

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs

Domestic

Announcement in France of the safe arrival of the Dixie division, which left Camp Wheeler recently, has been received in Macon. The division is made up mostly of drafted men from Illinois and Michigan, but the majority of the officers are Georgia, Florida and Alabama men.

A New York City dispatch says the British steamship Port Phillip, outbound, was sunk in a collision with a United States war vessel off Swineburn island in the lower bay. The Port Phillip's crew of forty men was saved. The survivors were landed by a coast guard cutter. The British vessel was of 4,060 tons gross. She sank in about seventy-five feet of water.

To extend agricultural, educational and experimental work along the railroads in undeveloped sections of the south and west, the railroad administration has appointed committees of railroad executives to make investigations of local conditions and submit recommendations. In announcing this the administration explained it expects to promote agricultural extension work more actively than in the east.

Shortly before the American troopship America, formerly the German trans-Atlantic passenger steamship America, was about to sail for Europe with soldiers and supplies, the vessel sank at her pier in Hoboken, N. J. So far as known there was no loss of life. The cause of the accident is a mystery.

With probably five hundred dead, thousands homeless and without clothing, and with property damage amounting far into the millions of dollars, whole sections of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota timberland are smoldering, fire-stricken areas, with only the charred ruins of abandoned, depopulated towns to accentuate the general desolation. The bodies of 75

Washington

Out of the great sack between the North sea and the Lys river the enemy is fleeing fast in an endeavor to prevent capture or internment in Holland. He hopes to be able to reach Antwerp and there reconstitute his lines.

The Belgian coast again is Belgian. Germany's dream of an invasion of England's coast across the North sea from Calais is ended. Belgian Flanders is fast being evacuated by the enemy.

Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Burian says that a sentiment of pure humanity always pervaded President Wilson's idea of the solution of the world problems, even when he joined the adversaries of the central powers and then laid down certain principles directed against them.

The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister expresses the view that the creation of a league of nations constitutes a preliminary condition for the establishment of a peace of impartial justice, "such as President Wilson and we desire."

A telegram from Stockholm says insurrection is spreading in the Ukraine and recently extended throughout the entire government of Podolia. At several places, it is reported, the German troops are siding with the rebels. Several thousand troops are declared to have hoisted the red flag near Ekaterinoslav and to have killed their officers.

A peasant force of 5,000 men, well armed with machine guns and cannon, is reported to be moving on Poltava, in the Ukraine.

A mutinous Germany army is reported to be marching on Kharkov, in the Ukraine, to join the revolutionary soldiers, who hold that town.

Consideration is being given by the house to the military deficiency bill carrying \$6,345,755,000, reported by the appropriations committee to provide for the enlarged war program during the coming nine months. Ceaseless prosecution of the war is the underlying thoughts back of the bill.

Legislative features of the military deficiency bill include a section authorizing the president to establish a war salvage commission which would recommend to congress what disposition shall be made of property acquired by the government during the war.

The new military deficiency bill when passed will bring the total of the government expenses for the year to \$36,198,709,722, of which practically two-thirds is for the army.

A stamp of 2 cents on all bank checks is provided for in an amendment to the war revenue bill adopted by the senate finance committee that is revising the house draft. Such a tax is opposed by the treasury department.

Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12th.

It is announced that in all 23,456,021 Americans are now registered for military service.

Every American soldier held by Germany will get a Christmas present, the Red Cross announces.

Draft calls for men who have passed their thirty-seventh birthdays are expected to begin about March 1.

It is announced that the plans for bringing the older class of new registrants into camp have not been completed.

General Pershing has sent an appeal to the American miners, declaring that "the more coal you produce the sooner we shall have peace."

The American Naval Base, France, telegraphs: The record of submarine activity for the summer months, June, July and August, the period most favorable to submarines, is now practically made up and shows two highly significant results, a steady fall in the allied shipping sunk and a steady rise in the submarines destroyed.

From "An Atlantic Port" comes the news that the army transport Amphion arrived there from overseas and reported having been engaged in a two-hour battle with a submarine 800 miles off the coast. Eight men were wounded, two fatally, and the superstructure of the vessel was carried away by the first shots. Apparently the U-boat was not seriously damaged. The transport finally outdistanced the German.

The Americans sprang another surprise over the Germans, the infantry advancing north of Romagne and taking Bantheville without artillery preparation.

The Americans captured the Talma farms, northwest of Grand Pre, in the face of a stiff machine gun resistance.

In Belgium the enemy is giving ground hastily in order to bring his armies safely out of the trap which menaces them.

Zeebrugge, Germany's second great submarine base on the North sea, has gone the way of Ostend, and the flag of Belgium once more proudly floats over it.

European

An English officer at Cambrai had his hand torn off by one of the enemy's infernal traps. Seeing a piano abandoned in the middle of a street he struck a chord and an explosion followed. A grenade had been placed in connection with the keys.

Herbert H. Asquith, former premier of Great Britain, speaking at the National Liberal Club in London, said that there was no man in the allied world better qualified to be a spokesman of the entente nations than President Wilson. Both of Mr. Wilson's recent replies to Germany's peace proposals were heartily endorsed by Mr. Asquith.

Ex-Premier Asquith of Great Britain says: "We must be sure that the government which has invited us to deal with it is not the old Prussian militarism dressed up in a democratic disguise. That is the great question. The reply to it can come only from the German people themselves."

At a meeting of the Hungarian parliament a proclamation was read, declaring Hungary to be an independent state, says a dispatch from Copenhagen, and, according to the dispatch, henceforth there is to be only a personal union between Austria and Hungary.

Dr. Christopher Addison, minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction, speaking in London, said Germany must be made to return all machinery she has destroyed or removed from France and Belgium.

Holland has decided to send 40,000 tons of shipping to South America to take back the remainder of the 100,000 tons of grain allotted to the Netherlands on March 21 at the time the United States took over the Dutch vessels in the United States ports.

Allied forces, including Americans, are engaged in repulsing heavy Bolshevik attacks on both banks of the Dvina, 150 miles north of Kettass, in the north Russia fighting zone. The Americans and Russians have advanced in the direction of Welsk, northeast of Volodga.

The Bolsheviks now are trying to spread their propaganda among the allied troops. Captured trenches and villages on the Dvina front are full of proclamations printed in English, asking the British and Americans not to fight. These proclamations were laughed at by the British and Americans.

The central powers found themselves no longer able to hope for a military decision in their favor, and Bulgaria's demand for peace only hastened the presentation of their peace propositions, Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, declared in a recent statement to the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian delegation to Vienna.

The entente forces in Belgium and France continue to successfully drive the central powers before them.

In Belgian Flanders the allies are rapidly advancing.

The Germans are fighting desperately in France to withstand the advance of the allies.

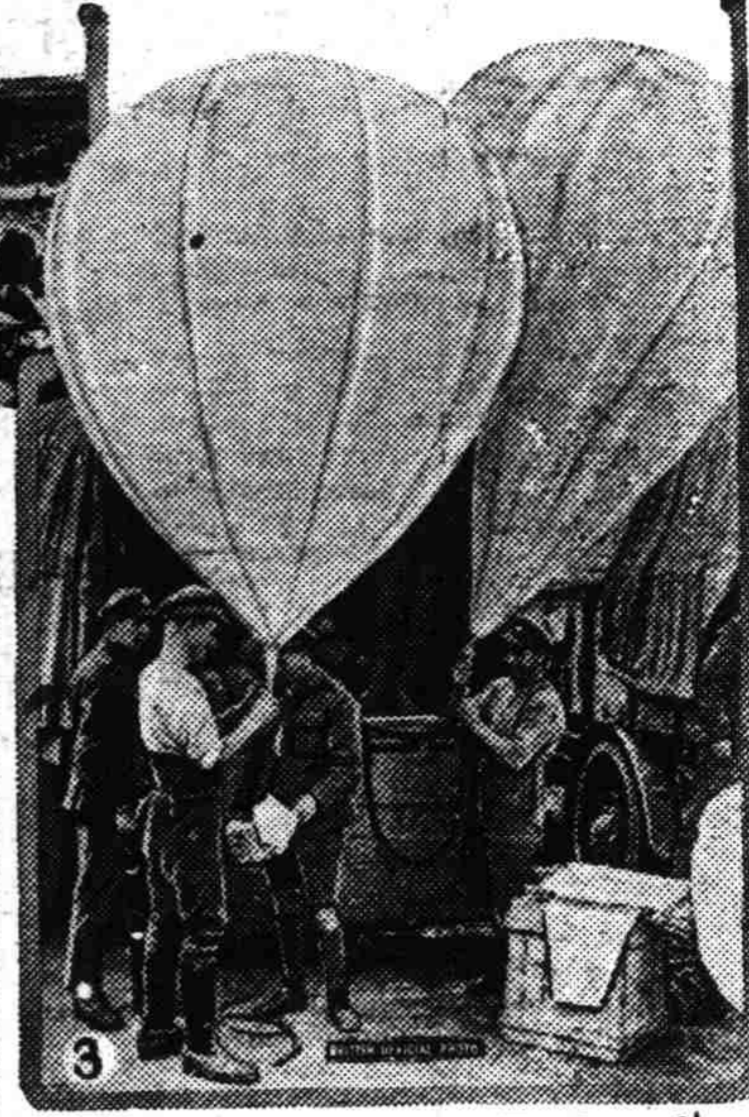
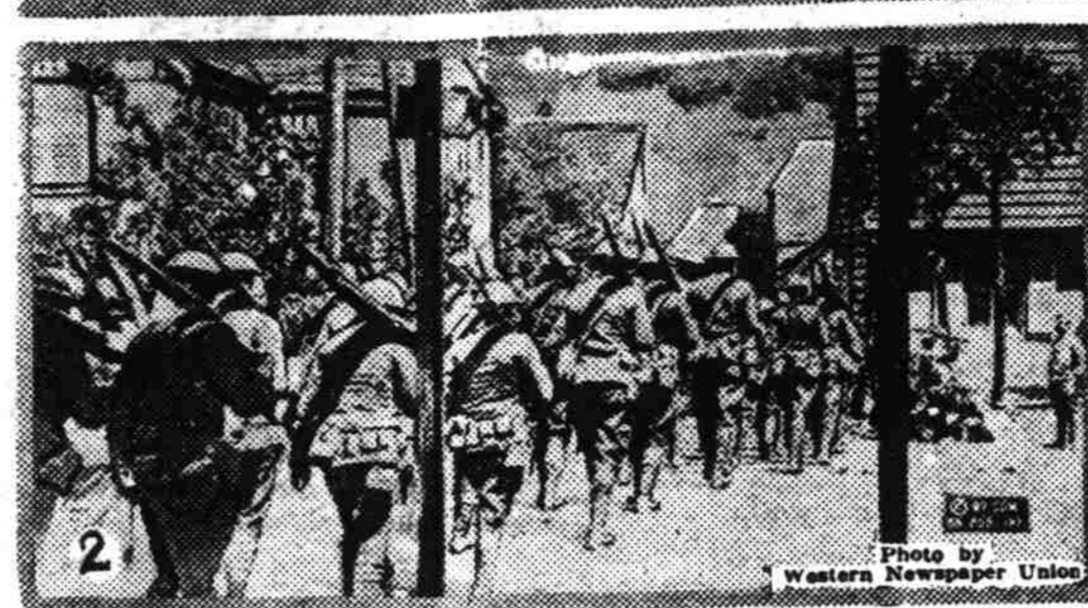
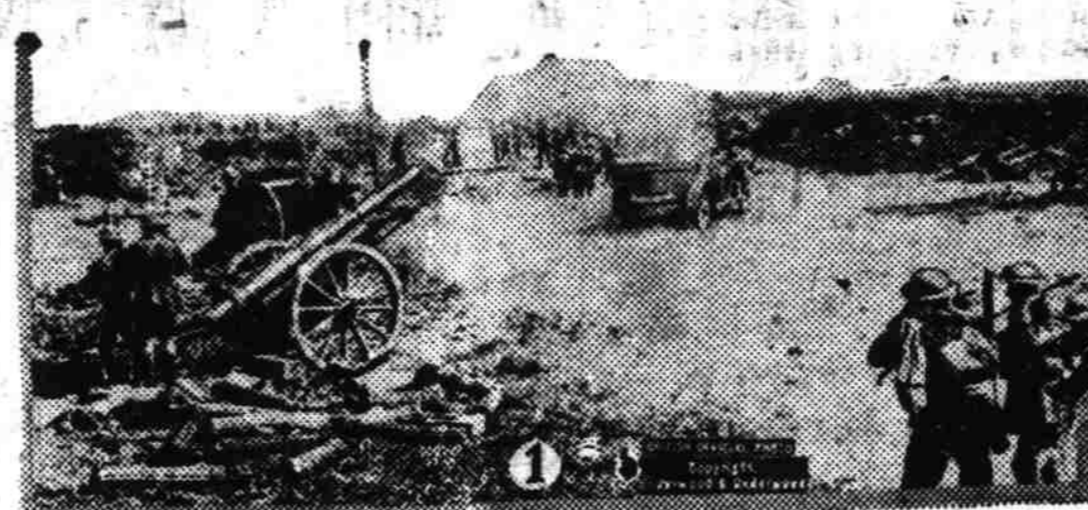
The position of the central powers from the Lys river to the sea is reported to be seriously threatened.

The Lille salient is gradually being emmeshed by the allies.

In the Champagne region a mighty struggle is going on, because the Germans here must effect a perfect retirement to their own border in the event of a final debacle.

The Germans are said to be particularly bitter in their counter thrust against the Americans.

The German battle line in France continues to bend under the attacks of the entente allies. But nowhere has it been broken. The enemy almost everywhere is in retreat toward new positions. But his retreat is orderly, and the allies are being compelled to fight their way forward slowly.



1—British gunners operating captured guns that have been turned over to the fleeing enemy in Flanders. 2—American troops "on their way to Berlin," passing a signpost that marks the border between France and Alsace. 3—Inflating some of the small balloons used by the allies to send truth-telling propaganda over the Hun lines.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany, Admittedly Defeated,
Is Now Squirming to Prevent
Utter Disaster.

GREAT CIVIL UPHEAVAL ON

Austria and Turkey Ready to Quit—
Huns, Forced by Allies, Begin General
Retreat From Belgium—
Still Resisting Fiercely in
Champagne.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Squirming, dodging, walling, the German imperial government seemed last week to be on its last leg. Thick and fast came the rumors of unconditional surrender and of the abdication of the kaiser, and though these were unconfirmed or contradicted as fast as they came out, enough authentic news seeped through the veil of secrecy to show that things were in a desperate state in Germany. Its peace trap was sprung harmlessly by President Wilson when, in reply to what at first glance looked like full acceptance of his terms, he told the government flatly that only absolute capitulation would be considered and that the allies would not listen at all while the Huns occupied allied territory and continued to perpetrate outrages on land and sea. Any persons who may have had doubts concerning the firmness of the president's will and purpose were joyfully reassured, and the answer created consternation in Berlin. The German press admitted that it was a great blow to their rising hopes of peace, and the ruling minds of the empire began to try to find some other way of escape from the desperate situation. As a preliminary, some democratizing amendments to the constitution were adopted or proposed, notably one taking from the emperor the right to declare war. The power of the junkers was sapped, together with that of their war lord. There was, indeed, evidence that a civil upheaval of extraordinary proportions was beginning which, even more than the great military reverses, would bring on a debacle for Germany.

The governments, the fighting forces and the civilian peoples of all the allied nations made it absolutely plain that Germany could not obtain the "peace without humiliation" which it is seeking. Nowhere among them is found any sentiment of pity for either the brutal soldiery that has ravished the earth or the people who have supported and rejoiced over the inhumanity of the armed forces. The demand for exact justice is universal outside the lands of the offenders. It would not be in the least surprising if the prediction made in these columns many months ago were fulfilled, namely, that one of the conditions of peace will be that Germany surrender the kaiser and other instigators and perpetrators of frightfulness for personal punishment. With this spirit prevailing among the now victorious allies, what chance has Germany for peace without humiliation?

The abdication of the kaiser, which after all would be but incidental, was considered likely, and it was reported that he intended to step down in favor of Prince William Frederick, oldest son of the crown prince, who is only twelve years old.

President Wilson delayed his reply to the peace proposals of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, probably in order that the truth about their hopeless situation might soak into their minds, and reports showed they were realizing the facts and beginning to act accordingly. The break-up of the dual kingdom became more imminent, the Hungarians openly declaring their intention to separate from Austria, the Poles, Croats and Bohemians boldly coming out for independence. The government made despairing plans to hold the empire together in the form of a confederation of the various nationalities, but this did not seem to interest the peoples who have suffered so long

under Austrian domination. Baron Burian, admitting the central powers no longer had a chance of achieving a military decision, plastered President Wilson with flattery, declaring that his humanitarian policies were fully accepted by Austria-Hungary.

It was taken for granted that Turkey, under the leadership of Izzet Pasha, the new grand vizier, was about ready to make a separate peace. In the effort to hold her in line, the German Black sea fleet was sent to Constantinople and the government was warned that the first step toward breaking away from the alliance with Germany would be the signal for a bombardment of the city. Despite the presence of the warships, 20 in number, a revolution broke out in Constantinople against the Young Turks, whose power had not been wholly broken by the change in cabinet.

Roumania, which has been frankly looking for a chance to get into the war again, may have the opportunity very soon. Already the inhabitants of the northern part of the country, in the province of Moldavia, have risen in armed revolt against the Austro-German forces of occupation.

On the western battle front the great event of the week was the smashing drive of the allies in Flanders by which in a few days the Belgian seaports held by the Huns were practically cut off and the Germans were forced back rapidly almost to the Dutch frontier. This drive, made mostly by the British and Belgians, was directed toward Bruges and Ghent. In quick succession Roulers, Menin, Lendelede and other towns were captured; Wednesday night the British occupied Courtrai, and on Thursday the city of Lille was taken by them. The Belgians took Thourout, and moved ahead rapidly to Bruges, which they occupied with little opposition. At the same time the British were entering Ostend, and a few hours later King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were in that famous town which for years had been one of the chief U-boat bases of the Huns. Zeebrugge, also, it was said, was being evacuated as fast as possible, and the Germans in the strip of Belgium between Bruges and the Holland border were making strenuous efforts to get out of the bottle neck. There was only one practicable road for them, and that was under the constant fire from the Belgian batteries.

Having given up Lille, which they did not destroy, according to new orders from the army command, the Huns were next forced to get out of Douai, and the process of flattening out the salient proceeded merrily. It appeared likely the Germans would continue their retirement until they were on the line Antwerp-Namur-Mezieres-Metz. This, of course, meant a tremendous retreat on a very wide front and would not be at all easy of accomplishment while Marshal Foch was unrelentingly hammering at them in every sector. From the coast to La Cateau the withdrawal was being carried on so rapidly that at this writing no adequate guess could be made as to its full extent. The abandonment of the Belgian coast by the Huns meant that allied commerce was freed in great part from the U-boat peril and that air raids on England could no longer be carried out with ease. The allies captured vast stores and many heavy guns in Belgium.

Having forced the Huns out of Laon and La Fere, the French maintained a steady pressure on both sides of the waning salient there, making progress that was continuous, though not rapid because of the increased resistance of the enemy. As the Hunting line of refuge was approached, in the region of Rethel, an important German railway supply station on the Aisne, it became apparent that the Huns intended to try to hold that line for a time. From Rethel almost to Verdun the French and American armies fought continuously, driving the Germans back across the Grand Pre-Vouzleres road and up both sides of the Meuse. The Yankees took Grand Pre, on the northern bank of the Aire river, north of the Argonne forest, through which they had fought their way so bravely and doggedly. The place, though but a small village, is of great strategic importance, being the junction of the railways feeding a large part of the

German armies. Immense numbers of machine guns, with some artillery, constituted most of the Hun resistance in this region. Such counter-attacks by infantry as were made were rather feeble and easily beaten off.

The defense in general, however, was powerful, and it is evident that the German command attaches great importance to holding back the Americans as much as possible in the Verdun region. Every foot gained here by the Germans on the invaluable coal and iron fields of the Briey basin northeast of Verdun. It looks as though the Germans were reconciled to retiring from Belgium and France, but would hang on to the Briey fields to the last moment. Such a course would be justified by their greatly depleted stores of material. They are running short especially of metal for guns and ammunition.

In Italy, the Austrians have been attempting very little of late, probably because they hope soon to be out of the war; but in Albania and Serbia the allies are keeping them on the jump. Italians, Serbs, French, British and Greeks all are taking whacks at them, and at last reports they had been driven far north of Nish, which was captured by the Serbs, to whom it belongs. In Albania the Austrians evacuated their great naval base of Durazzo, which had been largely destroyed by a naval raid the previous week.

Little news came from General Allenby's army in Palestine, which probably was resting after its gallant and successful campaign against the Turks. But word was received that Beirut, the Turkish base on the Mediterranean, had been captured, following which Baalbek Tripoli and Homs were occupied.

Bolshevik forces in eastern Russia have been greatly strengthened of late and are reported to be pressing back the Czechoslovak troops there. The latter have appealed for help from the allies, and it may be that troops from the Siberian expedition have been sent to their relief. Meantime the allied forces in north Russia, including a considerable American contingent, are fighting their way along both banks of the Dvina in the direction of Welsk, northeast of Volodga. Their progress has been difficult, for the bolsheviks have been making heavy attacks and keeping the expedition under almost constant bombardment. On the river the enemy has gunboats, protected by nine fields and small islands, and the shells from these do considerable damage. The allies, however, are getting along fairly well there and are confident and cheerful.

Lenine and Trotzky are reported to have had a violent quarrel, the premier having accused the foreign minister of fostering a counter-revolution. Lenine again has been attacked by an assassin, this time being shot in the shoulder.

The Finns seem to be getting themselves into a peculiar position. First they elected as their King Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the kaiser, whereupon France broke off the semi-official relations that had existed with Finland. Next the Finns formally requested Germany to withdraw all her troops from their country. The substitution of a monarchy for a republic was really the work of the Finnish diet, not of the people, and it may not stand.

John D. Ryan, director of the American air service, on his return from Europe, made the welcome announcement that unification of operation, and to a great extent of production of aircraft, had been agreed upon by the allies. He also told of the splendid work of the American aviators and of the success and popularity of the Liberty motors. Another cheerful piece of news concerning aeronautics was disclosed by Maj. A. Cushman Rice, this being that the allies had worked out a practically perfected wireless telephone device which will enable the allied airmen to fly over the German lines and territory in immense fleets, all the planes directed by the voice of the commander. This, he says, will sweep the Huns from the sky and entirely put out the eyes of their artillery.

WILSON REJECTS PLEA OF AUSTRIANS

CONDITIONS MADE CLEARER
ACCEPTANCE OF WHICH
WAR MAY BE ENDED.

DYNASTY IS IN GRAVE

Federalizing of Austrian States
Vain and Desperate Effort to
Save Dual Monarchy.

Washington, Oct. 12.—On the evening of the 11th of the peace conference from Germany, President Wilson rejected the plea of Austria-Hungary for an armistice and peace negotiations and in doing so has made clear the conditions which the central powers must meet to end the war. In a note made public soon after President Wilson's reply, he said: "No talk of peace with the Austro-Hungarian government except upon the basis of complete liberty for the Slovaks and other subject nationalities as free members of the family of nations. He refuses to entertain an Austro-Hungarian suggestion for a reason without discussing the main questions dealt with in the reply to Germany."

The Vienna government asked negotiations on the basis of the president's announced program of peace. In the speech of January 18, in which the president said the peoples of Austria-Hungary should accord the freest opportunity to autonomous development. The president says this is impossible; that the Czechoslovak national council has been recognized as a de facto government, the justice of nationalistic aspirations of the Slavs has been recognized and its autonomy no longer can be accepted. This declaration which may be reaching in its effect upon Austria-Hungary, where long enslaved peoples apparently are nearly ready to throw away the hated dual monarchy of the Hapsburg dynasty, clearly upsets some critics of the president's policy. They have pointed to a source of less controversy in his program of peace. It comes one day after proclamation of Emperor Karl's abdication, the Austrian states in a desperate effort to save his government home and at the same time prepare the way for peace.

REPORTS ARE CURRENT THAT GERMANY HAS ALSO REPELLED

London.—According to unofficial reports reaching Amsterdam, the German reply to President Wilson has been delivered to the Swiss minister in Berlin, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

In the note Germany proposes the evacuation of Belgium.

Germany protests against charges of cruelty in the president's note and says she was forced to submarine warfare by the blockade.

The German government in its denial of responsibility for the loss of women and children on torpedoed passenger ships, but to advance the submarine warfare by the blockade.

Finally, the note disputes the right of foreign powers to meddle in German internal affairs and declares Germany should enjoy the same right of self-determination as other nations.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND GERMANS ARE INTERNED IN HOLLAND

Belgian forces have reached the Dutch frontier, where 15,000 Germans cut off from their retreat by the advance northward from Eindhoven are reported to have withdrawn into Holland, where they were interned.

The American forces operating in conjunction with the British forces of Wassyng have advanced to the Sambre-Oise canal. They occupy the east of St. Sulpice, at the point of the bayonet.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION PEOPLE PURCHASED LIBERTY BONDS

Washington, Oct. 12.—Probably 25,000,000 more individuals bought bonds of the fourth Liberty loan according to an official report reaching Washington. The report shows a large proportion of the subscriptions during the last few days of the campaign. Consequently it will be a task of many days to actually count the number of purchasers to complete reports from the country.

IMMENSE GERMAN AIRBOMBS ARE LEFT BEHIND BY ENEMY

London.—In withdrawing from the front and the Belgian coast, the Germans not only gave up their air mine bases but also left behind immense airbombs. Before the retreat of the German forces, the British have been known as the home of the Goths. By moving eastward, the Germans lose the points nearest to the front from which they used to launch raids upon London and other British towns.