

WILSON TO GIVE PROMPT ANSWER TO PEACE NOTE

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER DEMAND OF AMERICANS IN ANSWER TO PEACE MOVE

German Peace Note Delivered to President Personally by Swiss Attache—Austrian Note Delivered to Lansing—Both Ask Wilson to Arrange Armistice and for Peace Negotiations on Conditions Previously Laid Down by President—Congressman Opposes Negotiations With Enemy Under Present Conditions.

WITHDRAWAL FROM FRANCE IS FIRST REQUIRED

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Germany's peace note was delivered to President Wilson personally today by Frederick Oederlin, an attache of the Swiss legation. This gave rise to suspicion that it came from Emperor William himself.

A prompt and decisive reply to Germany's latest peace proposal was indicated by developments in Washington early today. President Wilson cancelled his usual morning recreation and remained secluded in his study at work. Prince Maximilian's note was received during the night at the Swiss legation.

Calls for Prompt Answer.

Quite irrespective of the nature of the reply, it seems to be agreed that the German note called for a prompt reply so that the American people might not be misled to relax their effort for the Fourth Liberty Loan, so that the American troops in the field may know at once the position of this government and so that an offer of peace may receive such diplomatic attention as it deserves.

Minister Ekenstrom of Sweden presented the note from Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister to Secretary Lansing at 10:30 o'clock. He was at the state department only a few minutes.

The Austrian communication is substantially similar to that of Germany, as both ask President Wilson to arrange an armistice and for peace negotiations on conditions previously laid down by the president. It was said neither of these officials texts differ materially from the versions published in press dispatches.

Way is Open to Peace.
Official announcement of the attitude of the United States government still were being withheld, but there was no abatement of the indication that if Germany seeks a "negotiation" leading to round table conferences and diplomatic quibbling, the offer will fall flat. If she actually accepts without qualification the principles of peace as repeatedly laid down by President Wilson and accepted by all the belligerents, the way is open to peace, with the withdrawal of all German troops from invaded territory as the first requirement.

Discussing Germany's peace offer in the senate today, Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee declared:

"Absolutely abhorrent, even a thought of suspension of hostilities, and recommending the addition to the principles previously laid down by the president as a basis of peace, one providing that the allies would deal only with real representatives of the German people."

Would Mean Loss of War.

Republican Leader Lodge, ranking minority leader of the foreign relations committee, declared that an armistice "would mean the loss of all we have fought for. Germany, he said, 'now merely proposes a long debate on the basis of peace.' The only future course, Senator Lodge declared is to secure a complete military victory over Germany and force her to sue for peace."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota introduced a resolution which was referred to the foreign relations committee providing that before the U. S. agrees to an armistice Germany must disband her army, surrender her navy, arms and munitions and agree to pay for damages to cities and country devastated, restore Alsace Lorraine to France, together with the penalty exacted from France in 1870.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—No armistice will be granted to the Central Powers before the complete evacuation by them of allied territory with a cessation of destruction and burning of allied cities. This is the personal opinion of foreign diplomats of the highest rank here who have been questioned concerning the peace speech of the German Chancellor Prince Maximilian of Baden.

GERMANY'S FIRST OFFER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The newest peace proposal of the German government as quoted in dispatches from Amsterdam, differed from the proposition emanating from Vienna in tone and wording, but not in substance. Both governments accept President Wilson's principles, not as a basis of peace, but simply as that of negotiations. In advance of the arrival of the arrival of the notes, through the Swiss legation, no statement as to how the enemy proposals were regarded by the United States was to be expected. On their face, however, the offers do not meet the requirements laid down by President Wilson and the spokesmen for the entente governments.

In the opinion here, Germany even-

21 BODIES TAKEN FROM RUINS OF SHELL FACTORY

Damage Caused by Explosion in War Plant Estimated at \$25,000,000.

(By Associated Press)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 7.—While search of the ruins of the mammoth shell loading plant of the T. A. Gillespie & Company at Morgan continued today in the hope of finding more of the bodies of the 94 workmen who are believed to have perished in the trinitrotoluol explosions last Friday and Saturday, the work of rebuilding was started.

Of the 21 bodies taken from the ruins only five have been identified. The revised list of injured, it was said, would number about 150.

Government officials, who have been studying the effects of the disaster, which caused damage estimated at \$25,000,000, have adopted measures in the rebuilding plans to prevent the possibility of another explosion in one building from spreading such wide destruction. Fires were still smoldering today in various parts of the ruins covering most of the 2300 acre site, but officials declared the danger of further explosions was remote.

Speed Reconstruction.

The urgent need of speeding up the work of reconstruction was emphasized by army officers who said that the supply of munitions to the allies must go forward without delay. Fugitives from Morgan, South Amboy and other towns, who fled from their homes in terror during the explosions, were permitted to return today. Many of them found their houses wrecked. The emergency camps of the Red Cross, women's league for national service and other organizations still provided meals and sleeping quarters for many of the refugees today.

GERMAN POLICE CHIEF KILLED.

ZURNCH, Oct. 7.—The chief of the German police force in Warsaw, Poland, has been shot by an unidentified person. The assassin fled.

Unconditional Surrender Only Answer from Germany, Urges Wayne Message

The attitude of Wayne county people toward the newest peace offensive of the central powers is expressed in a telegram sent this morning to Robert E. Lansing, secretary of state, which reads as follows:

"Will you please inform the president that the sentiment of the citizens of Wayne county, Indiana, is unanimous that no answer should be considered from Germany or any of her allies, except that of unconditional surrender. The people of Wayne county will stand behind this sentiment to the last man and the last dollar."

The message is signed by the Wayne County Council of Defense, the Richmond Commercial Club, the City of Richmond, The Richmond Rotary Club, the Wayne County Liberty Loan committee, the Richmond Palladium and the Richmond Item.

NOT PEACE BUT TRICKERY, SAYS ALLIED PRESS

Germany's Method of Approaching Peace, That of Person Trying to Strike Bargain, is Charge.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Distrust of Germany's intentions and skepticism as to the results of peace overtures of the central powers are reflected in comments made on the peace proposals by the newspapers here.

The Mail will have nothing to do with Germany's offer, which it says "means not peace, but trickery."

"In Prince Maximilian's speech," continued the newspaper, "there is not a word of repentance for crimes Germany has committed. He offers proposals which are less than the conditions that will be imposed by the allies as preliminaries to any discussion at all."

"We did not allow Bulgaria to tell us what to do. We told her what she had to do. We intend to act precisely in the same way with Germany and Austria."

Not a Bargain Peace.
"If the German people wish to know what guarantees President Wilson and the allies require, they may be embodied in two words, 'unconditional surrender.' The Germans must leave the territories they have occupied, restore the property they have stolen, pay for all the damage they have done and surrender for trial by the allies the great criminals of the war."

The Mail says there are about 500 of these, beginning with the emperor. It also declares that Germany will in no circumstances be given back her colonies.

"This method of approaching peace is the method of a people trying to strike a bargain, and the peace that is coming is not going to be a bargain peace," says the Telegraph.

The newspaper sees a marked change in Germany's attitude as to certain matters in dispute, but declares the proposals as a whole to be impossible. "Even the most strongly pacifist element in this country has endorsed the demand for the evacuation of France and Belgium," it says, "as a condition precedent to negotiations and an armistice, while German armies are in France and Belgium, he is asking for an impossibility. Negotiating under such circumstances would be an admission of Germany's superiority and concede the loss of the war by the nations who are aiming to break German militarism. For this reason we cannot believe the peace offer to be seriously meant."

Must Be Restitution.

The newspaper repudiates the idea of trying to reach an understanding as to indemnity for Belgium. It says: "It is a requirement of simple justice that Germany meet the account which will be presented her for the devastation and plundering of Belgium. There are no fundamental changes in the German administration. Only a few men have been shifted and the Kaiser and those who rule him are still the real rulers of Germany."

Admitting that the latest German peace move is the most important of any thus far made, and confident that the allies will give the closest attention to it, the Chronicle says they will find it insufficient.

"No statesman who believes in the Wilsonian policy of trying to end war once and for all can be content with any thing less than the final and unequivocal elimination of the Potsdam war makers. It continues: 'There must be restitution, reparation and guarantees and the criminals who launched the war must be so unmitigably beaten that never afterward doubt may be raised as to who won it and who lost it.'"

Shows Military Necessity.

"The chancellor's promise that an effort will be made to reach an understanding regarding an indemnity to Belgium is not enough for our purpose. It is indispensable that in Belgium's case no equivocation should remain. Germany must say outright: 'I did wrong and I undertake as far as possible to pay for it.' Prince Maximilian's standpoint still seems essentially different from what is vital to us. Germany has undergone neither change of outlook nor change of heart, which alone can permit world peace to be permanent."

"Perhaps the most welcome feature of Germany's hastily arranged move (Continued on Page Six)

STATE TAKES DRASTIC STEPS IN STAMPING OUT EPIDEMIC

Schools, Theaters, Churches and All Public Places Ordered Closed in State by Board of Health.

NO CASES AT THE CAMP

Dr. J. M. Bulla, county health commissioner, today ordered all schools in the city and county closed, in response to instructions from the state health authorities. Similar orders were given places of public amusement, churches, lodges and all public gatherings, to be effective until the epidemic of Spanish influenza is stamped out in the state.

A number of school teachers are said to be ill with the disease. Dr. Bulla Sunday received an order from the state board of health, which goes into effect immediately. All known cases of influenza will be quarantined. Physicians have been

STATE ORDER

Dr. J. M. Bulla, county health commissioner, today received the following telegram from Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health:

"You are hereby ordered to close all schools, churches and places of public amusement and forbid all public meetings in your county until further notice on account of epidemic influenza. Require your physicians to report all cases of influenza to the health officer and health board of health. Communicate this order promptly to all health officers in your county by order of the state board of health."

J. N. HURTY, Secretary.

Instructed to report all cases promptly to the proper health authorities. They are urged to use great care and to report influenza cases promptly. Quarantine cards will be placed immediately.

Local health officers said Monday that no cases had been reported to them by attending physicians, but the new order of the health department will probably bring a number of cases to light in the county.

17 Cases in County.
According to C. O. Williams, county superintendent of schools, there are seventeen cases of influenza in the county schools. There are three teachers ill in Webster township, two in Wayne township and twelve children ill in Boston township.

City schools were dismissed immediately when the orders were received. Mr. Williams was unable to get word to all the county schools today, but is sending out notice that every school is expected to close at once. The schools will remain closed until they are ordered re-opened by the board of health.

Theaters cancelled their programs and will not be opened until the epidemic is under control. Lodge meetings, big social gatherings and the lecture scheduled for Tuesday night by the Friends of German democracy have been called off.

According to Captain Roberts of the Richmond Army Training camp no cases have been reported at the camp, and there is no symptom of the disease among the soldiers. The men have been under quarantine for several days in order to prevent their contracting the disease.

Conditions at Earlham.

In the absence of President Edwards, Professor Allen D. Hole has given out the following statement in regard to the conditions under which the work of Earlham college will be carried on pending further orders which may be sent out by the Board of Health.

"The college authorities have con-

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Keep Loan Moving, Don't Stop Because Enemy Is Running, Urges McAdoo

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—In an appeal to the people not to let victory on the battle field and peace overtures of the enemy to interfere with the fourth Liberty loan, Secretary McAdoo said today: "Our boys in the trenches are not going to stop fighting because the enemy is on the run. Now is the time to fight hardest and to keep moving until the victory is clinched."

PEACE PROPOSAL KAISER'S TRICK, WARNS COUNCIL

Americans Must Stand Firm Until Kaiser and War Crowd Are Vanquished.

(By Associated Press)

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—The peace overtures of the central powers has not ended the war is the warning sent out by the Indiana state council of defense. Through its publicity bureau, the council authorized the following statement:

"The war is not over. Save and except for the daily progress being made by our armies and those of our allies in France and of the allied forces in Macedonia, there is no reason to believe that developments of the past 48 hours have hastened the approach of peace. Any thought of a 'peace demonstration' in America at this time is most inopportune."

"Americans must not be deceived. They must close their ears to the wide spread temptations that appeal for negotiations. They must stand firm in the determination to prevent any peace unless upon an absolute surrender of the German kaiser and the awful war."

"The representatives of the German government are preparing the way for a last ditch resistance by the German army, which army alone can be fooled by such representations for a cessation of hostilities. What the kaiser asks is the last full measure from his war-weary troops, whose further devotion he seeks to win by pretending to be advocating peace, when in fact he is only making a desperate effort to save his own skin."

"While pretending to desire peace at Berlin, the trapped and defeated war crowd applies the torch to the unoffending villages of France and Belgium. Who would treat with such monsters?"

\$745,780 RAISED BY WOMEN FOR LOAN

The women members of the Wayne County Liberty loan organization, played an effective part in raising the county's quota for the fourth loan. Of the amount raised in the county the women obtained subscriptions amounting to \$745,480. In the third loan campaign the women solicitors obtained \$460,500.

Mrs. Charles Druitt is chairman of the women's section of the county loan organization. She was assisted by between 500 and 600 women solicitors during the last campaign.

HINDENBURG QUILTS AS CHIEF OF STAFF

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has resigned as chief of staff of the German general staff, after a heated interview with the emperor in which the field marshal declared that a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam, today.

50 HENS BRING \$1.77 EACH

WINCHESTER, Oct. 7.—Elith Ford of Lynn sold fifty hens a few days ago for \$88.75, an average of \$1.77 per hen.

Influenza Notice

Dr. J. M. Bulla, county health commissioner, received the following order Sunday from the state board of health:

The State Board of Health directs all health officers as follows:

Five to ten cases of influenza per thousand of population constitutes an epidemic. Close picture theaters, schools, revivals, etc.

Upon receipt of this notice you are directed to order in your jurisdiction that persons having colds shall stay at home and take care of themselves. The public spitter is a nuisance and must be treated as such. When compelled to cough or sneeze people must hold cloth or paper handkerchief over mouth and nose. Persons with colds must not be permitted to attend public gatherings of any kind. Order school authorities to exclude all pupils with colds. Teach your people that colds are dangerous. Quarantine all cases of proved influenza.

If epidemic gets beyond local control promptly inform State Board of Health. State and U. S. aid will then be sent.

Public funerals permitted if dead body is embalmed. No danger from an embalmed dead body. Danger is in public spitthers, coughers and sneezers.

GERMANS SET FIRE TO LAON, KEYPOINT OF ENEMY LINE; FRENCH DELIVER RHEIMS

Enemy Retired in Disorder Before French Forces at Clement-a-Amnes—Town of St. Masmes Taken by Allies—Desperate Enemy Resistance Meets Advance of Allied Forces—British Make Further Progress Between Lens and Cambrai—American Forces Advance Between Meuse and Bois Des Agons.

FRENCH ARMY REPORTS THREE SUCCESSES

(By Associated Press)

Laon, the stronghold to which the enemy has been clinging as the keypoint of his line on the southwest, apparently has been set afire by the Germans. The town was reported ablaze yesterday and fires were still burning there today.

French troops have crossed the Suippe river eastward of Oranville and have reached the outskirts of Bazancourt and Boursuippe after severe fighting, it is officially announced. At Clement-a-Amnes heavy losses have been inflicted upon the Germans, who retired in disorder. Today's fighting completed the deliverance of Rheims.

Prisoners Taken by French.

The battle north of St. Quentin continued all day and Remaucourt, Tilloy farm and several fortified woods were captured, the announcement says. The enemy resisted furiously, but was unable to check the French, who captured several hundred prisoners.

French troops last night took the town of St. Masmes, northeast of Rheims, and penetrated the town of Haucine, farther to the east and north of the Arnes river, the French war office announced today.

Northeast of St. Quentin the Germans attacked several times in an effort to retake positions conquered by the French. All the attacks except in the region of Tilloy were repulsed. Fighting in that region continues.

Announce Three Successes

Announcement of these successes was contained in the official statement issued at the French war office. The text of the statement reads:

"North of St. Quentin the battle continued throughout the day. Between Morcourt and Sequehart, our troops have taken Remaucourt, Tilloy farm and many fortified positions conquered by the French. They failed to check the advance of our troops, who conquered positions foot by foot and took many hundreds of prisoners."

"North of Rheims we have reached the Suippe at a number of points. German rear guards along the river to the south made vigorous resistance and launched many counter attacks, but our troops repulsed them and inflicted sanguinary losses. We hold the southern outskirts of Aguilcourt and the village of Bertroucourt, on the north side of the Suippe. Farther to the right we have forced the passage of the river to the east of Oranville and have taken Pont Givart."

"The combats no less violent have taken place in the region of Bazancourt and Boursuippe. These combats have permitted us to reach the outskirts of these villages."

Complete Freeing of Rheims

"We have debouched from the village of Betheniville, in spite of violent machine gun and artillery fire, and have taken ground north of St. Clement-Arnes. In this region our troops in the course of their advance had to meet some very strong counter attacks. Our artillery fire caught enemy battalions and inflicted heavy losses upon them. They were forced to retreat in disorder."

"Today's events have completed the delivery of Rheims, the richness and historical association of which excited the covetousness of the Germans, who many times since the beginning of the war have attacked the city and who have vented their impotent rage against it with incendiary bombardments, but who have never been able to take it."

"Atmospheric conditions on Oct. 4 were not very favorable for observation along the eastern sectors of the front. Our bombing squadrons dropped thirty tons of bombs during the day on assemblages of troops, convoys and enemy batteries. During the night, in spite of the bad weather, our airplanes dropped 1,700 kilograms of projectiles on military objectives at Chatelet-sur-Ourthe, where a fire was observed. During the day 81 enemy machines were shot down or put out of the fighting."

Americans Force Gain.

Americans, fighting under the command of General Gouraud are credited with an amazing performance in the fighting of Friday in the Champagne sector. A detachment, assisted by French volunteers, under an American captain, attacked a very strong machine gun nest on the slopes of Blanc Mont, which had long held up the allied advance. With the utmost skill, the nest was enveloped and captured and the entire garrison of four officers and 269 men was made prisoner. Seventy-five machine guns, many trench mortars and several tractors were taken. The Americans did not suffer a single casualty.

The enemy is throwing some of his best divisions into the line opposite the American front. One of these is made up of Badenese troops and has been resting in Alsace for the past month. This division is a favorite of the German emperor and attempted to stop the American advance at Belleau wood in the July offensive.

British Take Posts

Further progress was made by the British last night on the front between Lens and Cambrai. Field Marshal Haig announced today that posts have been established on crossings of the Scheldt canal north of Aubencheul-Audace and east of Oppy.

The British also have pushed in slightly farther toward Lille on the west and southwest, capturing a German post east of Berlaere and progressing somewhat north of Wer Maquart.

Slight advances yesterday by the American forces between the Meuse and the Bois Des Agons in heavy infantry fighting was reported today by General Pershing. He also reported increased artillery activity everywhere on both sides.

Serbian troops are pursuing the Austro-Germans north of Vranje in the direction of Nish, according to a Serbian official statement. The Serbs have taken 1,500 prisoners and 12 guns.

Greek and allied troops, says the newspaper Emzros, will yet strike into eastern Macedonia and beyond the Rhodope mountains and beyond the Nestos river.

The Rhodope mountains separate

eastern Macedonia and Thrace from eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria.

Enemy Retreats on Champagne.

Outfought by the French and Americans, the Germans are retreating on a wide front in the Champagne sector between Rheims and the Argonne forest. The enemy has been caught between General Berthelot's army, on the west, and General Gouraud's forces, on the east and is retreating northward toward the Retourne river.

It may be possible for him to stand back of that stream, but it seems impossible that there will be much of a halt in the retreat until the Germans reach the Aisnes. General Berthelot's advance in the Reims region has gravely menaced the enemy forces south of the Retourne and, although the retrograde movement is being covered by rear guards well supplied with machine guns, it appears to be going on rapidly. The French seem to have reached the Suippe over a wide front.

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Farther east, the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river are slowly clearing the Germans from the area before the Kriemhild line and gathering their forces for an assault on the powerful position.

Fall of Lille Expected.

From the region of Lille southward to Cambrai, the German retreat begun (Continued on Page Six)

The Weather

For Indiana by the United States night. Warmer in south portion Tuesday. Fair and warmer except probably showers in north portion.

Temperatures Today.
Yesterday.
Maximum 64
Minimum 49

For Wayne County by W. E. Moore.
—Partly cloudy and continued cool tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy and not so cool.

General Conditions.—The cool weather has ever spread the eastern and central states while it is warm over the northwest. Weather is generally fair excepting for rain in north east and north Pacific coast.