

The Carson City Daily Appeal

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NO COMPROMISE

THERE CAN BE BUT ONE ISSUE: THE SETTLEMENT MUST BE FINAL. THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE. NO HALFWAY DECISION WOULD BE TOLERABLE. NO HALFWAY DECISION IS CONCEIVABLE.—From President Wilson's Mount Vernon address.

A TIMELY PETITION

I've come, Lord, to apologize
 Upon my bended knees,
 And humbly ask that you'll shut off
 Them heavenly faucets—please!
 I know it's what we prayed for, but
 We didn't calculate
 That you was goin' to send it down
 So hard and fast and straight.
 You see, it looked as if a drought
 Had really come to stay.
 It scared us so from north to south
 We jest flopped down to pray.
 We knew that you was workin', Lord
 For all that you was worth,
 And feared that mebbe you'd forgot
 Our portion o' the earth.
 So when I begged for rain, dear Lord
 I didn't mean no harm;
 I never thought, to punish me,
 That you would flood the farm.
 The levee's nigh to bustin' now;
 There'll be no sign o' crop;
 I'll never raise the mortgage, Lord,
 If this here rain don't stop.
 The pasture's under water, Lord;
 The stock is swimmin' round,
 And not an acre on the ranch
 Can show a patch of ground.
 The country road is all caved in;
 The creek's too high to ford—
 We'll roost in treetops if you don't
 Shut off them faucets, Lord!
 We oughtn't to have interfered;
 We needed this rebuff;
 But don't you think by this time, Lord,
 That we have had enough?
 Oh, chase them clouds from out the sky!
 Let loose the sun, and then
 Jest run this earth to suit yourself
 Forevermore. Amen!
 —Lillian Ferguson.

PROMPTLY CALLED DOWN

The German kaiser's threat to execute all American soldiers captured with shotguns was very promptly called by Secretary of State Lansing, who stated in his reply that for every prisoner shot or killed, reprisals would be demanded, and with the holding of probably twenty Germans for every American that is confined within Teutonic prison camps we have undoubtedly got much the best of the situation.

The retaliation threatened is of course repulsive to the American code, and outside the pale of the Hague articles, but if it is followed it must be remembered that the Central Powers have set the pace and if they are beaten at their own game, as they will be in every instance, the results are of their own making.

The protest of the German government, submitted through the Swiss charge ad interim, is as follows:

The German government protests against the use of shotguns by the American army and calls attention to the fact that according to law of war (Kriegsrecht) every prisoner of war found to have in his possession such guns or ammunition belonging thereto, forfeits his life. This protest is based upon Article 23 (E) of The Hague convention respecting laws and customs of war on land. Reply by cable is required before October 1, 1918.

Secretary Lansing's reply to the German note on the subject is as follows:

In reply to the German protest, the government of the United States has to say that the provision of The Hague convention, cited in the protest, does not, in its opinion, forbid the use of this kind of weapon. Moreover, in view of the history of the shotgun as a weapon of warfare, and in view of the well known effect of its present use, and in the light of a comparison of it with other weapons approved in warfare, the shotgun now in use by the American army cannot be the subject of legitimate or reasonable protest.

The government of the United States notes the threat of the German government to execute every prisoner of war found to have in his possession shotguns or shotgun ammunition. Notwithstanding this threat inasmuch as the weapon is lawful and may be rightfully used, its use will not be abandoned by the American army. Moreover, if the German government should carry out its threat in a single instance, it will be the right and duty of the government of the United States to make such reprisals as will best protect the American forces, and notice is hereby given of the intention of the government of the United States to make such reprisals.

EVERY DOLLAR IN THIS LOAN MEANS SAVING OF TIME AND LIVES BY SHORTENING THE WAR

Another Liberty Loan drive, the fourth, is now in full swing. On the Western and Eastern fronts the Allies are driving the Germans today. The Germans are not driving us.

On the home front if we put as much vim and vigor into our drive for money as the boys at the Western and Eastern fronts are putting into theirs it will not be long before our victorious armies march into Berlin.

Our part is to provide the funds. War is not all simply a matter of men, or of courage, or even of loyal devotion.

There's money back of every gun, and without money not one flying machine can be built to go over there and drop bombs upon the Germans who are killing our boys.

We're the richest nation in the world today, and therefore we have of all nations the most at stake. If we win, we win enormously; were we to fail it would be incalculably disastrous.

If the need comes, we'll pour out our money again and again and again, till every cent we ever had or ever hope to have has gone to work to fight for the flag we love and idolize.

The billions that are asked of us now are not to save us from the

His Masterpiece



calamity of defeat, but to hasten the hour of victory. We are going at top speed now—airplanes, ammunition, food, transport, man-power and men-of-war.

We must keep going at this speed until our drive overwhelms the enemy, breaks down his resistance, destroys his armies and extinguishes his military despotism.

The more speed the sooner the end will be reached. To keep up this speed we must provide the sinews of war—\$6,000,000,000 for endurance.

Have you given to the limit? Have you proved your patriotism.

SPANISH INFLUENZA

With cases of Spanish influenza reported not very distant and the possibility that it might break out anywhere, every precaution should be taken to prevent it, or at least stamp it out, in its incipiency.

The disease is not often fatal. The chief danger is that unless promptly and rightly treated it may develop pneumonia. That is the danger to be guarded against.

The symptoms of the disease are like those of an ordinary cold in the head, accompanied by a tickling sensation in the throat, sneezing, chills and fever.

Any one having those symptoms should at once go home, go to bed and send for a doctor. He should go home so as to avoid spreading the micro-organism of the influenza, by coughing or spitting in public places. He should go to bed so as to keep himself warm and restful. He should send for a doctor so as to get expert advice as to treatment and cure. In the east special warning is given to be careful during convalescence.

There is no occasion for alarm or anxiety; but there are abundant reasons for carefulness. Eastern authorities give us advice founded upon their experience. If we follow it we will profit by it and suffer little from the pandemic. If we do not follow it we will have to learn from experience ourselves.

General Horne was the first British commander to butt a hole in the Hindenburg line. General Horne and General Byng ought to make a pretty good combination.—Wichita Beacon.

The Allies want victory. The Germans want peace. Both wishes shall be fulfilled.—New York Chronicle.

GEORGE BRODIGAN

DEMOCRAT, FOR

SECRETARY OF STATE

Vote for Him

Vote for Him

WILLIAM A. BURNS

Democratic Candidate for

STATE MINING INSPECTOR

General Election, November 5, 1918

EDWARD A. DUCKER

Candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

W. E. BALDY

Republican candidate for

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Of Ormsby County, Nev.

CHARLES B. HENDERSON

Democratic candidate for the

UNITED STATES SENATE

General Election, November 5, 1918

ED MALLEY

Democratic candidate for

STATE TREASURER

General Election, November 5, 1918

ANNOUNCEMENTS

E. E. ROBERTS

Republican candidate for the

UNITED STATES SENATE

General Election, November 5, 1918

FRANK P. LANGAN

Announces His Candidacy as a Non-Partisan Candidate for the

Office of

JUDGE OF FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

GEO. W. KEITH

Candidate for

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Ormsby County, Nev.

W. P. HARRINGTON

(Incumbent)

Democratic candidate for

STATE SENATOR

A record of achievement

WILLIAM T. KING

(Incumbent)

Candidate for

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Ormsby County, Nev.

WALTER J. HUNTING

Non-Partisan candidate for

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

General Election, November 5, 1918

CHARLES L. DEADY

Democratic candidate for

SURVEYOR GENERAL

General Election, November 5, 1918

CHARLES R. EVANS

Democratic candidate for

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

General Election, November 5, 1918

JOHN EDWARDS BRAY

Non-Partisan candidate for

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

General Election, November 5, 1918

JOHN M. CHARTZ

Democratic candidate for

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Of Ormsby County, Nev.

GEORGE GILLSON

Republican candidate for

STATE SENATOR

From Ormsby County, Nev.

W. E. WALLACE

Democratic candidate for

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

From Ormsby County, Nev.

DAN E. MORTON

Independent candidate for

CLERK AND TREASURER

Of Ormsby County, Nev.

General Election, November 5, 1918