

The Weather.

Fair Tuesday, warmer in west portion; Wednesday fair, warmer.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867 WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1918

Complete Service of the Associated Press

VOL. CI-NO. 387.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 39,565

WILL BE NO PEACE WITH KAISERISM

Armistice Can Not Be Thought Until German Atrocities Cease

TURKEY WILL PROBABLY CONCLUDE SEPARATE PEACE

GERMANY IN ORDER TO SECURE PEACE MUST FIRST RID HERSELF OF THE KAISER AND HIS SYSTEM

Allied Commanders Will Exact Guarantees Before There Is Armistice.

MUST SURRENDER ARMS

President, in Reply to Maximilian, Speaks For the Allied Nations.

MAY CAUSE REVOLUTION

More Than Unconditional Surrender is Probable.

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Wilson has answered Germany's peace proposal with a decision which not only fulfills the expectations of supporters of his diplomacy, but also dispels the fears of those who predicted he would substitute victories at arms with defeat at diplomacy. No peace with kaiserism; autocracy must go; no armistice can even be thought of while Germany continues her atrocities on land and sea; one cannot be considered unless it is fully dictated by the allied commanders in the field in such terms as absolutely provide safeguards and guarantees that Germany's part will not be a scrap of paper.

This in a few words is the president's answer. If it does not bring a capitulation which may be more than unconditional surrender, allied diplomats and American officials believe it may cause a revolution in Germany.

Beyond question it speaks for the entire allies as well as the United States.

The dispatch of the president's reply was followed by the issue of this formal statement at the White House by Secretary Tumulty:

"The government will continue to send over 250,000 men with their supplies every month and there will be no relaxation of any kind."

Quite outside of the formal phrase of a diplomatic document that was President Wilson's word to the world that he had no thought of stopping the fight at this stage.

The senate chamber rang with the applause of senators as the president's answer was read a few minutes after it had been announced at the state department. Senator Lodge, the president's chief critic in his course, until today, issued a statement expressing his gratification at the president's decision. Opinion at the capitol and throughout official Washington was unanimously in approval.

The official note which will convey the president's decision to the German government and more important to the German people was delivered today by Secretary Lansing to the charge of the Swiss legation who has been acting as the intermediary. It was given out publicly by Mr. Lansing at the state department at 6 o'clock this evening.

(The full text of the president's reply will be found on the front page of this issue.)

One outstanding point which does not appear in the president's note—a point on which the world has been asking questions—can be answered to-night.

When the president declared that the wrong done to France when Germany took Alsace-Lorraine should be righted, he meant that Alsace-Lorraine should be returned to France.

Those who contend that the president's decision arranges the situation for something more than an unconditional surrender base it on the argument that he has now passed the stage where he might have accepted a surrender of the German military and

(Continued on Page Two.)

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO GERMANY

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Wilson's answer to Germany, handed to the Swiss charge d'affaires for transmission, follows: "Sir:—In reply to the communication of the German government, dated the 12th instant, 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 the 8th of January, 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 the 8th and 12th of October, 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 as to the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of 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 inhuman 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 desecration 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 condition 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 peradventure with whom they are dealing.

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

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed.) "ROBERT LANSING."

"Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, in Charge of German Interests in the United States."

WAGE NATION-WIDE FIGHT ON EPIDEMIC

Public Health Service Announces That Its Forces Are Mobilized.

10,741 DEATHS IN CAMPS

Number of New Influenza Cases Among Soldiers Now Decreasing After Exerting a Big Toll—Spreading Among Civilians.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The public health service announced tonight that it now is mobilized for a national campaign against the epidemic of Spanish influenza which has swept the country. Additional headquarters for state-wide efforts to control the disease will be established in cooperation with state and local health authorities at Baltimore, Columbus, Ohio, Richmond, and Columbia, S. C.

While the epidemic continues unabated in most sections of the country, the number of new cases at army camps showed a decrease both Sunday and today. The total for the 48-hour period ending at noon today being 15,153. New cases of pneumonia also decreased as did the number of deaths. Pneumonia cases for the two days were 4,780 and the deaths 1,441.

Since the beginning of the epidemic in army camps the total cases of influenza have numbered 1,441,000.

(Continued on Page Two.)

PRESIDENT RENEWS APPEAL FOR LOAN

"Relaxation Now Would Mean Defeat When Victory Seems To Be in Sight."

OVER 3 BILLION TO RAISE

Nearly One Billion a Day Necessary to Send Loan Over the Top—Richmond District's Showing Is 44 Per Cent.

Washington, Oct. 14.—After writing his reply to the German peace offer, President Wilson tonight, in a formal statement to the American people, renewed his urgent request for support of the fourth Liberty loan.

"Relaxation now, hesitation now, would mean defeat when victory seems to be in sight; would mean years of war instead of peace upon our terms," said the president.

Coinciding with the president's statement, the treasury department announced that with but five days left in the fourth loan campaign, half the six billion dollar total remains to be subscribed. That means that the country must invest nearly one billion dollars a day in bonds from now until Saturday night when the three week's drive ends.

Subscriptions officially reported to the treasury department now total only \$2,788,428,950, but officials were confident that the total would reach \$3 billion.

(Continued on Page Two.)

SEARCH MORGUES FOR LOVED ONES BURNED TO DEATH

Forest Fires Devastate the Moose Lake District of Minnesota.

POSSIBLY 1,000 PERISH

With Homes Wiped Out and Penniless Men and Women Turn to Charity.

Moose Lake, Minn., Oct. 14.—Men and women of the Moose Lake district of Minnesota, driven by fire from their homes, penniless, many of them wearing clothing furnished by charitable relief workers, tonight took up the search for their dead, which throughout the burned region may total 1,000. Barred by the military authorities from leaving the city they wandered between long lines of bodies in the improvised morgues here, searching for loved ones who have not been heard from since the forest fires laid waste this section of Minnesota and a portion of northern Wisconsin four days ago. Motor trucks brought in more and more bodies throughout the night.

During the past 24 hours the charred bodies of 300 victims have been found in the charred no-man's-land which before the fire formed the smiling shores of Moose Lake and Kettle river. Adjutant General Rhinow tonight estimated that the number of dead in the Moose Lake and Kettle river regions alone might reach 500. These are believed to be 500 more dead in adjoining regions.

Improvised hospitals here and the permanent institutions at Duluth are caring for the needs of the injured refugees, many of them are in a critical condition. The force of rescue workers will be doubled tomorrow, Gen. Rhinow said. Search of the great acres of farm land laid waste by the fire is expected to result in the finding of hundreds more victims. Many persons are also believed to have been drowned in lakes in which they took refuge. Many refugees here, in a serious condition from exposure, said they stood for hours in ice-cold weather while the flames raged above them.

Rural residents, refugees say, were given but a moment's warning before the fiery hurricane swept down on them. A pall of smoke had hung over the countryside for hours, and a majority believed the holocaust to be merely the usual autumn fires.

Officials in charge of relief work still are unable to make an accurate estimate of the material damage resulting from the fire. It was said, however, that in this district alone, fifty square miles has been stripped clean of timber, crops, livestock and human habitations.

No further danger is anticipated although the conflagration continues in isolated areas. Fire south and southwest of Cass lake, driven by a high wind, were said to be gaining tonight with the wily directly in the path of the path of the flames, but was believed efforts of the fire fighters would prevent the fire from attaining serious proportions.

Tobacco Markets Close. Danville, Va., Oct. 14.—The Danville bright leaf tobacco market, the largest in the country, will be closed after the sales of Wednesday, October 15, as a precaution against the spread of influenza to contiguous rural sections marketing their crop here. Similar action will be taken by all the markets of Virginia, and North Carolina.

Dr. A. W. Gattif Dead. Williamsburg, Ky., Oct. 14.—Dr. A. W. Gattif, president of the Southern Coal & Coke Co., died at his home here today from pneumonia.

To Subscribers

Subscribers to The Star, both in the city and by mail, should not complain if they fail to receive their paper, if the subscription is in arrears. Under the ruling of the War Industries Board we are required under oath to eliminate every subscriber who is not paid in advance. It has been impossible to notify many, except by liberal advertising in the paper, which the subscriber may or may not have seen. If your paper fails to come and you are uncertain about your subscription, the safest plan is to enclose remittance for renewal and you will be given credit for the full amount.

FOCH LAUNCHES NEW DRIVE IN BELGIAN FLANDERS; AMERICANS FACING DESPERATE RESISTANCE

Americans West of Meuse River Extend Their Lines

Are Beyond Cunel and Romagne While Patrols Are in Boise de Bathaville.

GAINS MADE IN BELGIUM

British, French and Belgian Forces Press Forward Five Miles.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Number of Towns and Several Guns Captured.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, 10 a. m. Oct. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American troops west of the Meuse are now beyond Cunel and Romagne. Their patrols are in the Boise de Bathaville. Farther west the American line has reached St. Georges and Landres-St-Georges.

ADVANCE OF FIVE MILES BY THE ALLIES IN BELGIUM

London, Oct. 14.—5:30 p. m.—The British, French and Belgian forces in their new drive against the German positions in Belgium have captured Roulers, the Evening News says it understands. The newspaper says an advance of five miles has been made in Belgium by the allies. Courtrai is threatened from the north. The advance continues. The allies have reached the town of Landelde, four miles northwest of Courtrai, and the line runs in front of Iseghem.

NUMBER OF TOWNS TAKEN BY BELGIANS AND FRENCH

Havre, Oct. 14.—On a front of more than twelve miles between the Handzaeme canal and the Roulers-Menin road, Belgian and French troops today captured a number of towns. A large number of guns and quantities of material, according to an official communication issued tonight by the Belgian war office.

ALLIED ATTACK ON WIDE FRONT STOPPED, SAYS BERLIN

Berlin, via London, Oct. 14.—Attacks by the allied troops on a wide front between the Lys river and Dixmude have been stopped by the Germans, while efforts by the French and Americans in the Champagne, have failed, according to the German official communication issued tonight.

TOWN OF ROULERS TAKEN WITH 2,500 PRISONERS

Paris, Oct. 14.—French troops have captured the town of Roulers in Belgian Flanders, and also 2,500 prisoners, according to the official announcement tonight.

FRENCH CAPTURE 3,000 PRISONERS IN FLANDERS

London, Oct. 14.—In the attack in Flanders today the French took 3,000 prisoners.

Ship Collides With Schooner.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 14.—An Old Dominion Steamship Company liner, said to be the Madison, collided with an unidentified schooner off this coast this morning at 3 o'clock and was badly damaged. She was towed to port. The fate of the schooner could not be learned here today but it is reported she is not seriously damaged.

School Building Burned.

Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 14.—The boys' industrial and trades building of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was destroyed by fire shortly before midnight with an estimated loss of between \$85,000 and \$10,000.

British Committee.

London, Oct. 14.—The British casualties reported for the week ending today, numbered 35,710 divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 552; men, 6,937. Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,241; men, 26,696.

The Entire German Front in Belgium is Threatened With a Break.

ROULERS IS CAPTURED

French Take 3,000 Prisoners and Belgians Capture Several Batteries.

ADVANCE FURTHER SOUTH

Americans Withstand Heavy Counter-Attacks.

(By the Associated Press.)

Peace talk pervades the air, but it is falling on deaf ears as far as the armies in the field are concerned. Instead of a relaxation in the intensity of the fighting new hostilities on what seemingly is a major scale are being carried out by the British, French and Belgians in Belgian Flanders.

Having cleared out the old Laon salient and made advances northward in Champagne, which are menacing the retirement of the Germans eastward toward the Valenciennes-Mezieres-Metz line, General Foch has ordered a drive into the Lys river region of Flanders toward Ghent which threatens to break entirely the grip of the Germans in Belgium all the way from the frontier to the coast and likewise to eliminate the big bulge in the line with Lille as its apex.

While the latest official communication from Field Marshal Haig announces that only local actions have taken place in the new theatre and that prisoners have been taken in the fighting, dispatches from headquarters assert that Roulers has been captured and that Courtrai, the junction point on the railway leading to Ghent, has been outflanked. The French troops alone are said to have taken 3,000 prisoners while the Belgians have captured several complete batteries of guns and numerous prisoners. Just how wide the new front of attack is has not become apparent. It is stated that the new advance has brought the allied troops within range of the enemy's defenses but that the guns from them have offered no opposition.

Meantime to the south the Germans are offering stiff opposition to the British southwest of Valenciennes and on the Solesmes sector in an endeavor to prevent the closing in of the Lille sack and the capture of this important town and also Valenciennes, which are in precarious positions if a pincer movement gets well under way.

At last reports the Germans were still falling back from the region of Laon, that town and the entire St. Gobain massif being in the hands of the French. In Champagne the French have been enabled to make further crossings of the Aisne and to materially better their front eastward, notwithstanding the stout defenses of the enemy, who realizes it is of the greatest importance to hold back the French and Americans driving northward, as a break in the southern line and a swift advance would imperil the entire German force inside the sack from the Oise river west of Flavigny to Sissonne, east of Laon.

Probably the greatest resistance of all is faced by the Americans on both sides of the Meuse river. Vicious counter-attacks are being delivered against the men from the United States, the fierceness of the assaults indicating that fresh forces have been brought into the fray to halt their advance.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Submarine Menace Greater Than Ever

Sir Eric Appeals to America for Rapid Construction of War Vessels.

REVEALS BRITISH LOSSES

Gives Warning That "Germany is Not Beaten, is Not Nearly Beaten, and in Some Respects is Stronger Than Ever."

New York, Oct. 14.—An appeal from the British government to America to expedite the construction of destroyers and anti-submarine craft and appliances was made here tonight by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, after he had asserted that the U-boat menace today is "greater than it ever was."

Speaking at a dinner given by the Pilgrim Society, Sir Eric said that within the past few days he and Vice-Admiral Sir Ludovic Duff, of the British navy, had discussed the naval situation in all its bearings with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson and that "complete unity of view" had been reached.

"It is with Mr. Daniels' full concurrence that I now make this statement, that there is no great service that can be rendered by the civilians of the United States today charged with that privilege and duty than to expedite the outfitting of destroyers and submarine craft and appliances of every description," Sir Eric said.

"Your secretary of the navy is pressing upon contractors and workmen the naval order, 'Full speed ahead' in this work of paramount importance and it is a pleasure for men to join with him in telling America how great is the importance that speedy constitution be accelerated."

In opening his speech, Sir Eric said that while he must resist the temptation to allude to the present political situation there were two things which he was convinced had not changed.

"One is our absolute loyalty to those nations who are associated with us," he said, "and the other is our determination to continue the war and not be diverted from our purpose until we have secured the only peace which could justify all this terrible suffering and destruction which has been and is being brought about by the iniquity of our common enemy."

"Of one thing I am clear. We must not relax the muscles of our fighting arm nor our war effort in any anticipation of an early peace. To do so would be the surest way to render any discussions which may take place prolonged and less satisfactory."

Sir Eric reviewed British naval losses, declaring his country's losses in fighting ships of all classes have been approximately 230—"more than twice the total losses of war vessels of the whole of our allies" and that 450 auxiliary craft, such as minesweepers and trawlers also have been destroyed. British merchant ships to the number of 2,400 with a gross tonnage of nearly 7,750,000 have been sunk, he said.

(Continued on Page Two.)