

Cheyenne Record.

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CHEYENNE WELLS, CHEYENNE COUNTY, COLORADO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918

NO 30

WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMAN PLEA FOR ARMISTICE.

Washington, Oct. 14—The text of President Wilson's reply to Germany, delivered to the charge of the Swiss legation, follows:

"Sir—In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th inst. which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on Jan. 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of Oct. 8 and 12, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States, nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

"It is as follows: The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The president will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed.)

"ROBERT LANSING."

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THE FIGHTING DAD

I used to think when I thought at all,
Success was a wad of money.
Or a front row in a senate hall,
Or a King's crown—ain't it funny?
But my eyes are opened now and say,
It's the gospel truth I'm writing.
The one safe brand of success today
Is to win the war we're fighting.

We can save our gold, we can lay it by
Like the hoardings of a miser,
But we will never spend it, you and I,
If we fail to trim the Kaiser.
My blood runs hot, and I feel it burn,
An my temper gets to squirming,
To think of handing the dough I earn
To a fat faced, square toed German.

An so I'm striving as best I can
To avoid such circumstances,
By doing my work like an honest man
And takin' no foolish chances;
For I have got a youngster over there
Who counts on me as his backer,
An since he is willin to do his share,
I'm dammed if I'll be a slacker.

I don't give a cuss for a holiday
Or the old time union hours;
I've sold my watch, an I work away
To the limit of my power.
I'm the fighting dad of a fighting son,
An he's on the job I'm stickin'
Till the things we are battling for are won
An we have handed Bill his lickin'.

Mrs. J. A. McCrumb returned Cheyenne Wells Tuesday evening after an absence of several weeks, at Rocky Ford. She has been at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Redel helping care for the new grandson, J. A. has lost that forlorn look now, that he has worn during Mrs. J. A. absence.

HOOVER ISSUES NEW RULINGS.

All Eating Places Affected By Drastic Restrictions Of Administration.

Washington, Oct. 13—Approximately 9,000,000 persons who eat in public eating places will be affected by new and more drastic restrictions on the serving of food which food Administrator, Hoover will impose on all Hotels, restaurants, cafes, clubs and dining cars, beginning with October 21.

The new regulations carry into effect the recent announcement of the food administration that in fulfilling the American promise to the Allies to send them 17,500,080 tons of food this year, the public eating places would be called upon to "undertake in many particulars a more strict program than last year."

There are twelve "general orders" in the new plan, which set forth the specific measures by which it is proposed to carry out a direct reduction in the consumption of all foods, particularly staples, rather than a series of emergency regulations such as meatless and wheatless days and meals, and the substitution of one food for another.

A Patriotic Measure.

The food administration, in a circular to the proprietors of eating places concerning the twelve general orders says:

It has not deemed advisable or necessary at present time actually to license the operation of public eating places but in cases where the patriotic co-operation of such public eating places cannot be secured by other means, the United States food administration will not hesitate to secure compliance with its orders through its control of the distribution of sugar, flour and other food supplies. Failure to conform to any of the foregoing orders will be regarded as a wasteful practice forbidden by section four of the food control act of August 10 1917.

Bread Ration Retained.

The prohibition against serving any bread that does not contain at least 20 per-cent of wheat flour substitutes is specifically announced, and of this Victory bread no more than two ounces may be served to a patron at one meal. Four ounces of other breads, such as corn bread muffins or Boston brown bread, may be served instead of Victory bread, should the patrons so desire. No bread can be served until after the first course is on the table, which will prevent wasteful nibbling, or as a garnicure. Bread served at boarding camps is excepted, as is bread containing at least one-half rye flour.

Included in the definition of meal are beef, mutton, pork and poultry and bacon is barred as a garnicure. Only one meat may be served to a patron at a meal, and not more than a half ounce Cheddar (American) cheese or butter.

Must Save Waste Foods.

No waste foods may be burned but all must be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats and fertilizer. One teaspoonful of sugar is the limit for a meal, and then only when asked for. Sugar bowls will not be allowed on the tables. The general allowance of two pounds of sugar for each ninety meals served, which includes that for cooking, is to be strictly observed.

We know that the majority of

men in this class of business will welcome this enforcement on the ground that it protects the patriot from the slacker and gives the honest man who wants to save for the country protection from the wrongful acts of his unpatriotic competitor.

Simplified service, with meats and vegetables on one plate, instead of in side dishes, only necessary silverware and simplification of menu and menu cards are urged as means not only to save food but labor and paper. The war program discourages the table hotel meal, except when confined to few courses and small variety, as on the continent.

Rocky Mountain News Oct. 14th 1918.



Senator Wm. D. Reilly, present State Senator of this District, has proven his worth in the legislative halls of our State and stands recognized as one of the leaders of thought and action in the Colorado State Senate. His ability and State-man-ship were at once recognized and he was assigned to the most important committees in the upper branch of our legislature, where his work on behalf of his constituents stands in bold relief in comparison with former representatives of this Senatorial District.

These, of all times, are times when men of known ability and experience are needed at the tables of our Government in the momentous affairs that are daily coming before our State and Nation in the promulgation and winning of the war. It is no time to swap horses, and least of all is it time, to discard a useful steed, as it were, for one that has grown old both in years and in office holding, without having any actual experience in matters of State.

The question is--Do the people of this district want a tried and true representative, one who is young and virile, one whose every endeavor has been in the interest of his constituents, or will they choose an untried man whose age is at once against him and whose ambition, it seems, is to round out an entire life in public service without having rendered any distinct service to the people.

ROLL OF HONOR

The following parties have renewed their subscriptions to the RECORD since our last issue.

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