

WILSON'S NOTE PLEASES EUROPE

CAPE COUNTY IS BOYCOTT MADE \$30,000 OVER THE HENRY KUSS AND BOND ISSUE TOP WIFE SURRENDER

This City Goes Over So High That It Carries Whole County With It

SMALL TOWNS MAKE EXCELLENT SHOWING

President Stafford Pleased With Tiltet Work And Other Villages

After a few days of united and strenuous work Cape Girardeau county went over the top in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign by more than \$30,000.

On Thursday and Friday of last week special committees visited school districts that were still behind with their quotas and met with good success. At the end of the two days' drive the county was still behind about \$30,000. Special efforts for another day or two to put the county over as a whole. Although several school districts are still behind.

Last Friday night a delegation of 12 or 15 citizens of the Tiltet district came to the Cape in response to a request from the Liberty Loan organization for a conference in regard to the purchase of bonds. When the matter was explained fully, and the character of the loan elucidated, the Tiltet citizens were willing buyers. The district went over the top by more than \$1,000.

On Monday of this week D. N. Stafford, H. L. Albert, deputy Marshal George Orchard and Harry Minton went to the Atinsber district in the north end of the county to ascertain why the district was not buying its quota. It was reported that there was an agreement there among the people of the district that no one would buy more than \$50 worth of bonds. Such an agreement was regarded as a conspiracy to interfere with the government war activities and Marshal Orchard accompanied the committee to investigate the rumor.

Mr. Stafford stated that the committee was hospitably received in the district, and that the people were patriotic and willing to buy the bonds when told what they were expected to do. Many of them were not in touch with the situation, Mr. Stafford said, and did not understand the nature of the financial transaction involved in the purchase of bonds. Some of them only take one paper, published in the German language, and were not well posted. The district exceeded its quota about \$150. Much credit is due Frank J. Tacke, the merchant there, who is sales agent for the district, the committee said. He boosted the sales in every way possible and materially aided the committee.

Cape Girardeau city exceeded its quota about \$80,000. Its quota was \$344,000, while the sum of \$427,200 was subscribed.

Jackson also exceeded its quota about \$12,000. A good many districts have exceeded their quotas, while a few have failed, so far, to raise their quota.

The following is a complete report of bonds sold and the quotas for the school districts of the county up to Wednesday noon. Reports of new sales continue to come in, however, and it is probable that most of the districts will finally go over the top.

Table with 3 columns: Districts, Quota, Sub. (Continued from Page 3)

BOYCOTT MADE HENRY KUSS AND WIFE SURRENDER

Merchants Refused To Trade With Them And Barbers Wouldn't Cut His Hair

HE REPENTS AND THEN BUYS \$1,000 IN BONDS

Campster District Neighbors Raise Ban And Will Again Associate With Him

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kuss have surrendered unconditionally. An armistice was declared Monday night at the Campster school house, when Kuss and wife made peace overtures, which were acceptable to the Allied forces and hostilities were declared off. Mr. Kuss bought \$1,000 of 4th Liberty Loan bonds, and he and his wife signed a written apology, regretting their past conduct and promising to do better in the future.

Mr. Kuss agreed to surrender after a series of unpleasant incidents, which covered a week of activities. Before he raised the white flag as a token of defeat, he fought a midnight battle with a company of boys in front of his home Sunday night. The boys went there for the purpose of painting the Kuss home yellow, indicating the attitude of the family toward the government.

Four boys, carrying a sprinkler of yellow paint, left their automobile in front of the Kuss home. They began pouring the paint on the walk leading to the house. The front porch was painted yellow. According to the boys, Kuss and Von der Lippe, an enemy alien, who is said to be engaged to one of the Kuss daughters, were entrenched in the attic, armed with pump guns.

Several shots were fired but none of the boys were hurt. When the patriotic youngsters departed, they were used as targets by Kuss and Von der Lippe. Shot guns belched forth and great quantities of shot sprinkled the Bloomfield road. During the excitement one of the Kuss daughters fainted.

Kuss telephoned a Cape Girardeau doctor, asking him to go to the Kuss home. He was requested to blow his horn four times on reaching the scene in order that Kuss might know it was a doctor instead of a disturber. The physicians begged to be excused.

This induced Kuss and his wife to begin peace negotiations. The previous day the merchants in Haarig had refused to transact business with Kuss. He delivered an assortment of eggs to town, but the merchants refused to buy them. After he had failed to peddle his hen fruit, he went to Kassel's barber shop to have his whiskers mowed. Kuss climbed into an empty chair. The barber strapped his razor for awhile, then placed it in the rack and sat down and began reading a paper.

"I want a shave," remarked Kuss. "Want in one hand and spit in the other and see which gets full first," remarked the barber.

Kuss jumped out of the chair and started to enter another. The barber in charge of it told him there "was nothing doing." Kuss then appealed to Mr. Kassel, the proprietor.

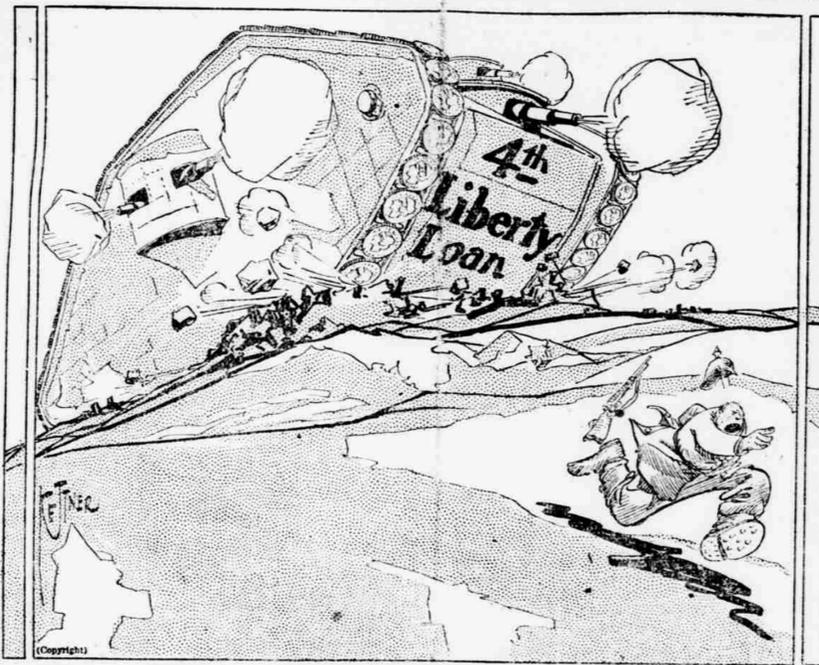
"I have been patronizing you a long time," remarked Kuss. "But we can't serve you any more," said Mr. Kassel.

With that Kuss left the shop. He visited several other shops in Haarig but the barbers refused to shave him. Finally he appeared at Mike O'Connell's shop on Main street, where he was not recognized.

Leonard Scherer, was in the chair beside Kuss began to discuss the Kuss case. "That old reprobate," remarked Scherer, "ought to be chased out of the community."

Everyone was speechless when a man crawled out from under a pile of boys. When she found that he was

Goes Over the Top!



BURGLARS RAID CAPE HOMES, SCARE VICTIMS, BUT GET LITTLE

Night Prowlers Enter Residences, Through Windows, In All Parts Of The City-Many Relate Thrills

Cape Girardeau has been under the spell of the burglar scare for the past week and householders have been sleeping with one eye open, with oiled up and brightened weapons close at hand. Chills and thrills have been seizing the women folks every time a hinge creaks, or a window rattles, and they have been also in dreadful suspense lest they be awakened from slumber by an actinic glare thrown in their face by "Flash-Light Jack."

The absence of noise made by footsteps seems to indicate that the burglar is well trained in this form of crime and is in the professional class. The burglar gumshoed around with the noiselessness of a cat, it is said by all whose houses were visited and did not make any racket even when running over a floor. In the large cities burglars use a sandal made of sheepskin, the soft side being worn on the outside to come in contact with the floor. When the burglar reaches a house he intends to work he takes off his shoes and puts on these sandals. The pesky-footed nature of the operation indicate that these sandals were used.

The burglars commenced on the night of Thursday night, Oct. 17. The home of E. G. Fischer, at 542 South Pacific street, was visited, the thief getting into the house through a dining room window which was not locked. Mr. Fisher found his pants in an alley running west through the block across the street from his residence the next morning and knew nothing of the burglar's visit until he got up and found the pantaloons missing. A diamond ring worth \$50 which was in a pocket of the pants, was gone, and also two dollars in money.

The burglar reached the home of Fred Haupt, a block west of the Fischer home, at 12:30 the same night, a half hour after Mr. Haupt left to go to work at the Frisco shops, where he is employed Mrs. Haupt and children were sleeping in a room in the northwest part of the house and she was awakened by the opening of a door leading on the south. There was a light burning in this room.

The door always makes a noise when it is opened and when she heard the racket she called out to her boy. When she found that he was

MISS WASEM LEAVES FOR WAR TRAINING

Pretty Cape Girl To Enter Reserve Hospital In Kansas City

Miss Louise Jennette Wagem, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wagem, departed Wednesday afternoon for Kansas City to enter the United States Reserve Hospital for training as a nurse.

After a probationary period of two weeks Miss Wagem will receive board and lodging and a salary from the government. As she is only 19 years of age and a nurse is not allowed to do overseas duty until 21 years old, she will probably remain in the United States for hospital duty after receiving her training.

The young lady has had her heart set on the career of a nurse for some time and her parents finally gave their consent. Her friends believe she will be very successful in her chosen work.

WOUNDED SOLDIER HERE FROM FRANCE

Emmett Tricky Was Hurt When German Shell Exploded Near Him

Emmett Tricky, wounded on the Chateau-Thierry front in France by an exploding shell on May 25th, arrived here Wednesday night to spend a 14-day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tricky of North Painter Ave. He is still affected by physical disabilities and walks with a limp. Tricky got back from France three weeks ago and has been at a military hospital in New York since then.

Tricky is in the motor transport service and was hauling supplies to the trenches from the supply base when wounded. His jaw bone and shoulder blade were broken and he suffered other wounds.

Tricky enlisted before his number was called in the draft and had been in France more than 9 months. He wears nine months service stripes around his sleeve.

BERLIN IS TOLD TO CAN KAISER OR SURRENDER

President Declares People Can Not Negotiate With Men Who Planned The War And Prosecuted It Against World

WOULD ACCEPT OFFER FROM THE GERMAN PEOPLE, BUT NOT SELF

Asserts To Deal With Present Government Of Germany Does Not Meet Aims Of The War---Wants Kaiser Ousted

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.—The message of President Wilson, demanding that Germany eliminate the kaiser or surrender was received in European capitals with full appreciation. This declaration coming upon the heels of the Allied victories sweep toward the German frontier makes this the greatest week of the war. The note of President Wilson in the opinion of Paris and London, makes unconditional surrender certain for Germany.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 24.—Following is the text of President Wilson's reply to Germany's peace message: Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses particularly at the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this was 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 people; having received also the explicit promise of the present government that the humane laws of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed force, the president of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of 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 leaves the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

The president has therefore 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 and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the government associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure 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 such 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 can be demanded. Significant as important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 26th of October and does not appear that the principle a government responsible to the German people as yet been fully worked out or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now actually 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 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 now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without an attempt to soften what may seem harsh, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been masters of inflexible German policy and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

Accept sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING. MR. FREDERICK OEDERLIN, Charge d' Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States. (Continued on page five.)