

Little Falls Herald.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918

It seems to be up to the German people.

Justice should have mercy in it, and mercy should have justice, says Secretary Lansing.

Columbus discovered America 426 years ago Saturday and Germany has been discovering it every day lately.

The president has made no mistake in expressing the sentiments of the American people. Firmness without swash-buckling.

Germany wants a place in the sun, but will have to be put in the moon, which is a dead world and only shines with such light as the sun gives it.

To the surprise of those who expected it to go to sleep, quit or abdicate, the democratic state central committee is still doing business, and has begun stirring up things.

We judge, after reading Wheaton's keynote speech, that he is going to stay in the field, and that anyone who is hoping for a withdrawal at the last minute, for any reason whatever, has another guess coming.

In the earlier years of Little Falls the town was often threatened by forest fires, though fortunately nothing serious ever resulted. The older settlers have some idea of what such a catastrophe of nature may be.

Patrick J. Russell, democratic candidate for congressman in this district, was in the city Wednesday in the interests of his candidacy. Mr. Russell says that he is meeting with much encouragement. He will put all his time in the field from now until election. Mr. Russell, who is a successful attorney of Bemidji, is able and energetic, and if elected will well fill the position of congressman from the great sixth district.

Columbus sought a new trade route to the East, not because he was ambitious for power and wealth, but mainly because he wanted wealth to help armies to rescue Jerusalem and the holy places in Palestine from the infidel. He was a deeply religious man and the desire to place the tomb of our Savior in Christian hands influenced all his life. It has taken centuries to accomplish it, but it has been done, and surely one of the results of the war must be the release of the Holy land for ever from the dominion of the Turks.

The great heart of Minnesota beats in sympathy with its children in the fire-stricken area, and everything that human aid, financial and material, can do, will surely be done. It seems a pity that no good way has yet been found of satisfactorily controlling conditions so as to prevent such a frightful disaster. The material loss is immense and much of it represents the savings and the results of years of toil, but this, after all, will in time be replaced, though the individual losses will be serious for the most of them. The precious lives, however, gone out in the terrible holocaust, these can never be replaced. Out of this frightful visitation there should come some means of preventing a repetition.

The St. Paul Dispatch was so worried that the president might not do justice to England when the peace settlement time comes, that it intimated he was influenced by German propaganda. If some country paper had said anything like that, it would have been accused of treason, but some of the big papers and big politicians and alleged statesmen can continue insulting the president of the United States, misstrust his motives, and assail him, and when they do it, it is to be regarded as patriotism. Is it standing by the administration to set up a howl of fear that the president will not know when to act or what to say when necessary? Even those who may not be admirers of the president must acknowledge that his state papers regarding the war have been masterpieces. What's worrying some of them is that a democratic president has in hand the biggest piece of business the world has so far had to settle, and also the fear that he really believes in democracy in the United States as well as elsewhere, and that after the war the people of this country are not going to accept economic and political issues based on before the war conditions. That's what grinds.



FRED H. WHEATON - Democratic Candidate For - GOVERNOR

CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, D. D. DALY, CHAIRMAN

While the Democratic State Central Committee has held off from starting the campaign until the Fourth Liberty Loan drive is practically completed, all indications point to a lively campaign once the issues are presented squarely to the people. Each individual nominee in the democratic ticket will in a way shape his own campaign, but the general platform of all is to bring to state government D. D. Daly will be the good old party motto, "Equal Rights to all and Special Privileges to None." And they do say there is need of a return to that principle, in more than one department of Minnesota's administrative machinery that nestles under the dome of the marble Capitol at St. Paul.

Naturally interest centers on the head of the ticket. It is generally conceded that the man who received the nomination at the hands of the rank and file in the June primary, is particularly the presidential candidate. Fred E. Wheaton is known best for the marvelous campaign that was conducted in 1916 for leadership as state chairman under his Woodrow Wilson. In that campaign he practically performed the miracle of carrying Minnesota for a democratic presidential candidate.

And then the Public began to ask about Wheaton. What manner of man was he. They found on investigation that he was an American of undoubted integrity, a knightly gentleman who has a big place in his heart for all humanity, one overflowing with milk of kindness. His innate modesty prevented it becoming known earlier that he possessed administrative and executive ability of a high order, for he had managed large affairs for a leading fraternal order in all quarters of the globe for many years. Among his neighbors in Minneapolis his ability is recognized.

Mr. Wheaton opened his campaign at Red Wing last Thursday. In his speech there he outlined the issues. At a time when all patriotic people are supporting the great President as every state who are undoubtedly in hearty sympathy with President Wilson. Of the gubernatorial candidates in Minnesota at this time, there is but one who qualifies 100 per cent in this regard and the name of that candidate is Wheaton—Wheaton for governor.

Considerable careful prepared camouflage was unscrambled last week when the Democratic State Central Committee issued its spiky and interesting circular dealing with the loyalty record of Governor Burnquist. The halo that his excellency carefully adjusted to him self by the contrast the June primary of his own party luckily provided, has dimmed greatly in the light of his slow, hesitating and painful record during the months of April, May, June, etc., etc. of 1917. No doubt he would like that to be forgotten; but neither Teddy nor anyone else can obscure it.

Chas. A. Lethert, democratic candidate for clerk of the Supreme Court, Mueller's opponent, is making a great campaign and receiving splendid encouragement wherever he goes. He is particularly fitted for the duties of the position and will, if elected, be a credit to the office.

The numerous friends of Edward Andreus of Foley, J. Democratic candidate for Secretary of state, are planning to take over his campaign for him because he is out of it on account of the death of his only son in a military hospital, Edwin, nineteen years old, a volunteer in America's fighting ranks. The young man died of pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza. Mr. Andreus has been active in all forms of patriotic work. He is now called upon to meet the supreme test of devotion to his country—the loss of his son enrolled in The Service.

And if the Burnquist people are such envious of Minnesota—such protectors of the state's fair name from Townleyism, why so gleeful they when Evans trotted forth? Why, pray?

Also doesn't it amuse one to see Townley's man, Herman Mueller, snugly ensconced with the republican candidates, Burnquist and all, both in picture and text. Constancy, though art a peach.

Will the third candidate, Evans, out heavier into Burnquist's than Wheaton's vote. Wait and see. Here's a tip for voters: In order to be certain vote for Wheaton.

There were 6,000 Indians in the military service of the United States, outside of the navy, August 1, according to the White Earth Tomahawk.

FIRE FIGHTERS ARE BEING KEPT BUSY

SITUATION IS STILL SERIOUS IN FORESTS OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

MODERN APPARATUS ARRIVES

Minneapolis Sends Two Carloads of Fire Department Equipment for Distribution to Threatened Points.

Moose Lake, Minn., Oct. 17.—Arrival of two carloads of fire fighting apparatus from Minneapolis, in charge of Chief Ringer of the Minneapolis Fire department, and its hasty distribution to points where fires are raging, emphasized the seriousness of the situation in Northeastern Minnesota. Threatening towns such as Aitkin, where hundreds of refugees have fled for shelter, and victims of Saturday's holocaust are lying in temporary morgues, the new fires, fanned by a stiff breeze, are endangering territory within a 40-mile radius of fire-blackened Moose Lake.

Every hour brings special trains carrying additional fire fighters. Company B, of the Home Guards—men from Columbia Heights—arrived and were ordered by Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow to the territory between Aitkin and Lawler. Chief Ringer and three Minneapolis fire department officials accompanied their apparatus to places where the fires are most dangerous.

A steamer goes into action. A steamer, 1,200 feet of hose, chemical apparatus, and other equipment were to be put into action. Men to work the apparatus and set-back fires were sent to the burning areas in 10 motor trucks, which arrived from Minneapolis on a special train. The trucks were sent by Minneapolis merchants.

In response to a call from Moose Lake, which is general headquarters for fire fighting and relief, Companies F and L of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, Captain John A. Carson, commanding, left Minneapolis for Moose Lake. On their arrival they were to be dispatched immediately to the points of greatest need.

Fire pockets were smoldering, and one by one bursting into flame, at dozens of points in the Moose Lake area. Some of the fires were five miles away, others 30 miles. Improvised telephone and telegraph lines are keeping the authorities in touch with the situation at each place, and the fighters were disposed with the utmost possible precision.

NINETY-NINE VICTIMS BURIED IN ONE GRAVE

Nearly Every Available Man in Fire Swept Region is Being Kept Busy.

Duluth, Oct. 17.—Although nearly every available man in the fire-swept regions of northern Minnesota was kept busy fighting new fires, enough were available to bury the dead. At Moose Lake 99 bodies were placed in one common grave.

At Lawler, Carlton, Autamba and other points the sorrowful work went on. No sooner had guardsmen and settlers finished the task of giving to Mother Earth the bodies of the victims than they were rushed to outlying points to join the other fire fighters.

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN GATHERING MOMENTUM

National Officials Optimistic as Subscription Reports Arrive From Centers.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Overcoming the handicap of peace talk and influenza, the Fourth Liberty Loan is gathering its greatest momentum of the campaign. For the first time since the canvassing started, Sept. 23, loan officials here were optimistic. Early reports were of the decidedly encouraging variety and pointed to an activity never before equalled in the long campaign.

\$138,235 PROFIT MADE BY 1918 STATE FAIR

Minnesota Exposition Officially Listed as Most Successful on Record.

St. Paul, Oct. 17.—Returning a profit of \$138,235, the Minnesota State Fair of 1918 was officially listed as the most successful on record. A remittance for that amount was received by J. A. O. Preus, state auditor, from Lester Banks, treasurer of the fair association. Secretary T. H. Canfield's accompanying report showed receipts of \$354,076 and expenditures of \$215,842.

Crowder Outlines Draft Calls

Washington, Oct. 17.—Draft calls for men who have passed their 37th birthdays are expected to begin about March 1. Plans for bringing the older class of men registrants into camp have not been completed, but the approximate date of the first call was disclosed by publication of testimony by Provost Marshal General Crowder before the House military committee. In all, General Crowder told the committee, 2,399,000 newly registered men between 18 and 45 will be called before July 1.

MAJ. CHAS. M. WHITTLESEY



Maj. Charles W. Whittlesey, formerly a New York lawyer, commanded the "lost battalion" of Americans which for five days was surrounded by Germans in the Argonne forest, but refused to surrender. When the men were rescued most of them were utterly exhausted.

AMERICANS OCCUPY GRANDPRE

FORCE GERMANS FROM IMPORTANT RAIL JUNCTION.

Steady Rain Has Converted Roads and Trenches into Muddy Canals.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 17.—The American troops occupied the town of Grandpre on the north bank of the Aire river, north of the Argonne forest.

Rain has fallen over the entire field of combat, converting roads and trenches into muddy canals. Aviation was impossible and the artillery fire was directed entirely by maps, except in rare instances when direct fire was used.

Grandpre is only a village and its normal population is less than 1,500, but the place is of great strategic importance. It is the junction of the railways feeding a great part of the German armies and lies at the foot of the valley extending northward at the entrance of which the Germans have fought so stubbornly.

INDIA SENDS 1,115,189 MEN TO BRITISH ARMY

Also Supplies Much Material for Forces in Mesopotamia and Egypt.

London, Oct. 17.—From the beginning of the war up to July 31, 1918, India contributed 1,115,189 men to the British army, it was announced.

The first Indian war loan raised \$200,000,000 and the second was even more successful. India is the sole source of supply for much material for the armies in Mesopotamia and Egypt.

More than 1,500 miles of railway track, 250 locomotives and 4,500 vehicles have been sent by India to the various theaters of war.

EIGHT SHIPS DELIVERED TO BOARD IN ONE WEEK

Five Steel and Three Wooden Vessels Are Placed in Government Service.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Eight ships of 42,350 deadweight tons were delivered to the shipping board for the week ending Oct. 11, the board announced. Five ships were steel and three wood. The deliveries included the first contract steel ship from an Atlantic shipyard since the government began new war construction. It was turned out by the Federal Shipbuilding company of Kearney, N. J.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO KILL PREMIER LENINE

Bolshevik Official is Shot by Member of the Information Bureau.

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—Another attempt has been made on the life of Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevik premier, according to the Leipzig Abendzeitung. General Anselger's Kiev correspondent.

Lenine received a bullet in the shoulder from a revolver in the hands of M. Dwanitzke of the Information Bureau of the Soviet. Dwanitzke was arrested.

French Demand Reparation. Washington, Oct. 17.—A resolution declaring for entire reparation in devastated territory has been adopted by the French senate, according to diplomatic dispatches reaching here.

Miners Face Starvation. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 17.—Because storms damaged the power schooner Ruby and forced it to return without reaching the Kushkukwim river section of Alaska with a cargo of supplies, several thousand miners and prospectors of that section are threatened with famine before winter fairly sets in, according to the Ruby's master, Capt. D. S. McAlpine, who has arrived here. The Ruby was the only ship sent to the Kushkukwim section to make the trip this year. The district suffered a light famine last year.

DRIVING GERMANS OUT OF FLANDERS

FRENCH, BRITISH AND BELGIAN ARMIES ARE MOVING STEADILY FORWARD.

ADVANCE PROVES IMPORTANT

Two Days Fighting Results in Capture of 12,000 Prisoners—Yanks Take Strong Positions West of Meuse River.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Oct. 17.—The Germans have started a retreat on a tremendous scale from Northern Belgium. French cavalry is approaching Thiel, seven miles from the banks of the Ghent-Bruges canal. The canal itself is only ten miles from the border of Holland. So fast is the enemy retreating that the French, British and Belgian infantry, at least in the center of the battle front, have lost touch entirely with the enemy. One of War's Greatest Victories. The Belgians advancing astride the Thourout-Bruges and Thourout-Ostend roads have defeated the Germans, who are retreating rapidly.

This undoubtedly is one of the war's greatest and most vital victories, for the gallant little Belgian army, ably assisted by crack French and British troops, now has driven the despotters of its country from a large section which the Germans have occupied since the early days of the war, and has gained positions of such importance that the entire coast of Belgium. Great Towns Nearly Surrounded. The sweeping advance of the Allied infantry, preceded by a fan of French cavalry advancing rapidly, has left the entire area in which are the important city of Lille and the great mining and manufacturing districts of Tournai, Roubaix and Tourna, in a salient, which is growing deeper every hour, and which the enemy cannot hope to hold.

London, Oct. 17.—Sweeping steadily ahead over the lowlands of Belgian Flanders, the British, French and Belgian armies are rapidly bearing away the extreme right flank of the German battle line. Twelve thousand prisoners have been captured in two days, according to official statements. This would seem to indicate a victory of great importance even if the ground gained was not vital in the development of the mighty Allied offensive.

Allied forces have captured Menin and Werwick and are across the Lys river in the neighborhood of the latter town. There are unofficial reports that Thourout has been taken and the British are in the outskirts of Courtrai. This completely outflanks Lille from the north and the Germans probably will be forced out of that city in a very short time. The Allies are now about 11 miles from Bruges and 25 miles from Ghent. They have advanced in the neighborhood of seven miles since early Monday.

Americans Take Dominant Hill. Fighting their way through a maze of barbed wire defenses over tangled lines of trenches, the Americans west of the Meuse river are slowly but surely cutting their way through the Kriemhilde line. They have carried Hill 299, a height which dominates much of the country west of Romagne, and have penetrated the second line of defense in the vicinity of Landres et St. Georges.

The battle in this area has been of a most savage nature and the Germans are making every effort to hold their positions. They understand the critical situation which has developed there and are pouring fresh troops into the struggle in the hope that the American onslaught may be stayed before it reaches the important railroad lines in the rear of the German front. A victory for the Americans in the Argonne sector would decide the fate of Germany on the western front and compel a general retreat by the enemy from the most of the French ground he still holds.

French and Italian troops are moving more slowly along the line from the Oise to the Aisne than they did Sunday, when they wiped out the greater part of the Laon-La Fere salient. From all accounts it would appear that the Germans are gradually emptying the pocket formed when the Allies broke the lines north of St. Quentin and along the Aisne at Berry au Bac.

War Workers Wear Masks. Washington, Oct. 17.—Many of Washington's army of young women war workers appeared on crowded street cars and at their desks with their faces muffled in gauze shields as protection against influenza, a practice specifically advocated by some bureau chiefs who feared utter demoralization of their war operations.

Germany Cedes Ships to Spain. Madrid, Oct. 17.—The government gave out a note stating that after negotiations between Berlin and Madrid, Germany had accorded Spain the cessions of several German ships named in Spanish waters. The vessels named are the Matilde, Euthenia, Roudenburg, Kilo, Matillos, Trufield and Roldolph. It was stated, could also claim at a later date tonnage to make good previous losses on other submarine torpedoing.

Army Objectors Sentenced. Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Oct. 17.—Joseph H. Wurz of Freeman, S. D., and Joseph S. Walter of Bridgewater, S. D., members of the medical department here and assigned for duty with the medical detachment of the depot brigade, have been sentenced by a general court-martial to fifteen years each at hard labor in the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth. Both men claimed religious objections to their assignment against warfare in any capacity.

MISS MAUD WOODWORTH



Miss Maud Woodworth, daughter of the late Col. Frank Woodworth, U. S. A., is now living at Grove Lodge, Bracknell, England. She has been associated with the Duchesse de Vendome in Belgian refugee work and Eagle hut arrangements, together with numerous other war activities.

PERSHING PLEADS FOR CASH

ASKS AMERICAN PEOPLE TO STAND BEHIND ARMY.

Commander of Overseas Forces Says Men Wish to Return When Victory Is Won.

New York, Oct. 17.—A copy of a cable message from General Pershing urging the people to buy bonds is being placed in the letter box of every home here. In his message General Pershing said:

"We have toiled cheerfully against the day of battle, and the spirit that has urged us on has been the determination to be worthy of those whom we left behind when we crossed the seas. The news of America awake, of the national spirit more strong, more unified, more determined, thrills us all. It is the knowledge of that spirit which makes us certain that our people at home will stand behind us as they have from the beginning, so that we may return soon to you, the victory won. Buy Liberty Bonds to your utmost and make victory sure."

FIFTY-FOUR AMERICANS ARE KILLED IN ACTION

Latest Casualty List Shows 182 Severely Wounded and 35 Missing.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces: Killed in action, 52; missing in action, 35; wounded severely, 182; died from wounds, 31; died from accident and other causes, 4; died of disease, 26; wounded, degree undetermined, 106. Total, 436.

Killed in action—Privates Albert Cyrus, Howard Lake, Minn.; Mathew L. Daid, Le Sueur, Minn. Died from wounds—Privates Albert R. Nord, Carver, Minn.; Chauncey Eglehorn, Oakreek, S. D.; George H. Kuhn, Beach, N. D. Severely wounded—Corp. Michael E. Havre, Minneapolis. Missing in action—Private Frank H. Lundberg, St. Louis Park, Minn. Died from wounds—Privates Conrad L. Beck, Waltham, Minn.; Leo A. Brooks, Duluth, Minn.; Thomas Gaughn, St. Paul, Minn.; Orrin A. Overlie, Albert Lea, Minn. Wounded severely—Sergt. Arthur T. Fortun, Lyle, Minn.; Privates Raymond O. Arvig, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Dominec Catenszil, Northland, Minn.; Albert Koenig, Lesterville, S. D.; Albert J. Kradier, St. Paul, Minn.; John L. Shepard, Minneapolis; Frank Morel, St. Paul; Sheldon E. Yoerg, Little Falls, Minn. Wounded, degree undetermined—Corp. Norbert Soblania, Holdingford, Minn.; Privates William Caparos, Mountain Iron, Minn.; Hans Ingval Slaughter, Summit, S. D.; Earl L. Shakenberg, Fairmount, N. D.; Frank A. Stevermer, Benson, Minn.; Emil A. Thompson, Hillhead, S. D.

INFLUENZA IN ARMY NOW UNDER CONTROL

Secretary Baker Receives Reassuring Figures From the Various Camps.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Reassuring figures as to the influenza epidemic in the army reached Secretary of War Baker and he expressed a view that they indicated that the disease is now under control in the army. The figures will be announced later.