CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1918

OUNDED 1869

Allies Meeting With Marked Success on All Fronts.

DRIVING WITHOUT MERCY

Enemy Battle Line in France Slowly Disintegrating; Giving Way Elsewhere.

By the Associated Press. While both Germany and Austria are seeking to secure a cessation of hostilities and Turkey also is reported to be favorably disposed toward peace, the entente allied troops on all the battle fronts are giving no heed to peace proposals, but are continuing without mercy to drive their foes be- ple for the common weal."

And in all the battle zones the allies are meeting with marked sucnorthern Italy the Austro-Hungarians are being forced back by the British. French and Italians with heavy losses in men killed, wounded or made pris-oner; near the shores of the Mediter-ranean in Albania the Italians are driving the Austrians toward the Montenegro frontier, while in Asiatic Tur-key, both in Syria and Mesopotamia the British are fast clearing the Turks

from their former strongholds.

Resistance Strenuous.

Although the Germans in France and Flanders still are strenuously re-sisting the allied attempts to break their line, they are giving way stead-ily under the force of the attacks. In the other theaters, there apparently is not the same disposition to offer stub-born denial of the right of way, except possibly in the mountain region of Italy, where an attempt is being made by the allied forces to open the back-

door into Austria.

Bouth of Valenciennes in France, Field Marshal Haig's forces, notwithstanding stiff opposition, have advanced their line in the general operation which has in view the capture of Valenciennes and pressing on toward Hons and Maubeuss in the genmal converging movement that is go-ing on between Belgium and the re-

ening to cause the collapse of the entire German line eastward through turning movement. American have been thrown into the line hear Rethel and have advanced nearly a mile and taken numerous prison-ers. The German war office admits the success of the thrust of the French between the Oise and Serre rivers, saying that the German lines were withdrawn Sunday night to a front west of Guise and east of Crecy.

Americans in New Operation.

In connection with this general

movement, the Americans northwest of Verdun have begun an operation which possibly may have important results. For the first time since the Americans entered the war they have opened fire against the back lines of the enemy with their new long range guns and are heavily bombarding Longuyon, some 15 miles distant from the American first line positions. It is over the territory through which the American guns are throwing their shells that the Germans have been reinforcing their lines eastward, and should the blasing process prove effective in blazing a trail along the Meuse for a quick advance by the Americans, it is not improbable that a German retreat from the region east of St. Quentin northeastward toward Luxmburg will be necessitated.

On the northern Italian front hard fighting is in progress between the Brenta and Plave rivers. Along the Plave, the allied troops have been successful in crossing the river, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and taking more than 9,000 prisoners.

BRITISH ADVANCE LINE SOUTH OF VALENCIENNES

London, Oct. 28.-The British troops, overcoming stiff opposition. Valenciennes, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters tonight. The other sectors were quiet,

STILL FURTHER PROGRESS MADE BY THE FRENCH

Paris, Oct. 28.—Still further prog-ress has been made by the French northwest of Guise and they have moved forward t othe east of the Peron river beyond Pargny wood, the war office announces tonight. French aviators have been exceedingly active.

MPORTANT TOWN OF KERKUK IN BRITISH HANDS

Socialist Member, Called to Order for Declaring the Emperor Must Abdicate. Says "A Call to Order Won't Save Him"-Another Says Question of War or Peace With the Hohenzollerns Cannot Longer Be Evaded.

Amsterdam, Oct. 28, (By the Associated Press.)—Exciting scenes occurred in the German reichstag during the proceedings of the house on Friday and Saturday. Outspoken speeches were induiged in.

In the course of the discussion, the Polish deputy, Korfantz, hotly attacked the Polish policy of the government. He declared that in Chemnits alone the war raw materials department sold \$,000,000 marks' worth of carpets and other goods taken from Poland. Seven hundred thousand poor Polish people were carried off to Germany, where they led the life of salves, while Brigadier General Pilsudski, (of the Polish legion), whom the Polish nation regarded highly, was still held in the fortress at Madgeburg, despite all appeals. The deputy concluded:

"We are not blaming the German people for these persecutions, but German militarism. We extend the hand of reconciliation to the German people for the common weal."

We are common weal."

Exacting scenes occurred of the Hohenzollerns. Warid revolution will follow on world imperialism and world militarism, and we will overcome them. We extend our hand to our friends beyond the frontier in this struggle."

The speech was received with such commotion, cries of "Shame!" and applause, that the president threatened to have the chamber cleared.

Another socialist, Otto Ruehle, was called to order for declaring that the emperor must abdicate. He reiterated a call to order won't save him from the criminal court."

Amending Constitution.

The house debated the bill amending the constitution, which was passed Saturday. Several speakers displayed anxiety to show that the reforms were not dictated by the enemy, but had been advocated since the spring of 1917.

The conservative, Herr von Graefe, complained that the proposed reforms

War Lost After First Marne. The independent socialist, Dr. Cohn allies are meeting with marked suc-cess. In France, the German battle line is slowly disintegrating under the end of September proposed the formation of a government empowered to negotiate an armistice with President Wilson, as it was impossible to guarantee the maintenance of the war firm structure of the army or the much longer.

"The question cannot longer be

The conservative, Herr von Graefe, complained that the proposed reforms would destroy all the crown influence and declared that the conservative party would refuse to co-operate in such a break with the past, both

trol to Republicans.

In Speech, He Criticises the General Course of Administration Throughout the War.

New York, Oct. 28. - Col. Theois determined to speed up the war and insist on unconditional surrender" of the enemy, and would serve notice on Germany "and her vassal states" that they would have to deal henceforth "with the resolute and straightforward soul of the American people and not merely with the obscure purposes and wavering will of Mr. Wilson."

allies, to create differences, and to make one allied nation suspicious of the good faith of its associates.

"For nine months all America has stood for Wilson's declarations in his great speech of January 5. Now that the time has comic when American leadership is to prevail for the good of all the world there are those who

him when he had committed himself to war measures." Air. Roosevelt asserted that heads of the republican selves. That is whit Wilson declared organization in Congress supported and men of all nations applauded, the administration when a declaration of war was needed, when there to repudiate American leadership, was a demand for the draft, when the turn our backs upon our professions, army was sent overseas and when and introduce difference and discord the control of the silled nectors? money was required by taxation or by

The former President spoke meeting under the auspices of the Republican club at Carnegle hall. Rebuking what he termed the "ser-vility" of democratic leadership, the colonel said it was "small wonder that in the cloakrooms of the house, the bitter jest circulates: "Here's to our caar, last in war, first toward peace, long may he wa-

Mr. Roosevelt criticised the general

course of the administration through-out the war. declaring: "If Mr. Wilson had really meant to disregard politics, he would at once have constructed a coalition, non-partisan cabinet, calling the best men of the nation to the highest and most important offices under him without regard to politics. He did nothing of the kind. In the positions most vital to the conduct of the war, and in the second conduct of the war. positions now most important in con-nection with negotiating peace, he re-tained or appointed men without the

slightest fitness for the performance of the tasks."

Election of a republican Congress, the colonel continued, would be understood abroad as meaning that the pro-Germans and pacifists and bol-shevists and Germanized socialists could no longer be counted upon as efficient and tortuous tools, that the fighting men and not the rhetoricians were uppermost."

ONLY 43 MEN PER 1,000 BOTH ILL AND WOUNDED

Major General Ireland Reports on Conditions Among Americans in France.

London, Oct. 28. — British troops have captured the important town of Kerkuk. In Turkish Kurdestan, Iying 155 miles north of Bagdad, according to the war office announcement on operations in Mesopotamia. The town was occupied on Friday.

9,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN
PRISONER BY ITALIANS
Rome, Oct. 28.—Xore than 9,000 Austrians were taken prisoner in the operations on the Italian front years tarded of the medical care given the American soldiers was the highest form of the figure o

State secretary Groeber and War clared that there was nothing in the reforms which could endanger the sonal relationship between the Prus-sian king and the officers.

Purpose of Those Suddenly Opposing Wilson's Terms.

Repudiate American Leadership; Turn Our Backs Upon Our Professions?" Daniels Asks.

dore Roosevell, answering President body mistake the purpose of these for hetween Belgium and the region north of Verdun.

Farther south, from the Olise river
to the region of Rethel, the French
have gained a signal victory by forcing a retreat of the enemy in the big
salient north of Laon and are threat-Wilson's appeal for a return of a who are suddenly opposing the Pres-democratic majority in Congress, ident's fourteen demands," Secretary to republican leadership. Such an out- cratic majority in Congress. "It is to come of the election. he declared, try to drive a wedge between the would assure "our allies that America allies, to create differences, and to

> of all the world there are those who into the council of the allied nations? "No matter what the motive," said the secretary, "the result is that if we do not stand united for the fourteen principles which our allies have ac-cepted, the agitation for a repudiation will make our allies think we are not whether America was sincere, and will impeach America's good faith."

Quoting extracts from speeches made in 1898 by Colonel Roosevelt and former President Harrison urging the return of a republican Congress to support President McKinley in the peace negotiations with Spain, Mr.

"If this plea of such distinguished republican leaders was valid 20 years "The shipping bill, the first great preparedness measure," Secretary Daniels said, "was held up in Consition, having been introduced in 1914 and not passed until 1916."

Declaring that other war measures

have been opposed by the republicans in Cangress, Secretary Daniels assert-ed "all the world will know America's position if a Congress pledged to stand by Wilson is elected."

WILL VON HINDENBURG FOLLOW LUDENDORFF?

Question Uppermost on All Sides, Says Amsterdam Dispatch. "Next Sacrifice" Predicted.

Amsterdam, Oct. 28.—The question heard upon all sides is whether Field Marshal von Hindenburg will follow in the footsteps of Eudendorff. The Rheinish Westphalian Zeitung, of Es-sen, claims to know that he will be

Richmond, Va., Oct. 28.—C. P. Lorans, business manager of the Southern Medical association, tonight announced that due to the influenza epidemic, the annual meeting of the nesociation is postponed for one year. The association has members throughout the southern states.

Criticised and De-Jended in Partisan Argument.

ATTACK LAUNCHED BY KNOX

Republicans Sharply Assail Wilson for Carrying on "Peace Discussions."

Washington, Oct. 28.—Peace nego tiations and President Wilson's state-ment asking his fellow countrymen the November elections were the ve-hicles, of a partisan debate in the senate today which continued through-out the session and blocked plans for adjournment of Congress tomorrow over the elections.

The discussion, which was opened by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, republican, and former secretary of came general among the dozen senators present. Republicans sharply criticised the President for carrying on peace discussions with the central powers and for enunciating terms and

principles of peace.
Senator Knox said the President's ppeal raised the question whether he will of the President or the will of the American people is to determine the policy of this country in ending the war, while Senator Polndexter, of Washington, republican, declared the President assumed more authority than is given under the constitution in fixing peace terms. The Washington senator said no greater service could be done Germany than to bring about an armistice. Vigorously Defended.

Democratic senators vigorously de-fended the President, with Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of publican contentions that in his third principle against economic barriers, the President was attempting to inject free trade into the peace treaty. Senator Hitchcock read a letter from the President saying that his words left every nation free to decide its own internal economic policy, but that tariffs adopted should apply to all nations alike.

Before the senaty met, a similar

letter addressed to Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, had been made public. Both Senators Know and Poindexter aid the letters clearly demonstrated that the President fademonstrated that the President fademons for the first fademons fademons for the first fademons vors admitting Germany to the pro- In retaliation for the firing by the posed league of nations as an "equal American long range guns upon vital partner" and with assurances against German lines of communication in the

Benator Hitchcock said the republican leaders, for partisan political ends, are making a deliberate attempt to "distort and misrepresent" the third peace principle.

This drew from Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the tepublican leader, the declaration that he had not endorsed all of the President's 14 prinnot merely with the obscure purposes and wavering will of Mr. Wilson."

Declaring that "half the leaders of the President's own party opposed him when he had committed himself to war measures." Mr. Roosevelt asserted that heads of the republican served that heads of the republican. That is what Wilson declared posed free trade, but had withheld the president proposed that we wanted nothing for ourself that heads of the republican selves. That is what Wilson declared posed free trade, but had withheld the president proposed that we wanted nothing for ourself that heads of the republican selves. That is what Wilson declared posed free trade, but had withheld the president proposed to guarantee the president proposed that we wanted nothing for ourself that heads of the republican selves. That is what Wilson declared posed free trade, but had withheld the president proposed to guarantee the president proposed to guarantee the president proposed that we wanted nothing for our said he believed the president proposed that we wanted nothing for our said he believed the president proposed that we wanted nothing for our said he believed the president proposed that we wanted nothing for our said he believed the president proposed to guarantee the proposed that we wanted nothing for our said he believed the president proposed that we wanted nothing for our said he believed the president proposed that we wanted nothing for our said he believed the president proposed to guarantee the proposed to guarantee the president proposed to guarantee the president proposed that we wanted nothing for our said he believed the president proposed to guarantee the proposed to guarantee the proposed to guarantee the proposed that we wanted nothing for our said he believed the president proposed to guarantee the ciples, and had especially opposed the Penrose, of Pennsylvania, republican, said he believed the President pro-posed free trade, but had withheld criticism until a more opportune

Senator Pittman, of Nevada, demo crat, made a vigorous attack on the republican leaders, especially on former President Roosevelt and Chairman Hays of the republican national committee for their statements criticising the President's moves in the peace negotiations. "The ungodly purposes" of re-election is the motive, Senator Pittman declared, charging republican leaders with exhibiting lack of confidence in, or respect for the President.

Because of republican opposition, plans to adjourn Congress from to-morrow until November 12 failed and both houses adjourned until Thursday when republican senators plan to continue the peace and political dis-cussion. The house had adopted the resolution for adjournment, but after the senate failed to act, it annulled its

RICKENBACKER HAS DISPOSED OF 22 PLANES

With the American Army, Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 28. (By the Associated Press.)—Capt. Edward Ricken-bacher, of the American flying forces, has received confirmation of his sec ond victory over German airplanes in the intensive fighting of Sunday. This makes Rickenbacher's total of enemy machines disposed of, 22.

JO-JO SAYS



Breaking Through in Vital Verdun Sector-Metz Is Endangered.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 28.—(By the Associated Press. 5 p. m.)—Although the German army is making the most the German army is making the most desperate effort in the war's history to prevent the Americans from breaking through in the vital Verdun sector, it is equally or more fearful that there may be a breach endangering Metz, with the consequent necessity of abandoning all the territory still occupied and an invasion of the German empire itself.

man empire itself. With division after division of roops, machine guns and artillery, the enemy is bitterly defending him-self west of Verdun. But it is with ment asking his fellow countrymen an elaborately strong trench system, to return a democratic Congress in with rows of barbed wire, and even electrified wire, that he has been fe-verishly working during the past few weeks to make Metz invulnerable. The system has been laid out, roughly, be-tween Pont-A-Mouson, Avricourt and the River Seille, with a parallel front from Cheminot to Vic.

The enemy's activity first showe itself between Chateau-Salins an state, with an attack on the Presi-dent's appeal to the electorate, be-came entered to the electorate, berear have already been planned and traced out and a double system of dugouts and machine gun emplacements has been prepared. This posi-tion is continued in the direction of Marsal and Mulcey.

Another position has been hastily erganized, depending upon the heights of Juvelize and Donnelay. It runs along the ridge upon which is situated Marimont chateau and passes about a third of a mile from Bour-donay; it follows the southern outskirts of Maizieres woods and finally reaches the southern outskirts of Reichloourt forest and the heights of Foulerey, east of Ayricourt.

The southern pivot of this fortified position is situated northwest of Circy. The greater part of the line the foreign relations committee, the chief spokesman. Answering the republican contentions that in his third principle against economic barriers, the President was attempting to inject free trade into the peace treaty.

INTENSE ACTIVITY ON AMERICAN VERDUN FRONT

With the American Army North-rest of Verdun, Oct. 28, (8:10 p. m.

fighting has continued east of the Meuse, where the Germans are clinging desperately to Hill 360, southwest of Crepion, using machine guns and artillery lavishly. The hill dominands the entire district. The Americans have extended their ositions in the southern end of the

Bein-de-Bourgone, bettering their line to the east. The Bellejoyeuse farm is No-Man's-land. No-Man's-land. In repulsing a local attack in the region of Hill 204, north of Grand Pre, the Americans took a few prismers and several machine guns.

HOLD FAST, NO ARMISTICE YET CONCLUDED, SAYS VON HINDENBURG TO SOLDIERS

In This Grave Hour the Fatherland Relies on You for Its Prosperity and for Its Safety."

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 28, (By the Asso-ciated Press; 8 p. m.)—"Hold fast, an armistic chas not yet been concluded," is the word sent to the German troops by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff, according to a captured document now in the

hands of the Americans. The German commander's appeal reads:
"German soldiers, be vigilant! The word 'armistice' is current in the trenches and camps, but we have not yet reached that point. To some, the word represents a certainty; to others, it is even a synonym of the peace so long desired. They believe that events no longer depend upon them. Their vigilance is relaxed; their courage and their endurance, as well as their spirit of defiance toward the enemy, are diminished. We have not yet reached our aim.

The armistice has not been concluded. The war is still on—the same war as "Now, more than ever, you must be vigilant and hold fast. You are upon the enemy's soil and on the soil of Alsace-Lorraine, the bulwark of our

country. In this grave hour, the fath-erland relies on you for its prosperity and for its safety." PNEUMONIA AND "FLU" IN

New Influenza Cases Jump to

Washington, Oct. 28.—Both in-fluenza and pneumonia showed a sharp increase at army camps during the 48 hours ending at noon today, the cause being ascribed by the surgeon general tonight to the arrival of new 't camps in the south-and south-

day's total influence cases jumpto 2,486 with the low record of
,662 reported Saturday, and there
can a further increase today to 2,821
ness. Pneumonia cases Sunday were
95 against 396 the day before. Toay's figure was 421, a slight decrease
com Sunday. Desthis, however, con-

Have Transformed Part of Al- Official Text of German Note Is sace Into Great Entrenched Camp-Expecting Great Offensive Attack.

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 28, (By the As-sociated Press).—The Germans have created a great reserve zone in Lorraine, through which civilians, unless they have authorization, may not pass. They also have transformed a part of Alsace into a great entrenched camp. in which carefully prepared deten-sive positions will make up for their lack in human material. It is known that the Germans have

ed, and three on the reverse side of the slopes. The greater part of this system has only recently been completed. Two additional lines in the rear have already been planned and traced out and a double system of dugouts and machine gun emplace. It is known that the Germans have expected a liaison attack by American and French troops against the Germans have expected a liaison attack by American that the allied troops would break through. Their anxiety was shown in the following decaration printed by The Frankfort Gazette: "The situation has become notice-

ably difficult. It is most tense on our left wing from the strategic as well as the tactical point of view. One must regard with all seriousness the in-creasing gravity of the situation in the region of Vouziers, because the entente has succeeded in obtaining considerable advantage in the center between the Schelat and the Cam-brai canal in their formidable attempts to pierce our line."

Early today American patrels established that the Bellejoyeuse farm, northeast of Grand Pre, had been de-

northeast of Grand Pre, had been deserted by the enemy but that it was well protected by a heavy flanking machine gun fire.

The Americans in the Bourgogne wood now control the ridge extending from Tama eastward to the southern part of the wood. The Germans today infiltrated through the American line at Hill 204. The enemy was soon discovered, however, and pounded with artillery and machine guns and with artillery and machine guns and driven off. The Americans captured several of the enemy machine guns and turned them on the Germans. German patrols which sought to penetrate the American lines north Ravine-Aux-Pierre were

CLERY-LE GRAND HAS BEEN CLEARED OF THE GERMANS

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 28, (By the As-sociated Press).—Night patroly re-ported early today that Clery-le-Grand had been cleared of the Germans. Further west, observers during the day reported that enemy machine gun emplacements were in process of con-struction at various points and that infantry is digging in, in the region of the LaDhuy farm east of the Bois-

Des-Hazers. Aerial photographs taken within the last few days indicate that the Ger-mans are not devoting much labor to organizing their front line or forward positions, leading to the belief that they possibly will fall back upon as yet unidentified positions in the rear if they are compelled to do so.

BOIS BELLEU IN HANDS OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Washington, Oct. 28.-Bois Belleu, east of the Meuse river, is now completely in the hands of American troops as the result of a successful attack carried out yesterday, General Pershing reports in his communique the opinion freely is expressed that east of the Meuse river, is now comfor today. Further wouth, lively fighting is taking place in the eastern por-tion of the Bols d'Ormont.

Destruction of 13 enemy airplanes by pursuit squadrons of the Amerifirst army in the course of many combats is reported in a supplementary statement under date of yesterday. Five American planes were lost

SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS PARCEL LABELS COMING

Will Be Distributed by the Red Cross, - Package Doesn't Reach Soldier Without It.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The first of the Christmas parcel labels, designed to facilitate the shipment of holiday boxes to the more than 2,000,000 soldiers now in France, have reached this country. In making this an-nouncement today the Red Cross said relatives of soldie's now overseas probably will receive these labels in the course of a few days and should arrange to prepare the Christmas boxes without delay. The boxes may be obtained without charge at Red Cross chapters or branches after No-

NEUMONIA AND "FLU" IN

ARMY CAMPS INCREASES

ew Influenza Cases Jump to

2,486 and Pneumonia to 431.

New Men in Camps Cause
Assigned.

Vember 1.

Only one package for each soldier will be accepted by the war department. Every man in the expeditionary forces has received one label and has been directed to send it to the person in the United States from whom he wished to receive a Christmas parcet. Parcels that do not carry this label will not be accepted and none will be accepted for shipment after November 20.

EMPEROR WILLIAM HAS NO INTENTION OF ABDICATING

London, Oct. 28.—Emperor William has no intention of abdicating but is willing, if it is for the good of the people, to ordain that his rights shall be reframed, according to a statement attributed to German court circles. The emperor is said to have remarked:

Would Not Await Result of Ex changes With Germany

ADHERES TO THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY WILSON

NO RESPONSE AT PRESENT

Received at Washnigton.

Questions to Be Dealt With in Connection With Peace: Not an Armistics.

Washington, Oct. 28 .- While Gernany's latest note to President Wilson was being delivered to the st department today through the Su legation, cable dispatches from rope brought information that Austro-Hungarian government sent another communication to President asking that immediate gotiations for peace and an armis gotiations for peace and an ar be entered into without awaiti

many. The Vienna gover that it adhered to the same view expressed by the Pre-bia last communication rights of the Austro-Hungarian pics, especially those of the Ca Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, and requ

Slovaks and Jugo-Slave, and that he begin overtures wit lied governments with a vie ing immediately hostilities of tro-Hungarian fronts.

The official text of the Gendid not differ materially froufficial version as received. No official comment was for but it is known that no resident in the made at present to the cation, which is believed to dispatched with the primar of satisfying the German p their government is not on government is not ortunity to forward

in the German note that the con-tutional structure of the German a ernment has been and is now be changed to democratic lines. It pointed out that the truth of statement and the scope of changes already funde or projec-after all are matters to be dealt to

changes already made or projected after all are matters to be dealt with in connection with peace and not in arranging an armistice.

A strong indisposition is evidenced officially to yield to the apparent intent of both German and Austrian negotiations to combine these two sesentially different functions in one phase of the negotiations.

No Guarantee Apparent.

In the case of the Austrian communication, now supposed to be on its way to Washington, it also was noted that the effort was made to show that Austria has complied with the President's demand for the recognition of the rights of the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs and other oppressed mationalities in Austria. It does not appear that the complete independence of these people has been guaranteed, and probably sufficient assurance must be had on that point before the Austrian proposals will be transmitted to the entente powers for submission to the military experts. submission to the military experts.

Because of the wide extent of the disaffection in the dual empire, devel

Emperor Charles fully realizes that he must submit to any terms which the entents powers and America choose to impose and that at present he is seeking simply to secure the least onerous and humiliating. The fact that Austria has anticipated Germany all through in the various peace moves without visibly exciting any resentment at Berlin, is taken to mean that the two are working in perfect harmony.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE IS MADE PUBLIC

Washington, Oct. 28.—There is no essential difference between the official text of the German government's reply to President Wilson's last note as transmitted to the state department today by the Swiss lens them and the wireless version. The tion and the wireless version.
official text was made public ton
by Secretary Lansing.
Secretary Lansing issued this

"Department of State, October

"The secretary of state makes lie the following: "From the charge d'affaires a Switzerland to the secretary of "Sir: I am instructed by my ernment, and have the h