The Weather.
Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

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GERMANY CLAIMS ACCEPTANCE IN FULL

OFFICIALS BELIEVE PEOPLE OF GERMANY ARE ACTUALLY TAKING CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT

Desires Peace on Any Terms United States and the Allies May Offer.

REPLY MADE TO WILSON

Says Berlin Government Is No Longer Responsible to the Kaiser.

TO STOP RUTHLESSNESS

President May Await Developments Before Replying.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Germany has replied to President Wilson with a note which, though no one is prepared to say it will lead the president even to continue exchange on the subject of an armistice and peace, at least has served almost to bring conviction here that the people of Germany actually are taking the reins of government and sincerely desire peace on any terms the United States and the allies are willing to give.

There is no intimation tonight of the attitude of the president and probably there will be none until the official text of the German communication has been received. The president was in conference all evening with Secretary Lansing, discussing the note as received by wireless late in the day. Like the reply to the president's inquiries a week ago, this note was sent out from the German wireless stations and picked up in the allied countries many hours before the official text could move by cable. The official version probably will come tomorrow through the Swiss legation here.

As received by wireless the note is believed to be slightly garbled in the important sentences regarding conditions for the evacuation of invaded territory and for an armistice, but nevertheless it is regarded as an awkward attempt to meet the conditions laid down by President Wilson for consideration of an armistice. And it makes the significant declaration that the government in Berlin no longer is responsible to a single arbitary influence—the kaiser—but is supported by an overwhelming majority of the German people.

This declaration is supported by the statement that constitutional reforms are in progress in accord with the determination of the people under which no government can take or hold office without the confidence of the majority of a reichstag elected by universal, secret suffrage. It is accorded more consideration here because of confidential advices received only today indicating that the German middle classes have resolved to have peace at any price, and if necessary are prepared to get rid of the kaiser, the crown prince and all military control.

Thus the belief is strengthened that the present note and those that have gone before are genuine efforts to obtain peace and are inconclusive merely because the Germans conducting the exchanges are seeking to bargain for something better than the unconditional surrender they are prepared to give if pushed to the wall. It is assumed also that they want to prepare gradually the German public for a realization of what has happened to their military machine and the war lords' dreams of power, so as to avoid a complete collapse of the government.

Diplomatic observers point out that the president is at liberty with perfect consistency to make no response at this time but to await developments: to await the performance of the promises of the Germans not to torpedo passenger ships, their implied promise to work no more destruction during their retreat from Belgium and France than military necessity requires and finally to await further development of the political leaven that evidently is working toward the complete overthrow of military and autocratic power in the empire.

No one believes that an immediate cessation of hostilities is in sight. The opinion most generally held is that if Mr. Wilson decides to make a reply and if the entente governments agree the only step possible at this time would be to sanction preliminary arrangements to be dictated by Gen. Foch in the field for withdrawal of the Germans without further fighting. Such arrangements of course would be contingent upon guarantees of continued supremacy of the victorious allied armies, and consequently virtually would mean surrender for the Germans.

The official view here so far has been that evacuation of invaded territory must be completed before there can be an armistice. Should President Wilson after consultation with the allies adhere to this view the work of driv-

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Attacks By Submarines On Passenger Ships to Cease

Berlin Denies That Passengers and Lifeboats Have Ever Been Purposely Destroyed, Or That Authorized Atrocities Have Been Committed by German Soldiers.

(By The Associated Press.)

Dr. Solf, the German secretary for foreign affairs, has sent another message to President Wilson on the important question of peace. This time Germany professes to accept all the conditions for an armistice and eventual peace, as laid down by President Wilson.

The reply indicates Germany's willingness to evacuate occupied territory under an agreement to be reached by the military chiefs in the field. It is announced in the note that all submarine commanders have been ordered to cease attacks on passenger vessels. Denial is made that lifeboats and passengers have ever purposely been destroyed or that any authorized atrocities have been committed by German troops.

It is declared that Germany now has a parliamentary form of government, responsible to the people.

Comment on the note is being withheld by the United States govenment pending receipt of the official text.

TEXT OF THE GERMAN NOTE AS RECEIVED BY WIRELESS

Washington, Oct. 21.—The text of the German note as received by wireless, is as follows:

"In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis

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LOAN CAMPAIGNERS MADE FINE RECORD

Self-Sacrifice and Clever Methods Figured in Three Weeks' Drive.

TOTAL NOT YET KNOWN

Officials Confident, However, Of An Over-Subscription—At Least 22,000,000 Persons Subscribed to the Big Loan.

Washington, Oct. 21.—After reading a number of late reports on the outcome of the fourth Liberty loan campaigne which closed Saturday, treasury officials declared tonight there is little certainty at this time either of the total volume of the subscriptions or the number of subscribers. They still felt no doubt that the loan had been over-subscribed, but explained that many earlier messages appeared too optimistic in the light of actual figures now being compiled by every bank and local committee over the country.

There was good ground, however, for the estimate that 22 million or more individuals subscribed to the greatest war loan ever floated by any government. The fact that many of these represented lump subscriptions by corporations which later would re-sell bonds to their employes led to the belief that the number of actual bondholders would be considerably higher.

A digest of reports so far received indicates clearly, officials say, that the house canvassing method or the system of having citizens call voluntarily at polling places should be used much more extensively in the fifth Liberty loan campaign set for next spring.

Stories of self-sacrifice by individuals and business interests, of fine records of loan workers, of unceasing effort throughout the three-week period, of clever methods and efficient salesmanship, of enthusiastic determination which stopped at neither moral discouragement nor physical handicap of illness from influenza, are reaching the treasury in every mail.

"Words of thanks seem paltry in the face of the deeds now being reported," said one official.

"The navy subscribed more than $40,000,000," said an announcement today by Rear Admiral Cowie, navy Liberty loan officer, "and this figure will be raised by later reports." The army also made a fine record but the figures are yet incomplete. General Pershing cabled that up to Oct. 14, members of the American expeditionary force had subscribed $1,207,000 and that this probably would run to two millions or more.

Officials and employes of 97 shipyards subscribed $35,386,800, the shipping board announced. If the other 106 yards maintain the same ratio, the grand total for the industry will be about $75,000,000, an average of more than $150 per man.

FIFTH DISTRICT WENT SIX MILLION ABOVE ITS QUOTA

Richmond, Va., Oct. 21.—Although the tabulation of the Liberty loan sales has not been completed the figures tonight indicate a vast increase over the estimates announced at the close Saturday. The city of Richmond sold bonds to 40,000 persons, netting a total of $27,500,000. In the fifth reserve district the record shows a total of $286,082,650, although the quota called for but $250,000,000. Officials tonight declared the figures for the district

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TURKEY TALKING OF REFORMATION

Constantinople Would Be a Free Port and Dardanelles Forts Dismantled.

AUTONOMY TO ENSLAVED

Public Opinion for a Time Favored a Separte Peace, But This View Was Changed By Maximilian's Address.

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—The correspondent at Constantinople of the Weser Zeitung, of Bremen, says that it must be admitted public opinion for some time past favored a separate peace for Turkey. This view underwent a change as a result of Prince Maximilian's speech in the reichstag which also strengthened the position of the party of union and progress.

Proposals are now being discussed, the correspondent continues, for a reformation in Turkey, according to which Constantinople would become a free port and the fortifications of the Dardenelles be dismantled, on conditions that the powers guarantee the continuance of Constantinople as the capital of Turkey. It is further proposed to guarantee autonomy for Arabia, Syria, Armenia and the Jewish zone in Palestine.

Influential Turkish newspapers contiue to advocate a separate peace with the entente.

MADAME BUTCHKAREFF APPEALS TO RUSSIANS

Organizer of Famous Women's Battalion Is Aiding In Forming Russo-Allied Army.

Archangel, Sept. 11.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Maria Butchkareff, organizer of the famous Russian women's battalion, is here aiding the organization of a Russo-Allied army. She has caused the following proclamation to be posted in village squares and in the country churches.

"I am a Russian peasant and a soldier. At the request of the soldiers and peasants I went to America and Great Britain in order to request these countries for military help for Russia. The allies understand our own misfortunes and I return with the allied armies which come only for the purpose of helping to chase out our deadly enemies, the Germans, and not to interfere with our internal affairs. After the war is over the allied troops will leave Russian soil.

"I, on my own part, request all loyal free sons of Russia, without reference to party to come together, acting as one with the allied forces, who, under the Russian flag have come to free Russia from the German yoke and in order to help the new free Russian army with all forces, including Russian, to beat the enemy.

"Soldiers and Peasants! Remember that only a full clean sweep of the Germans from our soil can give you free Russia as you long for."

Germany Cannot Be Trusted.

St. Louis. Oct. 21.—Sir Arthur Yapp, head of the Y. M. C. A. in England and Great Britain, discussing Germany's former director of food economy of note to President Wilson tonight, said: "Germany's word cannot be trusted. The time is ripe to give her the final knockout and give it to her hard."

ARMIES OF ALLIES PAY NO ATTENTION TO PEACE EFFORTS

Continue to Force Back Germans on the Lines in Belgium and France.

SUCCESS FOR AMERICANS

They Occupy Two Highly Important Positions Northwest of Verdun.

(By the Associated Press.)

In the war theatre the allied armies have taken no heed of the efforts under way for the re-establishment of peace, but are continuing to force back the Germans at vital points along the lines in Belgium and France. In these endeavors the British and Americans are for the moment taking the principal parts. The British have approached to within two miles of Valenciennes and the Americans to the northwest of Verdun have succeeded in occupying two highly important positions in their operations aimed at an advance northward.

American and British troops have crossed the Oise canal on a wide front in the face of desperate resistance and further successes in this sector will menace the Germans both to the north an to the south.

The Valenciennes-Hirson railway, formerly one of the Germans' main lateral arteries of communication, has been cut.

The west bank of the Scheldt canal has been occupied by the British along an extent of ten miles to the north of Tournai, which city is being defended by masses of Germans armed with machine guns.

Belgium is gradually being redeemed, although now that the Germans have drawn in their lines the British, Belgians and French are encountering much stiffer opposition than during the early days of the great drive for the re-occupation by the allies of the Belgian coast. The city of Ghent, an objective which the allies have always had in view, is yet seven miles away. Probably it will be outflanked from the north before it is taken. Allied troops already have made considerable progress with this end in view.

Having cleared the Germans out of western Belgium the allied forces are standing on a line from the Dutch frontier to the Oise canal that is virtually straight. A new movement has begun to the east of Courtrai the object is to free the northern section of Belgium from the enemy.

French troops have reached the Danube river in the region of Vidin after offensive operations in the eastern theatre of the war lasting more than a month.

The economic independence of Hungary is to be proclaimed at an early date in a manifesto which it is reported will be issued by Emperor Charles. Hungary will be permitted to maintain her own army and her own diplomatic corps.

BRINSON NOMINEE OF DEMOCRATS IN THIRD

Craven Educator Selected by Executive Committee to Succeed Col. W. T. Dortch for Congress.

Goldsboro, Oct. 21.—The democratic executive committee of the Third North Carolina congressional district today elected S. M. Brinson, of New Bern, to succeed the late W. T. Dortch as candidate for congress in that district. Mr. Brinson is superintendent of the Craven county schools. He will be opposed in the November election by C. L. Abernethy, of New Bern, declared by the state board of elections to have been defeated by Mr. Dortch in the primary, but who claims to be the democratic nominee; and Claude Wheatley, republican, of Beaufort.

AMERICAN SOLDIER ATTRACTS ATTENTION OF OUR ALLIES

Behind Allied Lines in France, Sept. 21.—(Correspondence.)—The American soldier is a source of continual interest to the troops of the other nations with whom he is fighting side by side, and to the people of France. They have been vastly impressed by the wholehearted way in which he carries out his duties. On parade and on the march he regards his work with the utmost seriousness, and every American column passes leaves an impression of set, resolute faces very different from the nonchalant attitude of the British Tommy. In his moment of repose, the "Yank," as he is called everywhere in France, looks for a building with a short flight of steps to the door, foregathers there with his friends, and eats nuts and chocolate in prodigious quantities.

Of an evening the "Yanks'" regimental band play to him. The selections are not "uplift stuff," but they cheer the tired soldier amazingly. Perhaps a couple of sildiers will jump pu and do a one-step together up and down the sidewalk.

British Capture Amerval.

London, Oct. 21.—The British forces fighting north of LeCateau have captured Amerval, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight. The British are now two miles from Valenciennes.

GERMANY WORKING TO GAIN PEACE IN HER OWN INTEREST

Displays Selfishness by Not Mentioning Her Allies in Reply to Wilson.

NORTHCLIFFE COMMENTS

Arguments Regarding Reform Not Worthy of Serious Consideration.

London, Oct. 21.—Lord Northcliffe, commenting on Germany's reply tonight, said:

"A hasty perusal of the German note reveals that, with truly Prussian selfishness, no mention is made of Austria-Hungary or Turkey. It seems to me that the document may be read as either a means to gain time or as a confession of a state of affairs militarily and economically worse than we know."

"The German government may be hoped to exploit the conditions of the armistice as an outrage upon German honor and as a means of rallying the German nation for desperate resistance or it may simply be trying to put the president into the position of trustee for the German people, which will have thrown itself upon his mercy.

"The least satisfactory feature of the reply is the shameless prevarication with regard to German outrages on land and sea, and the suggestion. The arguments employed to prove that a reform of the German constitution has been accomplished are unworthy of serious consideration.

"The president, who dealt so firmly and shrewdly with the previous German attempt to entangle him in wordy discussions, may be trusted to compel the German government to show whether it really intends unconditional surrender, which alone can satisfy the demands of the military and naval authorities of the allies, or whether it simply is playing for time."

DIFFICULTIES AROSE AT THE LAST MOMENT, DELAYING NOTE

Basel, Oct. 21.—Advices from Berlin show that it was really on account of difficulties arising at the last moment that the dispatch of the German reply to President Wilson was delayed.

The reply was submitted first to a committee of the federal council then to a meeting at which the leader or one influential member of every group in the reichstag, except the Poles, was present. A discussion lasting an hour followed the reading of the text by Friedrich von Hayer, the vice chancellor. The war cabinet met again in the evening to revise the text.

MILITARY MASTERS TOOK PART IN FRAMING NOTE

Berne, Switz., Oct. 21.—German military experts, especially General Ludendorff and Admiral Von Scheer, chief of the admiralty staff, took a large part in the deliberations on the reply to President Wilson's note, according to Berlin dispatches received here. They argued that the German military situation in consequence of the withdrawal and shortening of the front, was considerably ameliorated and added that the German army was not in the least demoralized.

The Liberal newspapers of Germany suggest the sending of the newly appointed Democratic ministers to the western front to acquaint the troops wit hthe actual situation in the interior and the changes in the government.

MAYORS OF ENGLISH TOWNS OPPOSED TO ANY COMPROMISE

London, ct. 21.—As proof of the futility of German attempts to weaken the will of the British people by peace talk, the Daily Telegraph publishes a series of messages from the mayors of more than 50 English and other towns, representing every phase of municipal life. They all breathe but one spirit; namely, that there must be no compromise with the foe.

The following are messages from a few of the principal towns:

Birmingham—"Germany must be required to accept the terms imposed by the allies and stern justice must be meted out."

Bradford—"After what Germany has done there must be no compromise. It is absolutely essential that there should be British supremacy of the seas."

Cardif—"Any compromise with Germany would be fatal. The German navy must be handed over."

Hull—"The allied troops should occupy Essen and march to Berlin."

Blackburn—"To bargain with the Germans is unthinkable after the history of the past four years."

Blackpool—"The Germans asked for a good hiding and deserve to get it."

Canterbury—"In no circumstances must be make peace until every man and woman in Germany who has been brutal to our prisoners has been punished and reparation given for all the damage."

Exeter—"Let Germany surrender at the bar of the world's justice and receive just sentence for her crimes and give guarantees for her future good conduct. The allies will be just but dare not be generous."

Hythe—"In this town 'no compromise' is nailed on our mast."

French Reach the Danube.

Paris, Oct. 1.—French troops have reached the Danube river in the region of Vidin, the war office announced tonight.

BATTLE IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM IN ITS SECOND PHASE

Maximilian Hardin Says That Germany May As Well Give Up

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—"We are alone. When a fortress can no longer hold, it is no dishonor if the commander surrenders. The kaiser must take up his cross of concluding quickly necessary peace and accepting whatever is hard. Let the kaiser declare himslf ready and let him fit himself with new Germany as her first citizen."

This utterance by Maximilian Hardin, addressed to several thousand persons in Berlin on Sunday, was loudly applauded.

ALLIES NEAR CITY OF VALENCIENNES

Cyclists Reach Haulchin, On the Scheldt, Only Three Miles Away.

INFANTRY IS MOVING UP

Oise Canal Is Crossed On a Wide Front While the Selle River Is Being Left Behind By the Advancing Troops.

With the Allied Armies in Northern France, Oct. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Cyclists have reached Haulchin, on the Scheldt, less than three miles southwest of the important city of Valenciennes. The infantry is pouring on after them.

The Oise canal has been crossed on a wide front from Etreux southward against the heaviest resistance. Here, as elsewhere all along this part of the battle area, the Germans are fighting with the realization that every foot of ground lost increases the menace to their comrades for many miles to the north and south.

American troops participating in this action crossed the canal under heavy fire. They and the British killed a great number of Germans who were attempting to hold the east bank and fought to stop them after they had gained it.

The river Selle has been crossed all along its course from a point north of LeCateau to the Scheldt and is being rapidly left behind.

In this region the river Ecaillion has been reached and probably crossed.

The Germans have delivered a number of counter-attacks but in every case they have broken down under the hot fire of the allied troops. The German dead are on the battlefield in great numbers.

In scores of the towns which have been won from the enemy, Germans have been found hiding in cellars waiting to surrender. It is reported that not a few of them have taken advantage of the proximity of the Dutch frontier to cross to the other side, where they have been interned.

ALLIED FORCES ARE WITHIN LESS THAN 7 MILES OF GHENT

With the Allied Armies in Belgium and France, Oct. 21, 11 a. m.—(By the Associated Press.)—In heavy fighting which proceeded throughout the night and continued today in a heavy rain the Germans everywhere were driven still further eastward. In Belgium the allies are three miles from Eecloo and in the whole vast stretch between Courtrai and the Dutch border, the British, French and Belgians are pushing the Germans before them, closing in toward Ghent from which they are now less than seven miles.

In the center of the battle area the British are on the west bank of the Scheldt for more than 10 miles, north of Tournai, in front of which city the Germans are resisting stubbornly with machine guns. Frontally, the British have reached positions less than four miles of Valenciennes. Northwest of Valenciennes they have entered the great Vicoigne-Raismes forest. In the region northwest of Lille the British are pushing out in the general direction of Le Quesnoy, fighting every foot of the way.

The Germans, here and there in Belgium have held out strongly in enormous concrete forts from which the guns had been removed. These forts were used by German machine gunners and in some cases it required shells from heavy guns to crack them. More prisoners have been captured, the third army taking over 2,500 yesterday.

GERMAN LINER STRIKES MINE WITH LOSS OF OVER 100 LIVES

Stockholm, Oct. 21.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Habsburg struck a mine last Wednesday while on a voyage from Riga to Danzig, according to advices from Helsingfors. One hundred German soldiers and four officers were drowned, owing to panic stricken passengers rushing for the lifeboats which were capsized.

Allies Start Movement to Clear the Huns Out of Northern Belgium.

MANY VILLAGES TAKEN

Numerous Prisoners and Large Quantities of Supplies Captured.

THE ENEMY EXHAUSTED

At Present, Allies Are Not Hampered in the Least.

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 21.—(By the Associated Press)—The great battle in Flanders and northern France passed into its second phase today. The first phase was completed when the Lille salient was eliminated and the Germans were driven out of western Belgium, so that the line all the way from the frontier of Holland to the Oise canal is virtually a straight one.

This accomplished, the Belgians, British and French in the north started a sweeping movement today pivoting on a point about east of Courtai. The object of this appears to be the clearing of the enemy from his front in northern Belgium and at the same time to threaten his extreme right flank.

The key position at the south is in the region below Valenciennes. At both places the exhausted German divisions whose ranks have had great holes chopped into them by terrific blows, are fighting with the greatest desperation. The German commanders are sacrificing many men in an endeavor to hold their ground, but in both sections the allied troops have smashed into the enemy and made appreciable gains. Scores of additional villages have been reclaimed, and numerous prisoners and large quantities of supplies have been captured.

In the center of the battle area the British kept thrusting out everywhere and gradually during the day moved forward toward the west bank of the Scheldt. The Germans have taken advantage of the natural protection offered by the width of this stream and its canal and marshy borders. They are hiding behind it in shallow trenches and are showing nervousness as the allies approach. Back of them their artillery, the strength of which has been greatly diminished, is giving some support.

The Germans have their cannon close to the roads and on them so that when it becomes necessary to withdraw the guns they can get them away in a hurry. In their retreat the Germans have resorted to every known means to delay the bringing up of the artillery but without result. The present time, the allies are not hampered in the least, for the Germans were put to such hurried flight that they had little time to take their artillery and vast stores of ammunition with them.

In the northern part of the battle area, allied cavalry is moving ahead of the infantry clearing out the Germans. And all the while the allies are getting nearer and nearer to Ghent.

Belgian artillery has moved up rapidly behind the infantry and is pounding the enemy constantly.

The fighting is going on in rain and mud. To some extent the allied troops have left behind the ground which turns into marsh and have not been hampered greatly.

231 PRISONERS TAKEN IN AMERICAN ATTACK

Number of Machine Guns Captured in the Storming of the Bois de Rappes and Hill 297.

Washington, Oct. 21.—In storming the Bois de Rappes and Hill 297 today, American troops, according to a communique received by the war department from General Pershing tonight, captured six officers, 225 men and a number of machine guns. The text of the statement follows:

"In the course of stubborn fighting north of Verdun we have advanced our line at several points. This morning our troops took Hill 297 and drove the enemy back from the Bois de Rapper, capturing in this operation six officers, 225 men and a number of machane guns. Further west they have improved their position on the northern edge of the Bois de Batheville and have made progress northeast of St. Juvin. East of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded our positions in the Bois Caures."