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NO ARMISTICE CAN BE THOUGHT OF WHILE GERMANY CONTINUES ATROCITIES ON LAND AND SEA

President Wilson in Reply to Germany's Peace Proposal Makes it Clear That There Can be No Peace With Kaiserism and That Autocracy Must Go; Only Allied Commanders to Dictate an Armistice.

Washington, Oct. 14. — President Wilson has answered Germany's peace proposal with a decision which not only fulfills the expectations of supporters of his diplomacy, but also dispels the fears of those who predicted he would substitute victories at arms with defeat at diplomacy.

No peace with kaiserism! Autocracy must go! No armistice can even be thought of while Germany continues her atrocities on land and sea; one cannot be considered unless it is fully dictated by the allied commanders in the field in such terms as absolutely provided safeguards and guarantees that Germany's part will not be a scrap of paper.

This in a few words is the President's answer. If it does not bring a capitulation which may be more than unconditional surrender, allied diplomats and American officials believe it may cause a revolution in Germany.

Beyond question it speaks for the entente allies as well as the United States. The dispatch of the President's reply was followed by the issue of this formal statement at the White House by Secretary Tamm.

"The government will continue to send over 250,000 men with their supplies every month and there will be no relaxation of any kind."

Quite outside of the formal phrase of a diplomatic document that was President Wilson's word to the world that he had no thought of stopping the fighting at this stage.

The senate chamber rang with applause of senators as the President's answer was read a few minutes after it had been announced at the state department. Senator Lodge, the President's chief critic in his course until today, issued a statement expressing his gratification at the President's decision. Opinion at the capitol and throughout official Washington was unanimous in approval.

The official note which will convey the President's decision to the German government and more important, to the German people, was delivered today by Secretary Lansing to the charge of the Swiss legation who has been acting as the intermediary. It was given out publicly by Mr. Lansing at the state department at 6 o'clock this evening.

The text of President Wilson's answer to Germany follows:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of

the armies of the United States and of the allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present inforced withdrawal from Flanders and France, German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare, cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only but often of their very inhabitants.

The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.' The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The President will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) 'ROBERT LANSING.' Mr. Frederick Oederlin, charge d'affaires, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States.

HOSPITAL UNITS CLOSELY BEHIND

With the American Forces in France. — Within 40 minutes after arriving at an advance station behind the firing line some of the mobile operating units attached to the American army are ready to receive wounded soldiers for major operations. Ordinarily the unit is stationed near a base hospital

PRESIDENT GIVEN GREAT OVATION; HEADS PARADE

(By Associated Press)

New York, Oct. 12. — President Wilson, commander-in-chief of the American army and navy marched today at the head of the American forces in the Columbus-liberty day parade, one of the most impressive and inspiring spectacles New York has ever seen.

Under a canopy formed by the flags of the 32 nations arrayed against autocracy and with squadrons of American airplanes hovering overhead, the President stode with 25,000 fighting men from five continents and islands in every sea, over the entire three-mile line of march along the "Avenue of the Allies." Then, at the front of Fifth avenue, beside the Washington arch, he took his place in an automobile and reviewed the long column.

The spectators, whose number the police estimated at more than a million, never ceased cheering, from the moment they caught sight of the shining silk hat which proclaimed the "approach of the nation's chief executive until they lost sight of it in the distance.

Great Ovation for President

In according Mr. Wilson what probably was the greatest ovation a President of the United States has ever received, men threw their hats into the air and yelled themselves hoarse. Babies were hoisted on their father's shoulders, women clapped their hands frantically and embraced strange men in an exuberance of joy, while small boys broke through the police lines to get a better view of the nation's leader.

It was the second time the President had marched in a parade down Fifth avenue, but when he opened the last Red Cross campaign he headed a great army of mercy, while today he led a grim legion of fighting men, and behind them, dragged by motor trucks and tractors, great guns wrested from the Germans. It was a stern procession, typifying "force to the utmost," that New York staged on Columbus day on behalf of the nation's fourth and "fighting loan."

At the head of the line were soldiers of 22 nationalities. They came from countries fighting to retain their freedom and

to await a call from "near the firing line. It consists of 62 officers, 50 nurses and nearly 200 enlisted men and is composed of five sections, each of which is a complete operating group with a chief surgeon and an assistant. Students from the University of Cleveland, and who were trained at Allentown, Pa., compose the majority of the enlisted personnel.

Having arrived behind the firing line the unit unloads its equipment and provides beds under canvass for wounded men and must provide all the accessories of a modern hospital for immediate use. The operating pavilion is a tent erected over a metal floor. The outfit includes X-ray plants and sterilizing appliances. Electricity for light and for operation of the X-ray outfit is supplied by a motor and dynamo carried on a truck.

By these advanced methods surgeons are saving human lives today in cases where a few years ago the patient would have been counted as mortally wounded. This is partly due to the fact that with this modern equipment and swift movement the most difficult and delicate operation may be performed often times within sound of the big guns along the line of battle.

Some of the best known surgeons in the United States are engaged in this work and daily and nightly are performing operations during battle which would have been impossible in previous wars.

FLOWERS FOR THEIR NURSE WHO IS ILL



British Tommies are presenting their American Red Cross nurse, who has become ill from hard work, with flowers in appreciation of the good care received by them at her hands. She had brought cheer and comfort to their hearts and thousands of others while they were stretched out helplessly on their cots at the Royal Free hospital.

from races fighting to be free.

Spectacular Parade

Be-medaled heroes of the French foreign legion, picturesque Italian Alpini and Bersaglieri, veteran Anzacs, battle-scarred British Tommies marched with Poles and Czechoslovaks ready to die for liberty, killed Greeks and doughty Serbs gallant Belgians and swarthy Spanish-Americans, in uniforms which made a riot of color.

Behind the foreign divisions came women war workers—Red Cross nurses, ambulance drivers, munition makers, police women and "farmettes." Next in line were the American military and naval forces, led by the commander-in-chief of more than 3,000,000 bayonets, for although it was expected that the President would take his place at the very head of the column, it seemed that he preferred to march directly in front of his own nation's fighting men.

And a rugged force it was—regiment after regiment of infantry, artillery and engineers with detachments from all the other branches which go to make up an army, followed by thousands of blue jackets from America's fleets. From the army and navy divisions marched 5,000 stevedores and thousands engaged in the army transport service.

The foreign veterans who preceded them had been cheered until it seemed that the crowd must have reached its vocal limit, but when Pershing's veterans—soldiers and marines—appeared, the cheering increased as from musketry fire to artillery fire bombardment.

Some More Empty Sleeves The empty sleeves and turned trouser legs of these gallant youngsters brought home to New Yorkers that war is something more than marching men and martial music. There were tears in many eyes, but on the shining young faces, aglow with pride, there was no sign of grief over sacrifices made for love of country.

Sight of the German trophies added to the crowd's patriotic fervor. They bore such labels as: "this gun spoke German—and now look at the darn thing." "A good gun gone wrong." and "liberty bonds spiked me."

Behind the fighting contingents of America and the allies came a procession of floats from the New York navy yard and thousands of workers. At 51st street, a man broke through the police lines and attempted to shake hands with the President. Secret service men stopped the man and took him to police station, where he was held for disorderly conduct. The police said his intentions were harmless. The President was not disturbed by the incident.

When he reached the altar of liberty at Madison square, it was expected that the President would take his place in the reviewing stand with Governor Whitman and Mayor Hylan, but he kept on, smilingly returning the salute accorded him by the heads of the state and city.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE IS SAME AS VERSION

Washington, Oct. 14.—Great events were moving swiftly today behind the veil of diplomatic secrecy toward the formulation of President Wilson's next move in answer to Germany's plea for peace.

There still was no official indication to guide the public mind toward what the president is considering, but the idea that there could be no armistice without guarantees which within themselves would constitute an unconditional surrender gained strength everywhere.

Apparently it reflected the state of mind of the country and there were unmistakable signs that the foreign offices of Great Britain, France and Italy had determined that there must be no development which will give the German armies a breathing spell.

President Wilson just before noon received the official text of the German reply to his inquiry to Chancellor Maximilian. He already had been in conference with Secretary Lansing, Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels and Col. House, his personal friend and confidant.

Later just about the time the Associated Press from London reported Great Britain inclined to demand satisfying guarantees including both military and naval provisions as the requisite to an armistice, if there should be one, Counselor Polk, of the state department, hurried to the British embassy.

No announcement of the purpose of his visit was made but it seemed likely that if he did not go to acquaint the embassy with President Wilson's intended answer it was to set up a quick and confidential means of conference with Premier Lloyd George.

The promise that whatever action is taken will be without delay still held good today. There will be very little suspense while the people withhold their judgment as they have been requested to do by the government.

The movements now underway are very rapidly taking form and soon will be made known to the German government and the world.

Washington, Oct. 14. — Germany's reply to President Wilson reached the Swiss legation in official form by cable this morning. It was in German text, a translation of which was identical with that received by wireless Sunday night.

Instead of taking the note directly to the White House as he did Prince Maximilian's peace plea, Fredrick Oederlin, Swiss charge, communicated with the state department. He was asked to present it to Secretary Lansing at 11:05 o'clock.

In the meantime, President Wilson had called Secretaries

bombardments at low altitude." Major Vuillemin has cited Harold Wilson Andrews, second lieutenant observation officer, as "remarkable for dash and skill. Always in the breach since the late German offensive, he has taken part in several fights. He returned from one with 19 shell splinters in his plane." Andrews was attacked in one instance by 18 enemy machines, but succeeded in getting away. The next day he brought down an enemy plane.

"Officer pilot of great courage and high conscientiousness," says a citation of Lieut. Edward King MacDonald, who took part in 10 battlefield bombardments during the fighting on the Aisne and in Picardy. Two victories are credited to him.

Lieut. Pilot William Hoeveler, after seven months' work with the American ambulance, enlisted in the aviation and won a citation for his work in 9 bombardments on the battlefield. Having brought down an enemy in one fight, he returned with nine bullets in his machine.

"Berlin, October 12, 1918. (Signed) SOLF. "State Secretary of Foreign Affairs."

Lansing and Baker to the White House for a conference. The president and Mr. Lansing had been considering the German communication since Saturday night when the unofficial text reached them, and Secretary Baker just back from France was prepared to give first hand information about the situation at the battle front which has brought about the German eagerness for peace.

Col. House Present

Col. E. M. House, who accompanied the President last night on his return from the New York Liberty Loan trip, joined in the conference.

To Act Quickly

Early information that has come regarding the probable course of the President is that he is sure to act quickly and positively. Everywhere in Washington, however, the confident belief prevailed that, whatever might be the form of this action, it would not contemplate a cessation of hostilities nor negotiation for peace with the German government except upon conditions amounting to unconditional surrender.

Asked to Suspend Judgment

Last night the government asked the American people to suspend judgment upon the German note until the President could consider it.

From public opinion coming from all parts of the country the people have made up their minds that there should be no temporizing with an enemy whose words are worth only what the victorious allies armies make it.

Informal Exchanges

It is assumed that since Saturday night at least informal exchanges have taken place between Washington and the capitals of the co-belligerents. Informed of the views of the allied premiers, the President may determine before the day is over whether his reply to the German request that he propose an armistice and peace negotiations shall be a refusal to make any such proposal at the instance of the present German government or a renewed statement of the conditions under which a peace must be restored.

May Ask Joint Session

It is suggested that the President might ask for a joint session of the house and senate to communicate his decision and the reasons for it to congress, the country and world.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The official text of the German note as received in Washington is as follows:

"In reply to the questions of the President of the United States of America the German government hereby declares: 'The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8, and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its objects in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the governments of the powers associated with the governments of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the President in regard to evacuation.'

"The German government suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the reichstag. The chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people.

"Berlin, October 12, 1918. (Signed) SOLF. "State Secretary of Foreign Affairs."

MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO THE FIRST 3 KILLED

Paris.—In memoriam to the first three soldiers of the American army who fell in action on November 3, 1917, a monument consisting of a tall granite column designed by Louis Majorolle will be erected at Bathelemont, located in the sector where the heroes fell.

One side of the shaft will be engraved with the following inscription: "Sons of their great and glorious country, they fought for right, for liberty and civilization against German imperialism, the scourge of the human race. They died on the field of honor."

On another side will be inscribed the names of the heroes as follows:

"Corporal J. B. Gresham, Evansville.

"Private Thomas P. Enright, Pittsburgh.

"Private Merle Hay, Glidden."

The cross of Lorraine is sculptured on another side. It is encircled in a symbolical wreath. The cross bears the inscription: "France - United States, 1917; from Lorraine to the United States."

Bathelemont was in the direct line of fire in the operation in which the three Americans participated. It has not been thought appropriate to erect the column on the exact spot where the heroes fell. The work of providing the recognition was supervised by M. Miriam, prefect of the department Meurthe-et-Moselle, where Bathelemont is located.

AIRMEN WIN CITATIONS FOR GRIT

Paris.—Americans who join French escadrilles, can from the moment of their arrival take part in bombing expeditions, thanks to the sound training they have received, say French aviation authorities. The work of a single group, that under Major Vuillemin, may be taken to illustrate this statement.

During the bombardment of a battlefield, Second Lieutenant Bonfils, the observation officer, having been killed, his pilot, Second Lieutenant Halley, an American, although himself severely wounded in the arm, succeeded in bringing the body of his companion back into the French lines. Halley brought down a German plane that day.

Second Lieut. Lloyd Schaeffer, observation officer, was severely wounded in a fight, gaining a citation which spoke of him as "an American observation officer of the very first rank, giving fresh proofs of courage and admirable coolness each day. In full battle he carried out 15