make a renewal of hostilities on Germany's part impossible. Acceptance by Germany of such an armistice will be "the best concrete evidence" of her good faith in asking peace. But, constitutional changes promised by Germany haven't reached the stage where they guarantee the permanence of her acceptance of any conditions. Therefore, so long as the present monarchial autocrats of Germany remain in power the United States and her allies could consider "not peace negotiations, but surrender."

[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Germany must "quit cold" now—or fight the war to the bloody finish. She can have peace if she chooses to accept allied terms, but in any way the situation is viewed, her quitting will be a surrender.

That was how the national capital today interpreted generally the joint announcement of President Wilson's peace answer to Germany and the official fact that over 2,000,000 Yanks had been embarked to aid in finishing the war by force should Germany elect to fight on.

The next move is up to the allies. If they are disposed to act on the basis of the president's peace principles, the allied commanders—with General Pershing—will frame an armistice which would constitute, in effect, a surrender for Germany. Probably war aims and peace terms will be discussed in a conference soon, wherein President Wilson will have representation. The armistice terms are probably already stated through the Versailles conference and are expected to be announced soon.

Germany has two alternatives. The

first is that the kaiser abdicate. If that is done, Germany can be free to accept an armistice which will make her powerless to fight on, but which does not carry with it the demand "surrender." The second is, according to Wilson that if the kaiser and his murder-masters—the "presents government"—remain in power and if the United States and the allies must now, or later, deal with them, then "surrender" alone can be accepted. "Surrender" would carry with it such terms as to nullify the autocratic power of Germany.

The president held his terms had been sufficiently met to justify his passing on to the allies the German request for an armistice. Should Germany not find the present situation acceptable, then her only course is to fight it out. America and the allies are ready for that. The 2,000,000 troops shipment mark has been passed and the general staff is now crushing plans that mean the utter crushing of Germany should she decide the price of peace is too great. The note was received with varying emotions. The general feeling was one of approval. But there was a strain of criticism, from such opponents of the president's course, as Senator Lodge. He, for instance, felt the president should not have taken Germany's word to the extent of passing on to the allies the armistice proposal.

On the other hand there was applause in many quarters that the president had put into the note the word "surrender."

The president served notice that the only armistice plan he is suggesting to the allies is one absolutely safeguarding United States-allied military supremacy—one making it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities and tantamount to complete surrender on her enemies' terms. Military men have said that peace rested upon the German government's estimate of the price she was willing to pay to avoid invasion. The general thought here is that she will read in American-allied preparations for 1919 the fact that she cannot escape invasion and a decisive military defeat even though her armies are still functioning as a unit. The president cast doubt on the thoroughness and effectiveness of the reforms Germany claimed to have

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Old Man Kissed Flag And Then Bought Bonds

Another Iowa Farmer has Rope all Ready for His Neck, but is Saved by Officer

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
VINTON, Iowa, Oct. 24.—The appearance of United States Marshal Healy here late last night was all that prevented a crowd of citizens from attacking Tobias Schueler, a wealthy farmer.

Schueler was hailed before the loyalty court, an auxiliary of the county defense council, charged with refusing to buy Liberty bonds. After much heated conversation, a rope was secured and was about to be placed around his neck when Healy arrived and arrested Schueler. Schueler bought \$600 worth of bonds, donated \$25 to the Red Cross and was released.

The court was in session until after midnight and many wealthy farmers were forced to buy bonds. John H. Biershank, eighty years old, was forced to kiss the flag and apologize before he was permitted to purchase bonds.

BATTLE IS STILL RAGING

While Peace Negotiations are Being Carried on Allies Continue to Hammer Teutons.

BOMBED BY AIRPLANES

Tons of Explosives Dropped by Yanks kees Who Fly Over Railway Yards and German Camps.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Oct. 24.—British troops, with Americans co-operating, are continuing their advance on a front of nearly twenty miles south of Valenciennes, according to the latest reports received here.

A penetration of nearly four miles was made at some points yesterday. They carried their lines to within two miles of the western edge of the Mormal forest, which forms the principal western defense of the great fortress city of Maubege, and were within less than four miles of the railway center of LeQuesnoy. The fighting in Belgium resulted in diminished allied progress owing to the stiffening German resistance. Capture of Waerzeghem, seven miles northwest of Audenarde was the only important success gained. Lively fighting continued in the Vouziers region, where German counter attacks are repulsed. The French made some progress west of Grandpre, while the Americans made important gains at various points between Grandpre and the Meuse. In the Serre region, the French improved their positions along the south bank.

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United Press War Summary

1,543rd day of the war. From Dutch border to Valenciennes—British troops have cleared the Germans out of the Ralmes forest, capturing Thiors, Hauterive and Thun, and penetrating to within a mile of Conde. Allied troops captured Waerzeghem. There was local fighting west of Tournai.

From Valenciennes to Laon—The British, with Americans aiding, resumed the attack between the Scheidt and the Sambre-Oise canal this morning. In this region yesterday and last night they captured several villages, including Nelville, Saesches and Beaudignies, crossing the Ecollon river at the latter point and approaching within a mile of LeQuesnoy. The allies in this region are within two miles of the western edge of Mormal forest. A vigorous counter attack against Vendegies was repulsed last night. The French crossed the Oise canal east of Grand Verley and engaged in lively fighting between the Oise and the Serre.

From Laon to Verdun—The Americans have again driven the Germans north of Grandpre and Bantheville. The French made important gains west of Grandpre. A great artillery battle is under way in the Vouziers region. French troops improved their positions between Sissone and Chateau Porcien.

From Verdun to Switzerland—American troops made a successful raid in the Woevre region southeast of Verdun.

Balkans—The allies continue their progress toward Austrian territory at various points.

Italian front—Mount Sisemol, an important mountain peak three miles east of Asiago, was captured by French and Italian troops last night.

The Anglo-American drive for Maubege was resumed today. After advancing nearly four miles on a twenty mile front in fighting that extended from early yesterday far into the night, the British with American aid again attacked between the Scheidt and the Sambre-Oise canal this morning.

The attack is directed against the bastion of Maubege which is surrounded by a great circle of forts. The town itself is now less than fifteen miles from the allied lines. Before the latter is the huge Mormal forest, which forms the western defense of Maubege. The British and Americans are two miles from the western edge of this forest.

North of Valenciennes, the British have entirely cleared the Ralmes forest of the enemy and are before the fortified railway town of Conde. Farther to the north, hard fighting is going on west of Tournai.

The Americans and French, at the southern extremity of the battle front continue to hammer away at the great concentration of men and artillery with which the Germans are striving to hold the allies back from the Stenay pass. Staff dispatches stated that thirty divisions now oppose the Americans between Grandpre and the Meuse.

A great artillery duel is under way in the region of Vouziers, where French and Czechoslovakians are trying to encircle the northern extension of the Argonne forest and open the way for a general American advance upon Stenay.

Local gains were made by the French in the marshlands between Sissone and Chateau Porcien.

In the Balkans the Serbs have pushed the Austro-Germans across the west Maravo river in the vicinity of

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FORCING TURKS TO SURRENDER

Must Give Up Unconditional or Succumb to an Allied Drive on Constantinople.

READY TO MAKE DRIVE

Turkey Negotiating Now for Peace, But Seeking Better Terms Than Those Offered.

[By Raymond Clapper, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Turkey must surrender unconditionally or succumb to an allied drive on Constantinople.

Turk agents in Switzerland are in touch with allied representatives according to an authoritative diplomatic source here today. Complete surrender is being demanded of Tweek's government. Unless this demand is complied with on short order, allied forces will move on Constantinople.

Greek and allied troops have prepared themselves for a rapid push across the Dedeagach-Adrianople line. They are being held in readiness and are amply equipped for a hot fight. Occupation of Constantinople would only be a matter of days, it was stated in diplomatic quarters.

"We expect definite developments from these negotiations within a few days," the United Press was told. "If the allies' conditions are not met with shortly, we will move toward Constantinople. With the Danube now under allied fire, Turkey's chief means of getting munitions and supplies from Germany is seriously threatened."

Tweek Pasha is holding out for guarantees that Turkey be permitted independent existence in Asia Minor. The allies' insistence that Constantinople and Palestine be severed from the Turkish empire is also proving a bitter pill for Tweek to swallow. He is apparently reconciled, however, to the loss of Greek islands in the Mediterranean.

Allied representatives will accept only terms equal to those imposed on Bulgaria. It is stated. Details of an armistice will be left to General Allenby and General D'Esperey. Formation of a joint allied commission to supervise demobilization in Turkey and to assist in restoring order is being insisted upon in allied quarters. Pillage and massacre would be likely if disgruntled and hungry Turk soldiers were turned loose upon the country, diplomats say.

Greece, with the allies, will continue to make war on the Turk until he can impose a fate like that which came upon Bulgaria, semi-officially.

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO LATEST GERMAN NOTE

Only Armistice to be Considered is One Which is Arranged and Enforced by America and Her Allies.

EXTRAORDINARY SAFEGUARDS DEMANDED

World Cannot and Does Not Trust the Word of Those Who Have Been Masters of German Policy.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The statement and note given out at the white house follow:

The secretary of state makes public the following:
"From Secretary of State to the Charge d' Affaires ad Interim in charge of German interests in the United States:
"Department of State, October 23, 1918:
Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22nd transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government and to advise you that the president has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his addresses to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the reichstag, and for an overwhelming majority of the German peoples; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the president of the United States, feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave to the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. The president has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which

the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

The president would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends on plain speaking and straightforwardness,

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TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST CONTAINS 371 NAMES

Fifty-one Killed in Action, Forty-one Missing, Twenty-four Died of Wounds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:
Killed in action, 51.
Died of wounds, 24.
Died of accident and other causes, 4.
Died of disease, 21.
Wounded severely, 135.
Wounded (degree undetermined), 57.
Wounded slightly, 36.
Missing in action, 41.
Prisoners, 2.
Total, 371.

Killed in Action.
Captain—Meade Frierson, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
Lieutenants—Henry W. Gundlach, New York, N. Y.

- Paul K. O'Donnell, Wilmington, Del.
- Sergeant—Wilbur R. Chapman, Mesa, Ariz.
- Corporals—Glen S. Beaber, Kalkaska, Mich. Richard D. Eastman, Lawrence, Mich.
- Ross Raymond Ellis, Allouez, Mich. John L. Fisher, Lancaster, Tenn. Max Fligelman, New York, N. Y. Wm. Ferdinand Gletzen, Warren, Mich.
- Cecil M. Hendricks, Duke, Okla. Frank L. Pitterle, Watertown, Wis. Wm. D. Tidwell, Titus, Ala. Jacob H. Wolf, St. Louis, Mo.
- Cook—John H. Bradley, Barnes, N. Y.
- Privates—Ross H. Alley, Leesville, Texas. Wm. E. Anderson, Canton, Ohio. Reinhard W. Books, Massillon, Ohio. Henry D. Bradbury, Keene, N. H. Michael J. Brice, Cleveland, Ohio. Max J. Baker, Pierre, S. Dak. Fred Arthur Burkland, Barren-Nette, Wis.
- Budd Wm. Clark, Mesota, Mich. Louis M. Crast, Emigrant, Mont. Henry Davis, Manistique, Mich. Adolph Demel, St. Paul, Minn.

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POLITICS IN WAR TIMES MAKE CAMPAIGN WARM

Both Parties Increasingly Confident of Success at Polls on Fifth of November.

[By L. C. Martin, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President Wilson's appeals to New Jersey to elect democratic senators, were regarded in congress today as the forerunner of an executive appeal soon to the nation for a congress that will work in sympathy with him in concluding the war, establishing peace and laying the foundation for reconstruction problems.

Campaign issues are now being sharply drawn. Republicans, declaring that the president's peace principle opposing all economic barriers, means free trade, are preparing to

fight it, both in the senate and on the political field of the nation.

Also they are presenting a strong front against continuance of peace discussion with Germany on any grounds save unconditional surrender.

Administration leaders are preparing to combat both of the issues thus raised by the republicans. It is believed likely the president himself will direct the fight. In his expected statement to the people it is thought he will emphasize his purposes in conducting the peace negotiations with Germany.

Further he is expected to clear up his meaning on principle number three regarding after-the-war trade in his peace program, to expel republican fears that it means free trade. Meantime as the campaign gains momentum, both parties are increasingly confident of success at the polls November five. The great worry of both, however, is that the influenza epidemic will reduce the vote.