

'PEACE MUST BE GUARANTEED; PARTIAL JUSTICE ITS PRICE'

President Wilson, Speaking Before Liberty Loan Workers, Answers Enemy Peace Talk; League of Nations, Formed at Peace Table, He Characterizes as Indispensable; Germany Must Redeem Her Character.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—President Wilson, speaking last night before a audience of fourth Liberty loan workers, gave his answer to the recent peace talk of the central powers, although he did not specifically refer to the utterances of enemy leaders. The price of peace, the president asserted, will be impartial justice to all nations; the instrument indispensable to secure it is a league of nations, formed, not before or after, but at the peace conference and Germany, as a member, "will have to redeem her character not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows."

Peace was not a question, declared the president, of "coming to terms" for "we cannot come to terms" with those "as they have made it impossible. Peace must be guaranteed, for there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved worthless and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guarantees to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and decrye Romania," continued the president.

The president emphasized that the justice to be obtained by the league must involve no discrimination toward any people. This is set forth explicitly in a set of five principles, which he enumerated as the "practical program" of America's peace terms, and for the maintenance of which "the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility." These principles were, he said: "First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be justice that plays no favorites and know no standards but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned."

"Second, no special or separate interests of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis or any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interests of all. "Third, there can be no league or alliance or special covenant and understandings within the general and common faculty of the league of nations. "Fourth, and more especially, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion, except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be needed in a measure of discipline and control. "Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

Mr. Wilson restated the issues of the war as follows: "Should there be a common standard of right and privilege for all people and nations, or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress? Shall the assertion of right be hazardous and by casual alliance, or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights? Shall we have no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it. News Gains Dramatic Point. Shortly before the president started speaking, news of the further successes of American, British and French offensives on the western front reached the meeting at the Metropolitan opera house and this gave dramatic point to Mr. Wilson's pronouncement—that "peace drives" can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurances to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can. "Germany is constantly intimating the terms she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms," declared the president. "It wishes the first triumph of justice and fair dealing."

AMERICANS TAKE 8000 PRISONERS FROM THE ENEMY

(Continued from page 1.) The 8th division had now arrived abroad. Official dispatches to date show captures by the Americans in this sector of 8000 prisoners, while the French to the west of them have taken more than 7000. Summarizing the situation on all fronts, he said: "As the news was continuously good last week, it has been continuously better this week."

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 28.—(Reuters)—Field marshal Haig's forces today captured the town of Aisieux, five miles southeast of Douai.

Soldiers, Carry Seagull Service. Soldiers, it is possible that on your trip to France you will break your glasses. This may or may not be a serious matter. It will certainly be an inconvenience. The sensible thing to do is to order an extra pair of glasses and take them with you. However, in case you do not and your glasses meet with a mishap, let us know and we will furnish you with a new pair of glasses immediately. We recently performed this service for General Pershing. Need Glasses? Ask Seagull.

El Paso Optical Company. In the middle of the block at 108 Texas St., between Oregon and Mesa Aves.—Adv.

Write a Slogan For The Fourth Liberty Loan, \$10.00 in War Saving Stamps—Free. See page 15.—Adv.

\$10.00 in War Saving Stamps Free. See "Made in El Paso" page 15.—Adv.

BULGARIA OUT OF THE BIG WAR?

Envoy From That Nation Thinks His Country Is Ready to Quit.

(Continued from page one.) sentatives by the commander of the allied army on the Macedonian front. By this reply, it is perfectly well defined that no military operations can be suspended. At the same time, regarding the proposal that fully accredited Bulgarian representatives should confer with the allies on the question of peace, a complete rupture by the Bulgarian government with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary would be necessary. Demand Guarantees. The allied governments necessarily demand every guarantee which they consider necessary to them to safeguard their military operations and prevent the dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria. In discussing the Bulgarian proposal, it is pointed out that the allies have no intention of attempting to make a final territorial settlement in the Balkans, which obviously must be a matter for consideration at the peace conference. The question, it is stated, is one of the conclusions of such a military agreement as would prevent any further danger from the Bulgarian side to the operations of the allies in the Balkans. Would Demolish Bulgars. This implies the demobilization of the Bulgarian army or its employment elsewhere against Bulgaria's present allies. No steps in the territorial questions involved will be taken without the fullest cooperation and support of Greece and Serbia, but one of the essentials of any preliminary agreement must be the evacuation by Bulgaria of all territory outside Bulgaria proper occupied by her armies since the outbreak of the war. If the terms laid down, which have been dispatched to Sofia, are not acceptable to the Malmoff government, the allied powers, it is added, have no further conditions to propose and it will rest with Bulgaria to find other representatives who can accept these conditions. News Gains to Army. With the American Army in France, Sept. 28.—(Associated Press)—Reports of the Bulgarian proposal for an armistice reached the rear lines this afternoon, coincidentally with new German propaganda attempts, enemy airplanes dropping thousands of leaflets.

AUSTRIA SUGGESTS PEACE MEETINGS AT THE HAGUE

The Hague, Netherlands, Sept. 28.—(Associated Press)—The Austro-Hungarian government, according to an official statement today, has suggested to Holland that it would appreciate if any conference of the belligerents arising out of the recent Austrian peace note could be conducted at the Hague. The Dutch government replied that it would extend the hospitality of the royal residence for that purpose.

DR. VANCE A CAPTAIN

Dr. James Vance, a local physician, received information from Washington Friday that he has been granted a commission as captain in the army and is requested to report at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., within ten days.

SANITARY OFFICER ARRIVES

Lieut. George McGuire, sanitary corps, from Camp Pike, Ark., has joined the staff of the army base hospital at Fort Bliss.

You Are Invited

Tonight after 9 o'clock Bobby Levine's jazz band will furnish music for dancing. Sandwiches and light refreshments served. You are invited. Modern Cafe, Mills Building.—Adv.

Serb Army Captures Veles, Important Bulgarian Base; Sofia Confirms Peace Plea

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 28.—The city and fortress of Veles, one of the important bases of the Bulgarian forces in southern Serbia, on the Vardar river, has been captured by Serbian troops, the Serbian war office announced in a statement, dated Friday. The Serbian forces are pushing on from Veles toward Uskub. The troops defeating Veles were taken prisoner. Serbian troops have reached Bitovitsa, 18 miles north of Uskub, and have advanced a considerable distance beyond Kochana, toward the Bulgarian border. The text of the statement follows: "Our advance continued Thursday with excellent results. Our troops reached Bitovitsa and have gone considerably beyond Kochana. On the same day, about noon, our troops entered Veles and captured the troops defending the fortress. They immediately continued their advance toward Uskub. "An enormous number of prisoners, mostly Germans, a huge quantity of war material, including several machine guns and three mountain guns, and other supplies, have fallen into our hands."

An official Bulgarian statement dated Sept. 24, announces that Bulgaria has indicated an armistice and peace. The text of the official announcement reads: "In view of the conjuncture of circumstances, which have recently arisen, and after the position had been jointly discussed with all competent authorities, the Bulgarian government, desiring to put an end to the bloodshed, authorized the commander in chief of the army to propose to the generalissimo of the Serbian army, at Salonika, a cessation of hostilities and the entering into of negotiations for obtaining an armistice and peace. Peace Envoys Leave. "The members of the Bulgarian delegation left yesterday evening in order to get in touch with the plenipotentiaries of the entente belligerents. The statement was transmitted through the German semi-official Wolff bureau, which added to the text the following: "The report of the departure of the envoys for obtaining an armistice and peace, which showed that envoys were in touch with the commander of the entente armies in the Macedonian war theater."

Publication in Berlin semi-official newspapers of Bulgaria's armistice request, caused the greatest panic in the German capital, according to advisers received at Copenhagen and forwarded by Exchange Telegraph correspondent. Admiral von Hintze, the German foreign secretary, according to the advice in a speech before the main committee of the Reichstag, said that the difficulties of the Bulgarians between the Vardar and the Cerna evidently had not been favorably explained by the Bulgarian government. Because on Thursday Bulgaria proposed to the entente commander to open peace negotiations. Situation Is 'Not Clear.' Admiral von Hintze said it was not yet clear whether the Bulgarian government had acted in accordance with the army's desire or on its own initiative. There were indications, he said, that premier Malmoff's move would be disavowed. He added that there was great excitement in Bulgaria and in influential quarters, the people were against an armistice. He added that the peace delegation was still in Sofia on Thursday and there evidently was some counter action coming.

Says Huns Sent Help. The German high command admiral von Hintze said, threw all reserves at its disposal into Bulgaria. When the bad news came from Macedonia, the Austrians also sent forces and their reserves, he said, were sufficient to restore the military position. "The situation must, however, be characterized as critical," admiral von Hintze is reported to have said, "but it will be clearer in a few days and there is no reason to give up the game in Bulgaria."

The Bulgarian plea for an armistice was in response to antiwar agitation among the people, the correspondent said in his dispatch. The correspondent also heard that king Ferdinand himself played an active role in the peace move until German countersignature.

King Plays Big Part. According to this report, the king took the initiative some time ago in intrigues for peace, hoping to save his throne and state off a revolution. It was for this reason that he went to Germany, and the correspondent adds that his whereabouts and actions since he returned have been a mystery. A solution of the mystery is said to be that the Germans in Bulgaria realized that the king was turning against them and they virtually kept him a prisoner. The Germans, however, were powerless against the popularity of premier Malmoff, who while Bulgaria's policy was undecided, opposed an alliance with the central powers.

U. S. AND GERMANY TO PAY OFFICER-PRISONERS OF WAR

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—The United States and Germany, through negotiations conducted by the Spanish ambassador at Berlin, have agreed to pay stated monthly sums to all officers held as prisoners of war. This agreement may be revised by the conference on the general subject of prisoners of war, now in progress at Bern, Switzerland. The agreement followed negotiations lasting nearly a year and provides that first and second lieutenants and officers of corresponding grade in the German army shall be paid 150 marks, or \$47.25 a month, and captains and officers of higher grade of either army shall be paid 400 marks, or \$95.25 a month. Officers not included in either of these two classes shall be paid \$12.50 a month. The rates apply also to officers who are interned as civilian prisoners in either country and whose ranks are certified.

Military Organizations

Let us send you our Fall Catalog of Athletic Goods. The items you will find—foot ball, volley ball, soccer ball, indoor baseball and all the necessary clothing to go with them. Our line of boxing gloves will help you to win. Write or call. Feldman's—308 San Antonio St. Special attention to all mail orders. Advertisement.

Have Hunter will take good care of you at Hotel Laughlin, 211 W. Franklin. Phone 2433.—Adv.

Levine's Jazz Band tonight—Modern Cafe.—Adv.

MANY GUNS OF GERMAN TAKEN TO GUARD WIRE

American Army Makes Fine Progress Against the Enemy.

(Continued from page 1.) ing Villages and the bridge crossing the Meuse. To the northeast, the American heavy guns had the range of Struy Sur Meuse and the river bridge, making it impossible for the Germans to withdraw their equipment. In the Dannevoix, the Americans captured a large amount of German ammunition and also the personal baggage of three regiments. At various points west of the Meuse, the Americans captured many machine guns, trench mortars and small artillery pieces which have not yet been counted. Baker Questions Prisoners. Secretary of war Baker, who watched the American troops begin the attack in the region northwest of Verdun, visited the various headquarters behind the front Friday. The secretary spent most of an hour in the vicinity of cages holding German prisoners. One cage contained 2900 prisoners. When the secretary asked the American officers commanded the Germans to stand at attention. All except one, an officer, leaped to their feet, and a pull on the shoulders of the German officer by an American sergeant soon brought him to his feet. Speaking in German, the secretary asked the prisoners questions regarding conditions within the German lines and what the soldiers thought of the war. Secretary Baker gave orders that the prisoners be given food as soon as possible after being brought to the rear. The secretary was told that the Germans had board of American canned beef and that they always asked for it first after being captured.

U. S. Corps Captures 3000

With an American Corps Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—German prisoners counted up to noon Friday by this corps alone total more than 3000. One division took more than 1100 of the total and reports that it still has several hundred more. The prisoners include a large number of Prussian guards. The prisoners carried in dozens of machine guns and automatic rifles, which were captured with them, and the cages in the rear resemble small armories. A majority of the prisoners expressed pleasure that the war has ended for them.

MORE FT. BLISS GRADUATES GO TO TEACH AT STANLEY

Twenty-one more lieutenants who have just finished at the training school for officers at Fort Bliss have been sent to the training school at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Tex., as instructors, according to announcement made at district headquarters. They were: Second Lieutenants, Clarence E. Sanders, Kenneth S. Fitzsimmons, Leonard K. Spitzer, James C. Cooley, Joel C. Gerard, Roland H. Lawrence, George W. Rogers, Virgil E. Cottingham, Clifford L. Hollabaugh, Joseph W. Davenport, Milton C. Davenport, Joe D. Butler, Irlton W. Brent, Sidney C. Pate, Earl B. McQuiston, Joseph F. Collosson, Robert E. Barr, John O. Easterly, Graham H. Frost, Hugh E. Russell, Elmer E. Thulean.

U. S. Takes Steps to Prevent German Spies Operating.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—As a further step to prevent information from a presidential executive order was issued Friday, prohibiting the transmission of messages by telegraph, telephone or cable to points without the United States, or to points on or near the Mexican border, except those permitted under rules to be established by the secretary of war for telegraph and telephone lines and by the secretary of the navy for cable lines.

No Reports of Spanish Influenza in Camps of Army Here, Says Officers

"We have no reports of the appearance of Spanish influenza in the army camps around El Paso," said Maj. T. D. McCown, district surgeon of the army in the Mills building, Saturday morning. "There may be some cases of the usual influenza Americans, but nothing more serious. The health of the troops in this district is generally first class."

Message From The Hague Reports Von Hertling Has Resigned.

London, Eng., Sept. 28.—Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, has resigned, according to a message received by the Central News Agency from The Hague. Emperor William, the dispatch adds, has not yet accepted the chancellor's resignation. Registrant Admits He Has "Cold Feet" When He Fills Questionnaire. One of the set of questionnaires registrants must answer in their questionnaires refers to their physical condition and they are asked to note any physical defects. One of the registrants in district number one returned his questionnaire with the following notation as to his condition: "Cold feet." Inasmuch as all information contained in the returned questionnaires is confidential to the war department, the name of the registrant suffering from this peculiar deformity could not be revealed.

HUN CHANCELOR QUILTS HIS POST

Message From The Hague Reports Von Hertling Has Resigned.

London, Eng., Sept. 28.—Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, has resigned, according to a message received by the Central News Agency from The Hague. Emperor William, the dispatch adds, has not yet accepted the chancellor's resignation. Registrant Admits He Has "Cold Feet" When He Fills Questionnaire. One of the set of questionnaires registrants must answer in their questionnaires refers to their physical condition and they are asked to note any physical defects. One of the registrants in district number one returned his questionnaire with the following notation as to his condition: "Cold feet." Inasmuch as all information contained in the returned questionnaires is confidential to the war department, the name of the registrant suffering from this peculiar deformity could not be revealed.

For six years we have used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in our family and feel we could not possibly do without it, especially for the children." (From a letter to Dr. Caldwell written by Mrs. Earl Cowell, Cement City, Mich.)

Children become constipated as readily as do their elders, and the result is equally distressing. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is ideal for children because of its pleasant taste, positive, yet gentle, action, and its freedom from opiates and narcotic drugs.

DR. CALDWELL'S Syrup Pepsin The Perfect Laxative Sold by Druggists Everywhere 50 cts. (2oz) \$1.00 A TRIAL BOTTLE CAN BE OBTAINED, FREE OF CHARGE, BY WRITING TO DR. W. B. CALDWELL, 459 WASHINGTON STREET, MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

your credit is O.K. WHEN you make your Liberty Loan subscription don't forget that. Don't quit at your cash limit. Pledge yourself for the most you can bear. The great fight is worth any pledge that you can make—if it were your immortal soul. But it is only money you need pay—the men who fight for you are paying with their blood. The Belgians have paid with their lives and their wives and their daughters and their homes—So have the French. The English have paid almost as great a price—Our boys are paying now. So YOU pay—pay ALL you can! And to make this a direct appeal, we say to you, that, much as we want to do business with you, we'd rather see you do without furniture the rest of your life than to be slack in your subscription for Liberty Bonds. Buy—Buy to your utmost. Remember when you sign up, that your credit is O.K. Foutz Moore Furniture Co. 113 N. Stanton St.

REGISTER NOW An Engineering Unit of the STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS Will Open October First at the TEXAS STATE SCHOOL OF MINES EL PASO TEXAS The Government wants boys 18 and up to go to school, as trained, educated, technical men are needed. Boys entering the Student Army Training Corps are in United States Military service. They receive from the Government their uniforms, equipment, \$30 a month pay, and are sent to school at the Government's expense. No students may be inducted into the Student Army Training Corps after October 15. REGISTER NOW Apply THE REGISTRAR SCHOOL OF MINES, EL PASO, TEXAS. Phone 6450