

KAISER IN PROCLAMATION ADMITS MACEDONIA FRONT IS 'CRUMBLED' HAS 'DECIDED TO OFFER PEACE'

His Decision in Accord With His Allies, He Says; Issues Proclamation to His Army and Navy; Germany and Austria Both Clamoring for Peace; Allies Give Little Heed.

Berlin, (Via Basel, Switzerland), Oct. 6.—Emperor William today issued a proclamation to the German army and navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he declared that he had decided, in accord with his allies, to again offer peace to the enemy.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The kaiser's address to the German army and navy announcing the peace offer probably attracted more attention here than the offer itself. In spite of his still arrogant tone, it was realized this was the nearest thing to a renunciation of saber-rattling that ever has come from him. His admission that the Macedonian front has "crumbled" was looked upon as significant and even his declaration that "our front" will not be broken was called singularly modest from such a source.

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS ARE PAYING SCANT HEED

By the Associated Press. While Germany and Austria-Hungary are clamoring for peace, the entente allied governments thus far are paying scant heed to the proposals, but their armies are pressing forward to further victories on all fronts.

Officially no cognizance has yet been taken of the request of Prince Maximilian, of Baden, the new German chancellor, or that of the Austro-Hungarian government for an armistice on land, on sea and in the air, and the commencement of peace negotiations, for President Wilson, to whom the dual and highly similar proposals are addressed, is not in receipt of them.

Unofficial opinion, however, indicates that the request will fall upon deaf ears and that no peace is possible for the Teutonic allies except through unconditional surrender and acceptance to the full of the terms President Wilson has enunciated.

NOTE SENT TO WILSON BY GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Copenhagen, Oct. 6. (By the Associated Press)—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German imperial chancellor, announced in the reichstag yesterday that he had sent a note through the Swiss government to President Wilson in which he requested Mr. Wilson to take up the question of bringing about peace and to communicate with the other belligerents regarding the subject.

The chancellor told the reichstag he had addressed his note to the President of the United States because Mr. Wilson in his message to Congress on January 8, 1918, and in his later proclamations, particularly his New York speech on September 27, had proposed a program for a general peace which Germany and her allies could accept as a basis for negotiations.

ONLY "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER," SAYS PARIS

Paris, Oct. 6.—All eyes in France today turned toward America—to Washington and Wilson.

"What will President Wilson's reply be?" the people are asking and wondering, now that they know that the central empires, particularly Germany, are seeking the cessation of hostilities and peace through the President of the United States.

The feeling is general that the central empires, bent upon the greatest gamble of all times, have attempted to bring about by one stroke the termination of their losing game by trying to seek the good office of President Wilson as intermediary.

As Paris emerged from the churches it overflowed upon the cheerful boulevards or sought temporary abode in cafes bathed in sunshine and everywhere one heard no longer the familiar and hopeful cry of "We shall get them" but the satisfied and contented exclamation "We have got them."

Unconditional surrender characterizes the general comment in Paris on the demand for peace sent by the central powers to President Wilson. It is felt here that Germany and her allies have not gone far enough in their request to the President for an armistice, and that although they have stated that they are willing to talk peace on President Wilson's plans, they have not shown submission such as was forced upon Bulgaria.

"Germany wishes to stop the war at the moment she is going to be beaten and knows it," says Figaro. "Let us suppose the proposition is accepted. Immediately in Germany there would be a delirium of joy. The people are electrified and the kaiser has retaken them into his hands. The humiliation of having demanded peace would disappear rapidly. He becomes the hero of a world coalition."

FALLS TO FLOOR BUT RESUMES LOAN SPEECH

Richmond, Oct. 5.—Just as he was launching into his plea that American soldiers returning from the battle front should be given farms at the close of the war, Secretary of Interior Franklin K. Lane, while making a liberty loan address in capitol square this afternoon, fell unconscious to the floor of the speaker's stand. Mr. Lane was addressing more than 5,000 people gathered in the square to hear him.

The secretary was revived in a few minutes, and exemplifying the unbeatable American spirit of which he was speaking, he completed his address against the advice of physicians who were hastily called by members of the liberty loan committee.

After the secretary had been on the floor for about five minutes, Chairman E. H. Crutcher, started to announce that Mr. Lane would not complete his address. He had not reached the end of his first sentence when Mr. Lane, shaking off resistance, got to his feet and stepped to the front of the platform. Cheer after cheer greeted him. His voice, however, was considerably weakened.

Secretary Lane pleaded for the nation to meet the boys on their return with something more than empty hands. "Every man should meet by an offer from Uncle Sam of an opportunity of a good day's work and a good wage. And we can do it if we will undertake to reclaim the waste lands of America."

End of Gasolineless Sundays Not in Sight.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Fuel Administrator Garfield refused today to lift the ban on the use of automobiles for the next two Sundays, as requested by Governor McCall, of Massachusetts, to aid in combating Spanish influenza. Dr. Garfield's action is based on advice of Acting Surgeon General Richards, of the army, that continuance of the gasolineless Sundays would have little if any influence on the spread of the disease.

Dr. Garfield stated that in round numbers there were 3,300,000 barrels of motor gasoline in stock September 23, the latest figures available, and that on April 1 of this year, the so-called peak period, there were approximately 11,000,000 barrels on hand.

INFLUENZA OR "LA GRIPPE"

(Spanish Influenza)

Nearly every pandemic of Influenza started in Russia. It has been known since the Sixteenth Century.

Dr. Osler records a large spread of it in 1830 to 33; 1836 to 37; 1847 to 48 and 1889 to 90.

It spreads very rapidly for instance from October to December it visited the entire world in the year 1889.

Influenza is a germ disease, the germs being formed chiefly in the nose, mouth, and throat. The germs live only a short time outside the human body. Persons who have had the disease may continue to carry the infection for some time after recovery from an attack. It is spread by the passage of secretions containing the germs from one person to another. Coughing and sneezing seem to be the chief method of spreading the germs. A spray loaded with the germs is thrown out into the air by coughing and sneezing, and persons within several feet may breathe in the fine droplets containing the infection. The germs are also spread by means of common drinking cups, common towels, kissing, hand shaking, and in school by toys, pencils and playthings. Persons caring for the sick are often infected.

It is very communicable, and most people exposed to infection contract it. Persons exposed usually show symptoms in two to four days. Pneumonia is a frequent complication of this disease, and is the cause of many deaths.

Precautions to Prevent Infection

(1) As the disease seems to be spread chiefly by spray infections, all crowds should be avoided. Theaters, crowded cars, dances, churches, picture shows, and other places where a number of persons are thrown together in a closed room, seem to be centers for the spread of the disease.

(2) Avoid all close contact, such as kissing, handshaking, especially when such persons have colds or coughs.

(3) Do not use any common drinking cup or towel. If you buy soda water, see that it is served in a paper cup; then you are certain not to get the secretions from another person's mouth or nose. If you work with a number of people, see that proper drinking facilities are provided.

(4) If you must cough or sneeze, it is your patriotic duty to hold a handkerchief over the mouth. If you are sitting near some one who is coughing without holding a handkerchief over his mouth, put a handkerchief over your nose quickly.

(5) Do not go to work if you have any symptoms of influenza, and do not hang around the streets exposing others. Go to bed, and warn your neighbors.

(6) Do not allow any children to attend school from a home in which there is a case of influenza. They will likely develop it in two or three days, and can go back to school when well.

(7) If your child complains of feeling badly, keep it at home. By so doing you may protect an entire room full of children.

(8) Do not get angry if the teacher sends your child home because it has some fever, or is sneezing. Watch it, to prevent pneumonia, which may cause death.

(9) A spray of the nose or throat with a mild antiseptic, such as "Dakin's Solution," or "Chlorazene" also "Glyco-Thymoline," three times each day, and especially after being in crowds, may help to prevent infection. If you have had the disease, the spray will certainly do good to prevent infection of others.

(10) In visiting persons who have this disease, it is best to have a towel or handkerchief over the mouth and nose. Do not visit the sick unless you care to take this precaution. Otherwise, you will be in the same condition as the patient in two

ARMY PIGEONS GOING TO THE FRONT



Carrier pigeons of the British army behave like disciplined soldiers and are a valuable asset of the British army. Here is shown a motor-transport which was formerly a bus, loading up with the pigeons to take them to the firing lines. The casualties among messenger birds of the British army are about 2 per cent. They are wounded not only by enemy shell, but by attacking hawks. The birds are placed in gas-proof baskets, but should they be gassed they are cared for at a hospital. There is also a prison for enemy birds which have been captured.

AMERICAN VESSELS AID IN THE DURAZZO FIGHT

London, Oct. 5.—A contingent of 12 American submarine chasers played a brilliant and novel part in the Durazzo engagement. This chased squadron effectively acted as a screen around the big ships engaged in the bombardment to protect them against submarines. The Americans were under a heavy fire, but had no casualties. Capt. C. P. Nelson and Lieutenant-Commander P. H. Bastedo commanded the squadron. A large percentage of the officers and men were of the naval reserve and reports of the operation praise their work highly.

The Americans definitely sank one submarine and damaged and probably destroyed another. After the engagement they escorted a British cruiser which had been hit by a torpedo safely to the base from which the expedition started. An enemy hospital ship was also taken in charge for examination.

Throughout the bombardment and when the forces were approaching the harbor, the chasers circled swiftly around the big ships. A report received here says that the men had a good time and evidently were pleased with the success of the first achievement of this character the chasers had attempted to work. Heretofore they have been patrolling, dropping depth charges and firing on enemy submarines.

or three days.

To Prevent Pneumonia

Do not expose yourself in draughts, and keep your feet dry.

If you must be out in the rain, use an umbrella. If you begin to ache, go to bed at once, and stay there. Keep the room warm, but have plenty of fresh air in it. Stay in bed until all symptoms have subsided, and do not go to work until entirely well. You must then be very careful not to expose yourself.

Take care of the small children. Put plenty of clothing on them, and when they show any symptoms of influenza, put them to bed, and keep them there several days. Do not allow them to play on the ground, or go bare-footed on the street, while they have the disease. A little care may save the child's life. Call a physician.

After Recovery

Stay at home until most of the cough has subsided. Keep the child who has had it from school until he is entirely well.

Read by Dr. W. R. Wellborn to the patrons and children of the Elkin Graded School.

NEW PEACE MOVE IS NOT POPULAR

Washington, Oct. 6.—The new peace move is not popular here. It is believed that the President will give it a quick and decisive answer.

Leaders of Congress are unwilling to negotiate with Germany for peace. Here and there a member of the house or senate who hesitated about entering the fight against German autocracy thinks that it would be well to discuss terms with the Berlin government, but the more sturdy congressmen believe that the President should turn the proposition down flat.

There is very little sympathy here for Germany, Austria or Turkey, and a majority of the senators and representatives hope that the President will give a quick, short answer to the German chancellor.

The situation as leading members of the senate and house see it is:

Sees Power Waning

Germany sees her power waning, and is threatened with a collapse at home. The Balkan campaign has been lost to her and Austria and the danger of invasion of Germany on the western front grows. The kaiser is forced to withdraw his troops from Belgium and Russia to stem the tide of the allies rushing toward the Rhine. Confronted by these conditions the Hohenzollerns are begging for a cessation of hostilities.

A canvass of the congressmen here today shows the consensus of opinion to be:

(1) That before the United States and the allies can afford to talk peace with Germany, she must remove her troops from every foot of foreign territory taken in this war.

(2) That before any negotiations are commenced Germany must agree to give up Alsace and Lorraine to be turned back to France or into a neutral state, to be a buffer between the two nations.

(3) That before any peace talk is started Germany must agree to pay an indemnity to Belgium, which was over-ridden by her troops without provocation on the part of the Belgians. "These things," said one senate leader and friend of the President, "must be settled before we agree to any sort of peace parley. The other questions resulting from the war can be considered at the peace table."

"In dealing with the German autocracy," declared Senator Simmons, "there is no half-way ground. Before we stop to talk peace Germany should be compelled to quit every foot of territory taken from France, Russia, Belgium, or any other foreign nation."

50 DEAD; NOT OVER 150 INJURED

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 5.—Army officers investigating the explosions which wrecked the great shell loading plant of the T. A. Gillespie company at Morgan, estimated tonight that the dead would number not more than 50 and the injured 150. The property loss probably will approximate between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

Late today it was believed danger of greater devastation by the blowing up of stores of trinitrotoluol was virtually over. All that is left unexploded is buried in underground caissons or is loaded on barges.

Army officers reported after a reconnaissance by airplane that the location of the boats and storehouses is such that they believed there was slight probability it would be exploded either by fire or concussion.

With the passing of the menace of an explosion around the plant the problem of caring for the homeless became the most serious tonight. South Amboy, a town of about 10,000 population four miles north of Morgan was virtually wrecked by the series of blasts. Scarcely a building in it remains habitable.

The city and all the territory around Morgan was under military law with the state guard in control under the personal direction of Governor Edge. J. W. Faust, assistant director of civilian relief of the Red Cross estimated that more than 7,000 persons had been made homeless by the hail of shells and the force of the explosion. He believed between 40,000 and 50,000 more had fled from their homes fearing disaster and would not return until all danger is over. They present almost as much a problem as those who are actually homeless.

An airplane circled again and again around the big tract surrounded with barbed wire to aid the scores of armed guards in keeping out trespassers. It probably was the first time in this country that an airplane had been used for such a work of observation.

The aerial observation showed that five of the 13 units of the plant had been destroyed by the flames which followed the first explosion but that the 200 plant guards who began fighting the fire with water pumped from Cheesequake creek after the situation well in hand. It indicated that unless there was a furious wind storm during the night the fire would not extend either to the barges with their dangerous loads or to the storehouse more than a mile away in another direction.

MANY KILLED IN GREAT EXPLOSION.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 4.—Many men were killed and scores of others injured in a tremendous explosion early tonight at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Shell-loading company, at Morgan, near here.

The number of dead and injured cannot be determined until employees of the plant answer a roll call in the morning. Estimates late tonight placed the number of killed and hurt at from 50 to more than 100.

The plant, operated for the government by the Gillespie company, employs several thousand men and women. Officials said tonight there were about 500 men in the plant when the explosion occurred. With the first explosion, government officials telephoned to nearby camps for soldiers to serve as guards and several hundred, with a detachment of coast guards, were rushed to Morgan.

The plant engaged in loading high explosive shells, covers an area of 12 square miles and comprises many small buildings. The first explosion occurred in a building in which T. N. T. was being made and the flames, spreading to other structures, caused a series of further blasts. The extent of the damage had not been determined tonight.

GERMAN TROOPS EVERYWHERE ARE LOSING GROUND

Paris, Oct. 6.—French troops have smashed through the German positions in the Champagne over a wide front. The official statement issued today by the war office says the French have crossed the Aisne canal, have reached the outskirts of Aguilcourt and are approaching Aumencourt-le-Petit, eight miles north of Rheims.

Further east the French are advancing on a line north of the towns of Pommacle, Lavann and Epoye and have captured Favenger, on the Suipe river.

On the battle fronts the Germans everywhere are being forced to give ground to the allied troops. In Belgium the enemy is gradually being pushed eastward, and in anticipation of a forced final withdrawal is continuing to make ready for that eventually by removing his guns and otherwise lessening the value of his defensive works in the territory upon, and adjacent to the North sea coast.

To the south from Arras to the Verdun sector, the Germans are being hard pressed by the British, American, Italian and French forces and although on numerous sectors they still are offering desperate resistance, they seemingly are unable to do more than retard the advance of their foes.

Douai, south of Lens, is almost enveloped and Cambrai has been further endangered through the capture of the village of Aubeneul-Aux-Bois, five miles to the southeast, where more than 1,000 Germans were made prisoner. Hard fighting has taken place around Montbreahain and Beaufort, in this immediate vicinity, where the Germans have brought up fresh reserves in an endeavor to keep Field Marshal Haig's men from cutting the highly important St. Quentin-LeCateau road, from which they now are but a step. Both Beaufort and Montbreahain are now in British hands.

With the Germans being defeated over wide areas by the French and Americans from Rheims to the Argonne forest, the Italians south of Loon have begun an offensive which seemingly has as its objective the finishing of the work previously begun by the French for the obliteration of the German positions at LaFere and Loon. Here they have captured in storming operations important strongly held German positions. In the vicinity of Loon conflagrations are to be seen and it seems not improbable that the German are preparing for a withdrawal in consequence of the converging movement which is being pressed against them from three sides.

Through the latest operations of the French around Rheims the cathedral city seems definitely liberated from the German menace for here they have materially pressed back the enemy. Likewise eastward through Champagne to the Argonne forest the French and Americans have fought their way forward in titanic struggles, capturing numerous villages, crossing the Aisne canal and pursuing the enemy along the entire fronts of the Suipe and Arnes rivers, both of which have been crossed at several points.

In the Macedonian theater the allied troops have compelled the Austrians to withdraw from the Elbasan sector and other positions while near Vranje, central Serbia, the French troops have captured Austro-German held positions. In the latter region the enemy is retiring northward in disorder.

PRESENT PEACE MOVE IS SNEERED AT.

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in their demand for complete victory. The present peace move is sneered at. A demand is made for the entire submission of Germany and that the Germans be disarmed.