

KAISER WILLIAM NO LONGER IN CONTROL

THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY ARE EVIDENTLY TAKING CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT MAY NOT REPLY

Evacuation of Invaded Territory Must Be Completed Before an Armistice is Granted.

Washington.—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 exchanges on the subject of armistice and peace, at least has served almost to bring conviction here that the people of Germany actually taking the reins of the government and sincerely desire peace on any terms the United States and the allies are willing to give.

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 the 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 arbitrary 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 suffrage; to await the performance of consideration here because of confidential advices received 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.

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 Berlin and France than military necessity requires, and finally to await further development of the political heaven that evidently is working toward the complete overthrow of military and autocratic power in the empire.

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 armies, adhere to this view, the work of driving the Germans to and across their own borders would proceed and the opportunity of fixing details, which the new note suggests "be brought about," would come only through a request from the German lines under a white flag on the battlefield.

GERMANS EVERYWHERE ARE DRIVEN FURTHER EASTWARD

With the Allied Armies in Belgium and France.—In heavy fighting which proceeded throughout the night in a heavy rain—the Germans everywhere were driven still further eastward. In Belgium, the allies are three miles from Eclooo, 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.

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.

AVIATORS ARE UP IN AIR FROM EARLY DAWN TILL LATE

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun.—The American attack, though on a comparatively small scale, was entirely successful. The Bois de Rappe and a formidable hill, No. 299, both points of strategic importance, were rushed and cleared of the enemy within three hours despite unusual machine opposition.

The artillery on both sides was fairly active throughout the day, and the aviators were up from early until late.

GREAT REDUCTION SHOWN IN EXPORT FREIGHTS AT PORTS

Washington.—A reduction of 87 per cent in the accumulation of export freight at Atlantic ports between last December and October 1 was reported. Last December, the export accumulation was 44,220 carloads—about 2,000,000 tons—with 12,562 loads standing in cars on congested sidings. On October 1, this accumulation had been reduced to 18,796 carloads of which 5,383 were in cars, 5,064 were on piers.

MRS. WILLIAM J. SMYTHE



Mrs. William J. Smythe, a New York society woman, as a member of the American Defense society has obtained thousands of signatures on a petition to congress urging the suspension of all German-language newspapers in this country.

SUBMARINE BASE CAPTURED

CONTINUED STRONG PRESSURE HASTENS ENEMY RETREAT ALONG EXTENDED FRONT.

Rapid Movement of Allies in an Endeavor to Seal the Western Flanders Sack.

Over a front of 40 miles, from the North sea, in Belgium, to Lille, in northern France, the Germans are in general retreat before the Belgian, French and British armies. Likewise the enemy is being forced to concede defeat by retrograde movements before the British and Americans south-east of Cambrai under attacks of the French in the pocket between the Oise and Serre rivers north of Laon, and by reason of continued strong attacks by the French and Americans in Champagne and along the Meuse river.

Nowhere, however, is the enemy in disorder. In Belgian Flanders his steps are being hastened by reason of the swift drives into his line by the British at Lille, just south of the Belgian border, and by the French and Belgians further north, which threaten to compel him to enter Dutch territory and face internment unless he is swift enough to withdraw out of the entire pocket between the Scheidt river and the sea and reconstitute his line with its right wing resting on Antwerp.

Ostend, one of the famous submarine bases on the sea, is in British hands, Bruges is all but captured, while to the south from the region east of Roulers the allied forces are fast driving toward Ghent in an endeavor to seal the western Flanders sack and retain in it large elements of the enemy's forces.

QUICK CONCLUSION OF WAR NOT LOOKED FOR BY EXPERTS

London.—If the war is brought to a quick conclusion it will be through political and moral factors, and not military, was the opinion expressed in competent circles here. It was pointed out that the German position on the western front cannot be termed perilous, although at certain points every changing front may render some small positions dangerous at times.

This view, which has been held by many experts for some time has been strengthened by the German retreat to the Hunding line with the Americans and French pushing hard on this front the Germans doubtless were forced to retreat faster than they had planned, but they lost comparatively few prisoners and guns for such a large operation.

TO FINANCE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE JEWRY OF THE WORLD

New York.—A fund which may reach \$1,000,000,000 to be used to finance the reconstruction of the Jewry of the world will be sought by the joint distribution committee of the American funds for Jewish war sufferers, which it was announced here will undertake what it describes as "the largest purely humanitarian project in history to be attempted by individual effort." Success of this project is confidently predicted.

GERMAN PRESS PRINTS REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT IN FULL

Amsterdam.—Judging by Rheinisch and Berlin newspapers received here, President Wilson's reply was printed in full in the German press. The newspapers variously termed the reply "A trap," "Wilson's evasions," "A ruse answer," and the like. Some of the newspapers do not attempt to comment on the reply, merely saying: "Leave it to the supreme army command."

WILSON REJECTS PLEA OF AUSTRIA

CONDITIONS MADE CLEARER BY ACCEPTANCE OF WHICH WAR MAY BE ENDED.

DYNASTY IS IN GRAVE DANGER

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

Washington.—On the eve, apparently, of the coming of the peace note from Germany, President Wilson has rejected the plea of Austria-Hungary for an armistice and peace negotiations and in doing so has made clearer the conditions which the central powers must meet to end the war. In a note made public soon after it was well on the way to Vienna the President in effect says there can be no talk of peace with the Austro-Hungarian government except upon the basis of complete liberty for Czechoslovaks and other subject nationalities as free members of the family of nations. He refuses to entertain the Austro-Hungarian suggestion for this reason without discussing the military questions dealt with in the reply to Germany.

The Vienna government asked for negotiations on the basis of the president's announced program of peace, mentioning the speech of January 8, last, in which the President said the peoples of Austria-Hungary should be accorded the freest opportunity for autonomous development. The reply says this is impossible; that the Czech-Slovak national council has been recognized as a de facto belligerent government, the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugoslavs has been recognized and mere autonomy no longer can be accepted. This declaration which may be far-reaching in its effect upon Austria-Hungary, where long enslaved peoples apparently are nearly ready to sweep away the hated dual monarchy and the Hapsburg dynasty clears up some critics of the President's policy have pointed to as a source of endless controversy in his program of peace. It comes one day after the proclamation of Emperor Karl federalizing the Austrian states in a desperate effort to save his government at home and at the same time prepare the way for peace.

REPORTS ARE CURRENT THAT GERMANY HAS ALSO REPLIED

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

In the note Germany consents to the evacuation of Belgium.

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

The German government, it adds, denies responsibility for the loss of women and children on torpedoed passenger ships, but to advance peace Germany is prepared provisionally to stop unrestricted submarine warfare.

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

FIFTEEN THOUSAND GERMANS ARE INTERNED IN HOLLAND

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

The American forces operating in conjunction with the British north of Wassighy have advanced to the Sambre-Oise canal. They occupied Reject, east of St. Souplet, at the point of the bayonet.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION PEOPLE PURCHASED LIBERTY BONDS

Washington.—Probably 25,000,000 or more individuals bought bonds of the fourth Liberty loan according to unofficial reports reaching Washington, showed a large proportion filed their subscriptions during the last few days of the campaign. Consequently it will be a task of many days to actually count the number of pledges and to compile reports from the entire country.

IMMENSE GERMAN AIRDROMES ARE LEFT BEHIND BY ENEMY

London.—In withdrawing from Flanders and the Belgian coast, the Germans not only gave up their submarine bases but also left behind immense airdromes. Before the enemy retirement northern Belgium might have been known as the home of the Goths. By moving eastward the Germans lose the points nearest to England from which they used to carry out raids upon London and other English towns.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM LASSITER



Brig. Gen. William Lassiter, recently promoted to that rank, is a native of Virginia and was graduated from the Military academy in 1885 and from the artillery school in 1894. He has always been connected with the artillery branch, and was on the general staff in 1911-13.

MACHINE GUNS IN WINDOWS

RESISTANCE OF ENEMY, WHEN SHOWN IS EXTRAORDINARY IN ITS FIERCENESS.

Belgians Fighting With Dogged Determination to Sweep Foe From Outraged Country.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium.—The Germans have started a retreat on a tremendous scale from northern Belgium. French cavalry is approaching Thielt, seven miles from the banks of the Ghent-Bruges canal. The canal is only 10 miles from the border of Holland. So fast is the enemy retreating that the French, British and Belgian infantry at least in the center of the battlefield, have lost touch entirely with the enemy.

Resistance, where it has been offered by the enemy, has been extraordinarily fierce, for in these places it obviously has been the purpose of the commanders of the fleeing Germans to gain time in which to remove their materials. Stubborn fighting has been reported, especially from the region of Thourout. The battle here has been from street to street and house to house, and large numbers of the enemy have been killed. Some Belgian forces have swept around the city in order to cut the roads at the rear and also to assist in bottling up the enemy trying to hold out in the city itself.

The Germans had placed machine guns in the windows of houses and cellars and fired murderous streams of bullets into the advancing Belgians but were unable to stop them. The Belgians fought with a dogged determination such as only troops fighting to regain their outraged country could display. Nothing could stop them.

COMING OF GREAT EVENTS CASTING SHADOWS BEFORE

Washington.—There is in Washington no official word that the Kaiser has abdicated, or that he has been overthrown, or that Germany is ready to accept all of President Wilson's terms.

Officials and diplomats, cautious and conservative by nature and practice, regard with incredulity the intimations that one or all of these things has happened. Of course they all hope they have; they all know that one or all of them are inevitable.

The official opinion in the capital is that the coming of these things is timed only by the unknown degree to which the German military power has been broken.

GERMAN BLACK SEA FLEET IS HOLDING TURKEY IN LINE

Washington.—With the Berlin-Constantinople railroad cut by the allied occupation of Nish, Germany is relying upon its Black Sea fleet to hold Turkey in line. Information has been received at the state department that the Turkish government has been told by Berlin that the fleet will open fire on the Ottoman capital at the first sign of defection. This German fleet consists largely of warships captured from the Russians.

ONLY TWO NARROW LINES FOR SUBSISTENCE ARE LEFT

With the French Army in France.—The entire subsistence of the German armies between Cambrai and the Meuse must pass through two narrow routes by way of Hirson and Mezieres. These are two lines upon which the security of the German armies depend, and it is toward those that the French and Americans in Champagne and the British and French in the region of Cambrai and Guise have been advancing.

BELGIAN COAST AGAIN IS BELGIAN

THEIR DEMAND TO BE SERVED WITH VICTORY VIGOROUSLY PRESSED BY ALLIES.

SEEKING HAVEN OF SAFETY

Americans to the East on Both Sides of the Meuse River Are Slowly Going Forward.

The Belgian coast again is Belgian. Germany's dream of an invasion of England across the North sea from Calais is ended.

Belgian Flanders is being last evacuated by the enemy, and his line from the Belgian frontier to the Meuse river gradually is giving way under the attacks of the British, French and American armies which are demanding to be served with victory.

A haven of safety in a shorter and more compact line is being sought by the Germans in order to escape annihilation by their foes. Everywhere they are being whipped. But seemingly they are still far from defeat.

In Belgium the enemy is giving ground safely out of the Meuse which menaces them but from the French frontier to the Meuse river he still is fighting desperately to hold back the lower jaw of the great Foch plunger from closing in a great converging movement and entrapping in its maw the German fighting force in its entirety. Out of the great sack between the North sea and the Lys river the enemy is fleeing fast in an endeavor to prevent capture or internment in Holland. His hope is that he will be able to reach Antwerp and there reconstitute his line.

To the east the Americans on both sides of the Meuse river are slowly going forward. Between the great wooded bastion and the Meuse picked troops have been chosen to fend the blow northward toward Sedan. All the ground that is being won is being valiantly defended to the last.

In the Macedonian theater, the Greeks are now in full possession of Greek Macedonia. Albania is fast being cleared of the enemy and in Serbia the Teutonic allied forces have been driven 30 miles north of Nish. In Syria the victorious forces of General Allenby now are meeting with scant resistance.

THE LACK OF AMMUNITION IS HAMPERING OPERATIONS

British headquarters in France.—A new German line of defense from Antwerp through Namur to Sedan, which probably will be given the name of the Wotan III line, is understood to be in the course of construction. On this side of the line the Germans do not appear to have any defenses of real importance.

It is considered likely that the main bulk of the German armies, or rather what is left of the main bulk, in this section of the front, is on its way to the Wotan III line, though it is quite possible it may try to make a stand somewhere on this side of those positions.

If a stand is made, however, the Germans will have to depend upon what troops they now have in Belgium. All these appear to have been engaged recently and some have suffered terrible losses.

Captured orders show that the German gunners have been urged to use gas shells instead of high explosives and all ranks have been commanded to save their brass cartridges when retreating. Even further economy is exacted in the use of shells, it being admitted that the lack of ammunition is hampering operations.

LITTLE NEW INFORMATION HAS REACHED WASHINGTON

Washington.—Little new information reached Washington about the developments going forward in Germany upon which will depend the nature of the next move toward peace. The situation apparently is what it has been for several days.

AMERICAN INFANTRY SPRING BIG SURPRISE ON GERMANS.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun.—The Americans spring another surprise over the Germans, the infantry advancing north of Romange and taking Bantheville without artillery preparation. The Americans pushed the German infantry and machine gunners back after fighting that lasted all day.

Northwest of Grand Pre the Americans captured Talma farm in the face of a stiff machine gun resistance.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK NATION DECLARES ITS INDEPENDENCE

Washington.—Independence of the Czecho-Slovak nation was declared formally by the Czecho-Slovak national council, recognized by the United States and the entente allies as a belligerent de facto government. The declaration renouncing allegiance to the Hapsburg dynasty and announcing principles for the foundation of a republic was issued in Paris and a copy was handed to President Wilson.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

New Heat-Stroke Theory.

So-called "heat stroke" proves to be merely a symptom of malignant malaria, according to the late experience in Mesopotamia of Dr. C. E. H. Miller, a British physician. The malaria parasite was found in the blood of heat-stroke victims, and the use of quinine reduced the mortality from more than 25 per cent to less than 12 per cent.—Newark News.

When the breeze blows off a man's hat, he blames the hat, not the shape of his head.

Money is always a satisfactory traveling companion.

Nervous and All Unstrung?

Feel nervous and irritable all the time? Continually worry over trifles? Then there's something wrong. Back of it all may be weak kidneys. Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. If you have backache, "blues," nervous spells, headaches, "dizzy spells," kidney irregularities and a tired, worn feeling, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They are recommended by thousands.

A North Carolina Case

Mrs. S. W. Beattie, 807 E. Ninth St., Charlotte, N. C., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for a severe backache for some time which I had suffered for years and couldn't find anything that would give me relief. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and got some and used them. They entirely cured me. I am in good health at the present time and give Doan's Kidney Pills all the credit for this."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Carter's Iron Pills Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Children's Coughs may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe PISO'S