

WILSON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BUT SURRENDER FOR GERMAN MASTERS Wilson Announces Two Million U. S. Soldiers Have Gone Overseas ALLIES JUST MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR GERMAN TO RENEW FIGHT

ALLIES STILL ARE DRIVING GERMANS TOWARD BORDER

However, the Process is Now Comparatively Slow.

RESISTANCE IS STUBBORN

Americans Taking Part in Particularly Vicious Fighting West of the Meuse.

TWO MILLION AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE ALREADY EMBARKED FOR OVERSEAS

Washington, Oct. 23.—At the same time that the President's reply to Germany was made public, the White House gave out correspondence between Secretary Baker and President Wilson showing that more than two million American soldiers have embarked to participate in the war overseas.

"I am sure that this will be a matter of deep gratification and that everyone will join me in congratulating the war and navy departments upon the steady accomplishment in this all important application of force to the liberation of the world," said the President, responding to the letter of Secretary Baker.

Since July 1, 1918, embarkations by months have been as follows:

July, 898,618.
August, 920,518.
September, 281,415.
October 1 to 21, 121,398.
Total, 2,022,949.
Embarked to July 1, 1918, 1,019,112.
Grand total, 3,042,061.

BELIEVES CRISIS IN GERMANY WILL BE THE OUTCOME

Hitchcock Enthusiastically Approves Wilson's Action.

LODGE DISAPPROVES IT

Republican Leader Does Not Sanction Continuance of Discussion With Germany.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Disapproval of President Wilson's course in continuing the discussions with the German government and in transmitting the request for an armistice and peace to the allied governments was voiced tonight by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the republican leader in the senate. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, approved the President's reply, saying it would create a political crisis in Germany.

"The President," said Senator Lodge, "has in his last sentence that if we must deal with the military masters and autocrats of Germany we must demand 'not peace negotiations but surrender.' With this I am in full accord, as I was with the President's statement of September 27. In the first paragraph of the President's statement, which as all the world knows is controlled by the Kaiser and the military party, represents through his mouthpiece, the German government, a demand for peace negotiations. I believe the German people feel that they cannot decline to take up with the allied governments the question of an armistice. With this I am not in accord. For the German government described in the first paragraph and that described in the last sentence are one and the same.

"My own view is a very simple one. There is no German government in existence with which I would discuss anything. I deplore at this stage, when we are advancing steadily to a complete victory, any discussion or exchange of notes with the German government. The only thing now is to demand unconditional surrender. I would leave that to Marshall Foch and the generals of the army. When they report that the German army has surrendered, and ceased to exist as an army, then and only then will I let the allies and the United States meet and agree what terms they will impose on Germany to insure the safety of civilization and mankind."

Hitchcock's statement.

Senator Hitchcock made this statement.

"In this note, the President reaches a logical climax to his correspondence with Germany. He places squarely up to the people of Germany the issue of democratizing their government and being accorded a peace of justice or holding on to their military autocracy and submitting to an unending military dictatorship. In my opinion his note will create a political crisis in Germany. I believe the American people will fully endorse the firm stand he has taken and it is very evident that the allied nations and their support in a coalition does not seem to me probable for some time to come under the circumstances."

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMANY

Washington, Oct. 23.—The full text of the President's statement follows:—"The secretary of state makes public the following:—"From the secretary of state to the charge d'affaires, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States:—"Department of State, October 23, 1918."

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22nd transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:—"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the government with which the government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangement which she might desire to make. (Continued on page 2.)"

'SURRENDER' WILL BE DEMAND IF AMERICA HAS TO DEAL WITH THE GERMANS' MONARCHICAL MASTERS

Wilson Informs Germany the Only Armistice He Would Submit for Consideration to the Allied Governments Would Be One Which Would Leave America and the Allies in Position to Enforce Any Arrangements Entered Into and Make Renewal of Hostilities by Germany Impossible.

Washington, Oct. 23.—President Wilson has informed Berlin that there can be no armistice except upon terms that would make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities.

"While consenting to deal further with the present authorities in Germany, the President has given them this warning:—"If it (the United States) must deal with the military masters and monarchs of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

The President's reply to the last German note was handed to the charge d'affaires, having received the approval of the German government. It accedes to the request that he take up with the allies the proposals of the new spokesmen of the German people, but does it with notice that the mutual surrender of the Teutonic armies in the field will be the price demanded for interruption of the bawling now being administered.

LEAVE IT TO MILITARY CHIEFS.

In transmitting the matter to the allies, the President says he has suggested that if they are disposed to effect peace on his terms and principles now accepted by the present German authorities, the American and allied military advisers be asked, if they deem such an armistice possible from a military point of view, to submit such terms as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the allied governments the unrestricted power to enforce peace on the conditions accepted.

The President says he feels he cannot decline to take up the question of an armistice, having received the solemn and explicit assurances of the German government that it accepts the terms of peace announced by him; that he desires to discuss their application comes from military experts of an overwhelming majority of the German people, and that the German armed forces will observe the humane rules of civilized warfare on land and sea. He ignores entirely the German protest and denial in response to his statement that no armistice could be considered while the German army and navy continued their atrocities.

As to the authority of the new spokesmen of the German people, he speaks, as the note says, "without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words," and tells the man with whom he is dealing, and through the German people, why such extraordinary safeguards must be demanded before hostilities can cease.

KAISER STILL IN POWER.

Significant and important as the proposed constitutional changes seem to be, he declares, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been worked out, and it is evident that the people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities. He reminds the Germans that the power of the king of Prussia (the Kaiser) to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired, and concludes with the warning that if this power is to be dealt with the United States and the allies can demand nothing but surrender.

As the note was dispatched, Secretary Tamm, at the White House, gave emphasis to the assurance given by all members of the government that no interruption of the military program is contemplated by making public the correspondence between Secretary Baker and President Wilson showing that more than 2,000,000 American soldiers have embarked for the war overseas.

EVACUATION OF GHENT IS BEGUN

British Smash Through Strong Defensive Positions.

Gain on Wide Front. Capture Many Important Villages and Thousands of Prisoners.

Amsterdam, Oct. 23.—The evacuation of Ghent, Belgium, is in full swing, according to a dispatch to The Associated Press from London. The last boat in Ghent is being dispatched westward toward Belgium, near the Dutch frontier south of Sarvan Gent, the dispatch adds.

With the British Army in France and Belgium, Oct. 23.—(By The Associated Press—6 p. m.)—The British third and fourth armies today smashed through strong German defensive positions south of Valenciennes. They gained ground to a depth of more than 5,000 yards, on an extended front, capturing many important villages and several thousand prisoners, together with numerous guns, and driving a wedge into the enemy positions at what probably is the most vital point of the lines the Germans are holding.

The fighting was of a desperate nature. The German machine gunners and snipers, however, did not inflict numbers of the enemy were killed.

The advance continues, and the menace to the Germans to the north and south of the front attacked is hourly growing. Further retreats are expected.

FURTHER GAINS MADE OVER ENTIRE BRITISH FRONT

London, Oct. 23.—Over the entire front held by the British, further gains have been made by Field Marshal Haig's men from the region south of Le Cateau on the Scheldt river, according to the British official communication issued tonight. At points where the British were at a depth of more than three miles were penetrated, numerous villages were taken and several thousand prisoners and many guns were captured.

The communication follows:

"The attack this morning was delivered by Anglo-Scottish troops of the third and fourth armies between the Sambre canal and the river Scheldt, south of Valenciennes.

"An advance was made over counter-batteries by the British, through strong defensive positions and woods which were defended with much resolution.

"In the period of assembly and the early stages of the battle, the hostile artillery displayed great activity with high explosives and gas shells.

"We have fought our way forward in spite of obstinate resistance, especially by the enemy's artillery and machine guns.

"Advancing with great steadiness some hours before dawn our infantry penetrated the enemy's defense along the whole of the front and at an early hour had captured the important village of Pommeret forest and Romeries. On the extreme right there was strong resistance at the fortified farm of Gimbrement and the railway nearby but at both places the enemy's defense was quickly overcome.

"Left of the center the village of Bouzina, which was held by the enemy with great tenacity was stormed by the British with the assistance of tanks.

"On the left other English troops crossed the Harpines river at an early stage of the advance and captured Verlain.

"During the morning we pressed on over the whole of the front carrying the enemy's positions to a depth of over three miles, driving him from many strongly defended villages, farms, roads and other localities organized for resistance.

"The English 35th division had hard fighting in the Bois Lève Que, but progressed through the wood. East country troops, advancing to a depth of three and a half miles captured House (Boussier)."

The Anglo-Scottish troops captured crossings of the Harpines at the Valenciennes.

(Continued on page 5.)

HINDENBURG APPROVES PEACE MOVES HE SAYS IN ORDER TO SOLDIERS

Asks that Confidence Be Reposed in Him in Days of Success Be Continued—Crown Prince Issues Order.

Washington, Oct. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in an order to German officers in the field, referring to negotiations for an armistice, declares he approves the peace moves and is obliged to support the government. He asks that the confidence reposed in him in the days of success be continued.

The German crown prince in an order to the group of armies under his command, reminds the officers of the responsibility they incur when they lose a position or modify the line in any way without orders. Copies of these documents have fallen into the hands of the French.

"Political events of the past few days," says von Hindenburg, "have produced the most profound impression upon the army, notably upon the officers. It is my duty to support the government instituted by his majesty, and to approve the steps taken toward peace. The German army has a superiority over all others in that the troops and officers have never engaged in politics. We desire to adhere to that principle. I expect that the confidence that was accorded me in the days of success will be all the stronger now."

The order of the crown prince is shorter and almost curt. It says:—"The exchange of diplomatic notes gives me the occasion to recall my order according to which each officer in command engages his responsibility when he loses a position or modifies lines of resistance without express orders."

Another order which emanates from German high command says:—"Diplomatic negotiations with a view to terminating the war have begun. Their conclusion will be all the more favorable in proportion as we succeed in keeping the army well in hand, in holding the ground conquered and in doing harm to the enemy. These principles should guide the direction of the combat in the days that are to follow."

All these documents were taken from the fifth Bavarian division.

IMPENDING MAJOR ATTACK BY AMERICAN ARMIES ON VERDUN FRONT INDICATED

Official German Reports Admit Advances; Enemy Apparently Views Action as of Great Importance.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Further indications of an impending major attack by the American armies on the Verdun front came today in reports of fierce fighting around Vouziers, where the French are hammering at the flank of the forest position that appears to have been holding up the general American movement. Official German reports show the intensity of the fighting and admit advances. There is little doubt that the enemy views the action as of great importance.

The line here forms almost a right-angle with the French forces which have crossed the Aisne heading eastward through the hilly and wooded region north of Grand Pre. The American drive, along the base of the angle, heading northward into the same difficult territory and the fighting today indicated a pioneer movement to force the enemy out of the angle completely, into the open ground where the French have been long since re-established.

If this is accomplished, the left flank of General Liggett's American first army will be released and engaged here will feel confident that an American drive possibly covering the entire American front on both sides of the Meuse will shortly follow. The objective of such a thrust would be primarily, it is said, the smashing of the German left flank between Metz and Sedan.

On the northern edge of Grand Pre, the Americans captured 23 prisoners, including three officers. They also took eight enemy machine guns.

With their backs to a great series of woods, the Bois de la Roche and Bois de Bourgoigne included, the Germans are fighting for their lives. Prisoners assert that the woods are literally full of machine guns and guns of heavier caliber, and these prisoners have expressed the opinion that the Americans can never capture Bourgoigne and the woods to the northwest.

The American troops fought all Wednesday in the face of machine gun fire, hand grenades and 200 shells from the north of Grand Pre. Upon the slopes to the north of Grand Pre, the German machine gun nests extended from Hill 204 to Bellejeune farm.

Several of Campagnac, several light attacks by the Germans were repulsed. In one instance some Germans were wounded and two were captured. These men came forward calling "Kamerads" then opened fire with rifles which had been strapped upon their backs. Light forces of infantry attacked immediately afterwards.

The Americans refused to rush forward in response to the Kammerad trick.

Along the same part of the front the Germans are using light rolling machine guns, moving from place to place, particularly at night, with the object of concealing the positions of their heavier guns. The German heavy artillery shelled Sommerance and other towns in that region and as far as the Meuse, drenched the woods within the American lines with gas at intervals.

FIVE RUSSIANS FOUND GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE

New York, Oct. 23.—Five of the six Russians who have been on trial in federal court on charges of having violated the espionage act were found guilty by the jury after an hour's deliberation tonight. The defendants, all avowed anarchists, tried vainly to introduce evidence designed to discredit the Simon revelations concerning German and bolshevik duplicity in Russia.

OFFICIALS VOICE APPROVAL; CONGRESS SEEMS DIVIDED

Washington, Oct. 23.—Approval of the President's action was voiced everywhere among officials, who declared that the note demanded the surrender upon which America and the allies insist, and at the same time held up to the German people a picture of their situation in a way likely to hasten their desire to change their war lords completely.

In Congress the expression of leaders indicated a divided opinion. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, approved the note in unqualified terms, declaring it called for surrender and would create a political crisis in Germany. On the other hand, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, republican leader and ranking member of the foreign relations committee expressed regret that the President had entered upon any discussion with the German government and declared any negotiations should follow a report from General Foch that the German armies had surrendered.

All Washington surprised by the news that the note had been sent out in the street by newsmen with extra shortly before 8 o'clock tonight, just 11 hours after the official text of the last German communication had been delivered by Frederick Odelein, the Swiss charge. During the afternoon it had been stated authoritatively that there would be no announcement of the President's decision before tomorrow and the understanding was that such a decision would be announced tomorrow and the decision would be announced tomorrow and the decision would be announced tomorrow.

It was late in the evening when word that Secretary Lansing would send the newspaper man at 8 o'clock, following a conference between Lansing and secretary Tamm.

Up to the present, the people of allied countries had awaited with the greatest interest the decision of the government and the decision of the allies. It was assumed that the decision would be announced tomorrow and the decision would be announced tomorrow.

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RUMANIAN PORTS ON BLACK SEA AND DANUBE CLOSED

London, Oct. 23.—The British admiralty reports that German wireless dispatches picked up at Moscow are to the effect that the Rumanian government has declared all Rumanian ports on the Black sea and the Danube closed.

UKRAINIAN MINISTRY IS REPORTED RESIGNED

London, Oct. 23.—The British wireless dispatches picked up at Moscow are to the effect that the Ukrainian ministry has resigned.

PAYMENTS ON LIBERTY LOAN POURING INTO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Initial Payments Being Received at Rate of \$150,000,000 a Day—No Approximate Figures Yet.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Payments on the fourth Liberty loan drive are now pouring into the treasury department at the rate of \$150,000,000 a day and several hundred million are expected tomorrow, the last day given banks to report their loan subscriptions together with initial payments.

So great is the bank before the banks that many probably will not be able to complete their reports in the allotted time thus delaying the federal reserve banks in making up their totals which will show the exact amount of the subscriptions to the loan. Efforts of the Liberty loan publicity bureau today to obtain approximate figures on subscriptions by cities were unavailing.

The first block of treasury certificates of indebtedness issued in advance of the fourth loan falls due tomorrow. It totals \$33,950,000 and was issued June 25. Many banks will pay their Liberty loan installments tomorrow with these certificates.

KING AND QUEEN VISIT BRUGES BY AIRPLANE

Dunkirk, Oct. 23.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium visited Bruges by airplane Tuesday. They left Dunkirk at 8:35 o'clock in the morning and landed at Bruges half-hour later. They visited the chief streets of the city and were given a joyful welcome by the populace. On their return they left Bruges at 11 o'clock.

JO-JO SAYS

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