

GERMANY AWAITS
TERMS OF ARMISTICE
DECLARES LAST NOTE

LATEST COMMUNICATION SAYS
FAR REACHING CHANGES HAVE
RECENTLY BEEN MADE.

PEACE DISCUSSIONS UNDER WAY

Peace Negotiations Are Being Made
By a People's Government Says
Latest Answer.

London.—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication declares she is awaiting proposals for an armistice.

Copenhagen.—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says:

"The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the president of the United States. The president is aware of far-reaching changes which have been carried out and being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, power to make deciding conclusions.

"Military powers are also subject to it. The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the president has declared it in his proclamation. (Signed) "SOLF."

Washington.—The question of an armistice and peace already is being considered by Allied governments and the United States. Colonel E. M. House and Admiral W. S. Benson, ranking officer of the American navy, recently arrived in France, the former to represent the president in discussions to be held at Versailles, where the supreme war council sits. Admiral Benson will represent the navy in matters relating to an armistice insofar as American naval forces may be affected. General Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff, is the American military representative at the council.

TRAWLERS BATTLE 4 U-BOATS

Out Ranged By Enemy Guns and
Speed Trawlers Fight to Last.

London.—Wireless Service.—Three British trawlers, although outranged by enemy guns, recently fought four German submarines until put out of the U-boats. According to a story of the battle published in the Times, the armed trawlers Onward, Era and Nellie Nutten, were patrolling in the North sea where they sighted a submarine.

The trawlers opened fire and the submarine replied. Soon three more submarines appeared out of the haze and all joined in the attack. The trawlers kept up the fight despite the fact that the Germans excelled them in gun power and speed.

The captain of the Nellie Nutten, finding his ship helpless from a shot through the stern, steered toward a Dutch lugger and abandoned his own vessel, which soon went down. The lugger saw the Era in flames and the Onward out of control and when he looked for them again soon afterward they were gone.

YANKS CUT ROOF ESCAPE

Swim Canal and for Nine Days Lay in
Wait to Cross Electric Wire.

The Hague.—Three American prisoners of war have succeeded in escaping from Belgium into Holland. They are Flight Lieutenants T. E. Tillinghast, of Westley, R. L. John, C. Donaldson, of Washington, D. C., and Robert Anderson of Honolulu.

The aviators fled in September 27, reaching the Dutch border after many narrow escapes. In escaping at Valenciennes, they forced their way through a roof, scaled a wall and swam across a canal. German sentries challenged them, but the Americans kept on, traveling by night under guidance of the stars. They passed through Brussels and for nine days lay in hiding close to Budon, on the Brabant frontier, seeking an opportunity to cross the electric wire.

They now are at The Hague, eager to enter the fight again. Several days ago it was reported that three American aviators had escaped from a German camp. No names were given.

War Factories Given Jolt.
Bridgport, Ct.—Munitions manufacturers of Connecticut and western Massachusetts were jolted by Major B. A. Franklin, U. S. A., production manager of the Bridgport district, to speed up production. "Some manufacturers," he said, "seem to have the idea that peace is near. That idea is essential to the interests of the government. You must remember you have signed contracts by which you agreed to deliver goods in definite quantities."

FOE BEING DRIVEN
BACK UNMERCIFULLY

In All Battle Fronts the Allies Are
Meeting With Marked Success.

London.—Allied troops on all battlefronts are continuing without mercy to drive their foe before them.

And in all battle zones the Allies are meeting with marked success. In France, the German battle line slowly disintegrating under violence of the Allied offensive; in northern Italy Austro-Hungarians are being forced back by the British, French and Italians with heavy losses in men killed, wounded or made prisoners; near the shores of the Mediterranean, in Albania, Italians are driving Austrians toward the Montenegrin frontier, while in Asiatic Turkey, both in Syria and Mesopotamia the British are fast clearing the Turks from their former strongholds.

Although Germans in France and Flanders are strenuously resisting Allied attempts to break their lines, they are giving away steadily under forces of attack. They are making there apparently in disposition to stubborn denial of the right of way, except possibly in the mountain region of Italy, where an attempt is being made by Allied forces to open the back door into Austria.

South of Valenciennes, in France, Field Marshal Haig's forces, notwithstanding stiff opposition, have advanced their line in the general operation which has in view capture of Valenciennes and pressing on toward Mons and Maubeuge, in the general converging movement going north of Verdun. Farther south, from the Rhine river to the region of Rethel, the French have gained a signal victory by forcing a retreat of the enemy in the big salient of Loos and are threatening to cause collapse of the entire German line eastward through a first turning movement.

American troops have been thrown into the line near Rethel and have advanced nearly a mile and taken numerous prisoners. The German war office admits success of the thrust of the French between the Oise and the Meuse rivers, saying German lines were withdrawn Sunday night to a front west of Guise and east of Crecy.

In connection with this general movement, Americans northwest of Verdun have begun an operation which possibly may have important results. For the first time since Americans entered the war they have opened fire against back lines of the enemy with their new long range gas and high explosive shells. The bombing of Longny, some 15 miles distant from the American front line positions.

It is over territory through which American guns are throwing their shells Germany has been reinforcing their lines eastward, and should the blasting process prove effective in blazing a trail along the Meuse for a quick advance by Americans, it is not probable a German retreat will be required east of St. Quentin northeastward to Luxemburg will be necessitated.

On the northern Italian front, hard fighting is in progress between the British and the Germans along the Piave and Sfero rivers. Along the Italian front, German troops have been successful in crossing the river, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and taking more than 9,000 prisoners.

HINDENBURG ADDRESSES ARMY

He Tells Troops to "Hold Fast No
Truce Fixed."

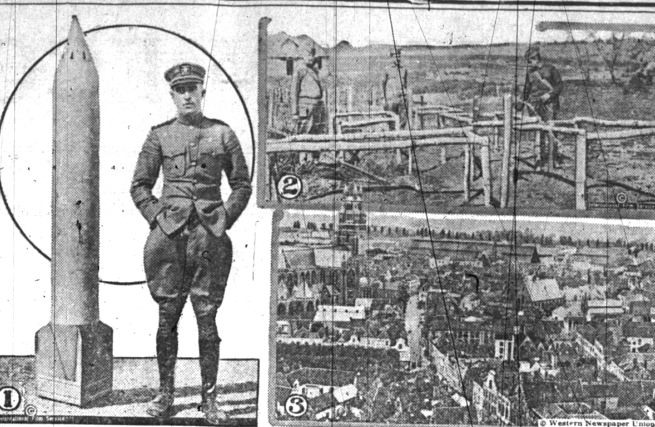
With the American Army Northwest of Verdun—"Hold fast, an armistice has not yet been concluded," is the word sent to the German troops by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff, according to a captured document now in the hands of the Americans. The German commander's appeal reads: "German soldiers be vigilant! The word 'armistice' is current in the trenches and camps, but we have not yet reached that point."

"To come the word represents a certainty; to others it is even a synonym which they believe that no longer depend upon them. Their vigilance is relaxed; their courage and their endurance, as well as their spirit of defiance toward the enemy, are diminishing.

"We have not yet reached our aim. The armistice has not been concluded. The war is still on—the same war as ever.

"Now, more than ever, you must be vigilant and hold fast. You are upon the enemy's soil and on the soil of Alsace-Lorraine, the bulwark of our country. In this grave hour, the fatherland relies on you for its prosperity and for its safety."

U. S. Appoints Kent Man.
Grand Rapids.—Railroad officials in Grand Rapids received an order from the office of the railroad regional director in Chicago, that Neil De Young, of Grand Rapids, district passenger agent of the Division, had been made division passenger agent of that railroad and roads grouped with it under federal administration. J. W. McDonald, Chicago, secretary, and John Dunphy, assistant general agents of all lines of the group.



1.—Aerial torpedo, weighing 250 pounds, used on the U-type irrigible of the Hun, captured from the Hun and established as the capital of Belgium. 2.—Graves of some of the American soldiers who fell in the victorious fight in the St. Mihiel salient. 3.—General view of Bruges, Belgium.

NEWS REVIEW OF
THE GREAT WAR

President Wilson Tells Germany
That No Peace Will Be Made
With the Kaiser.

VIEW OF HIS REPLY VARY

Breaking Up of the Austro-Hungarian
Empire Seems an Assured Fact—
Huns Continue Retreat From
Belgium—Yanks in Fierce
Fighting Northwest of
Verdun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
We are willing to evacuate occupied territories and arrange an armistice based on the actual standard of power on both sides in the field. Our land and sea forces have not been guilty of illegal and inhumane actions, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions. The German government is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible interference with the free will of the people of the German empire, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions. The German government is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible interference with the free will of the people of the German empire, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions.

In his delayed reply to the note from Austria-Hungary President Wilson informed Vienna that events had made some of his famous fourteen points out of date, notably that concerning the autonomy of the oppressed peoples in the dual kingdom, since the United States had recognized the independence of the Czechoslovaks and the national aspirations of the Jews-Slavs. Consequently he could not talk peace with those points as a basis.

The above summarizes briefly but fairly the changes of the week between Berlin and Washington. Germany's note, evasive, shuffling and altogether unsatisfactory, was received with contempt by the press and people of the United States and the allied countries. The president and his advisers, it was said, were pleased only with the intention that Berlin was moving step by step toward full acceptance of the allies' terms for an armistice, and that the imperial government's indignant denial that its land and sea forces have committed outrages was looked on generally as an insult to the intelligence of a world that knows such outrages have been committed and have not ceased. Even while protesting against the charges, the note says orders have been issued to discontinue the inhumane practices alleged by President Wilson in his former note; and the Huns who are being driven from Belgium and northern France have not stopped the ruthless pillaging and burning of the places they are forced to evacuate, save in a few instances.

Again, and yet again, the unduly optimistic must be reminded that, from a military point of view, Germany is still far from being defeated. Though she is being forced to relinquish her grip on Belgium and northern France, she is conducting her retreat in order and much in her own way, and though losing much material and thousands of men, is expending off most of her heavy guns and is getting rid of her supplies, destroying the bulk of those left behind. She still has about 300 divisions on the west front, 70 of them in full readiness, and with these, with the many returned and equipped and with these coming of military age she probably can hold out for many months if she shortened front. The Huns are falling back to successive lines of defense, pivoting on the position north of the Argonne and on the Meuse heights, and with many thousands of machine guns in strong positions are making the advance of the allies as difficult and expensive as possible. The present government of Germany seemingly doesn't intend to give up the fight without making a desperate dash, and toward the end of the week it was said that the Kaiser had drafted a proclamation to the people exhorting them to carry on the war to the utmost, since the allies would not grant them peace without humiliation.

All week long the Germans continued their withdrawal from Belgium, sometimes moving rapidly, and at others putting up a stouter resistance in order to rescue some stores or guns. In being driven from the Belgian coast some 15,000 Huns were forced across the Holland border and were promptly taken by the Dutch. Half a British force, ably seconded by the Bel-

gians, the French and some American divisions, drive forward relentlessly and before the week closed were chasing the last of the Huns out of Valenciennes. To the south of that city, in the direction of Maubeuge and Mons, the British made a smashing attack, breaking through the enemy line of defense on a wide front and threatening to outflank the line of the Scheldt which, from the north, had held up the progress of the allies to some extent. By cutting the banks of the Scheldt canal and other waterways the Germans flooded the country. The capture of Mons and Maubeuge would be serious to the allies, but for those cities, which are united by a railroad, have been the principal German communications and supply points on the Ardennes front. East of Le Cateau, where the Americans are fighting beside the British, the allied progress was rather slow.

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Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.

Do Him Justice.
Nero was much as an example of domesticity, but he kept the Rome fire burning.
Soothe Baby Rashes
That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Unemployment in Scotland has disappeared, due to the demand for labor.
Keep clean inside as well as outside by using a gastric laxative at least once a week, such as Dr. Fesler's Pleasant Pills.—Adv.

Kangaroo farming is an important industry in Australia.
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