PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMANY'S SECOND NOTE REFUSES TO CONSIDER FOE PEACE TERMS

Process of Evacuation and Conditions of Armistice Are Matters Which Must Be Left to the Judgment of Military Advisers of U. S. and Allies.

WILSON WILL MAKE A SEPARATE REPLY TO THE ROYAL AND IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

No Peace With Kaiserism—Autocracy Must Go—No Armistice Can Be Even Thought of While Foe Continues Atrocities On Land and Sea.

Washington—President Wilson has answered Germany's peace proposal with a decision which not only fulfills expectations of supporters of his diplomacy, but also dispels fears of those who predicted he would substitute victories at arms with defeats 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 fully is dictated by Allied commanders in the field in such terms as absolutely provide 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 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 phrases 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.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY

The text of President Wilson's reply follows:

"Sir: In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th instant, which you handed me, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present 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 process of evacuation and conditions of armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of military advisers of the government of the United States and Allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say 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 the Allies in the field.

Assumes All Allied Nations Will Agree

"He feels confident he can safely assume this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied governments.

"The president feels it is also his duty to add 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 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 enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which always has been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, it 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 justify look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

Reiterates World Peace Must Be Assured.

"It is necessary also, in order there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, the President should very solemnly call 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 hitherto has 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 action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a preadventure 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."

FOE REPLY TO WILSON INQUIRY

Fully Accepts Terms As Outlined By President Wilson.

"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 Jan. 8, and in his subsequent address on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object 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 Government 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 towards 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.

"SOLF,

State Secretary of Foreign Office."

"Berlin, October 12, 1918."

U. S. Destroyer in Crash.

Washington.—In a collision between the United States destroyer Shaw and a British vessel, two officers and 11 enlisted men of the destroyer were lost. Thirteen other members of the crew were injured. The collision occurred in British waters. The destroyer was able to make port under her own steam, the navy department said in announcing the collision, which, according to reports, was caused by jamming of the destroyer's steering gear.

Aircraft Probe Finished.

Washinton.—Hearings in the investigation of aeroplane production by the department of justice practically are completed, and final drafting of the report will begin immediately. Charles E. Hughes, who is conducting the investigation, denied that the report already has been sent to President Wilson. Among the last witnesses to be examined were Major-General George O. Squier, chief signal officer, who had supervision of the aeroplane program.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Monroe—Fines collected from dry law violators from September 3 to October 3, inclusive, totaled $12,805.

Lowell—The body of Delos Owen, 51 years old, manager of the Citizens' Telephone Co., has been recovered from the Grand River.

Caro—Two telephone systems in Caro resumed service after internal differences which were ended when subscribers threatened to remove phones from their homes.

Perry—C. R. Hutchins, a Perry undertaker, was instantly killed when an interurban car from Lansing to Owosso struck the funeral car he was driving at Grant crossing.

Battle Creek—Mrs. Charles Nichols, wife of a local upholsterer was killed Thursday afternoon. She was struck by a Michigan Central passenger train at Angel street and thrown in front of a switch engine.

Kalamazoo—Unconditional surrender of Germany before entering into negotiations was urged in resolutions adopted by delegates to the Eastern Star convention here and forwarded to President Wilson.

Battle Creek—Convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which was to have been held postponed until quarantine at Camp Custer has been removed in order that delegates may visit the soldiers.

Port Huron—New rules for restaurants intended to force greater conservation of sugar, flour and butter are predicted by State Food Administrator Prescott, who addressed grocers of Port Huron and St. Clair County.

Monroe—Judge Jesse H. Root has granted a temporary injunction restraining the Detroit-Toledo line from charging in excess of 50 cents between Detroit and Monroe. Since October 1, the D. U. R. has been charging 70 cents.

Flint—Thirty-four Boy Scouts of Flint have been awarded the treasury department Ace medal for their services in the Third Liberty loan. To obtain a medal, a Scout was required to sell one or more bonds to 10 different persons.

Cadillac—County Surveyor Beuthien, of Missaukee County, has some pieces of soft coal which were thrown to the surface during ditch digging in Butterfield Township. It is said that there was a coal discovery in this section many years ago.

Ann Arbor—Private Herman Hutzel, of Ann Arbor, who a short time ago was reported on the casualty list as killed in action, is now reported to be a prisoner in an unknown German camp, according to an announcement by the war department.

Owosso—Private Charles Roraback, of Bancroft, was killed in action in France in August, his parents have been informed. He was a member of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Field artillery, and was the first Bancroft boy to die in the service.

Mt. Clemens—Sheriff Hartway and Fred Mehrtons, rum sleuth of the state food department, have "released" 150 barrels of so-called near-beer from the vats of the Mt. Clemens Brewing company by opening the spigots into the Clinton river.

Grand Rapids—Three suits for $25,000 each have been filed by Dr. Louis Barth, former captain in the Medical Corps, against residents of Grand Rapids charging slander. It is alleged those named in the suits spread reports that Dr. Barth was disloyal.

Alma—Officers of the synod of the Presbyterian church of Michigan have decided not to hold the postponed meeting of the synod until 1919, when it will be held in Alma. The meeting, which was to have been held this week, was adjourned on recommendation of the state board of health.

Ferndale—More than 100 members of the Ferndale board of commerce, in mass meeting, voted unanimously to request the village commission to call an election immediately, on the proposition to bond Ferndale for $99,000 to install water mains connecting with the Detroit water system and lay sewers.

Flint—Alleged to have forged his sister's name to an allotment check from her husband, who is in army service, Floyd Smith, 21 years old, is under arrest. The sister, Mrs. Mildred Corbett, was visiting in Indianapolis when the check for $20 arrived. Smith is said to have forged her indorsement and cashed the check.

Grand Rapids—The hard coal situation in Kent county grows more acute each month, as shown by the September report of the county fuel administration. Soft coal, on the other hand, is becoming more plentiful. Compared with September, 1917, 6,215 tons less of anthracite coal was shipped into the county, or a cut of about 60 per cent.

Muskegon—A posse headed by Sheriff Carla Stauffer, Deputies Peter Hansen and John Neal and Chief of Police Carl Holland, of Muskegon Heights, and Fred Schnoor, his assistant, rounded up two bandit deserters from Camp Custer. The men, William Workman of North Muskegon and Clyde Nichols of Shepherd, were caught on the shore of one of the Twin lakes, some 10 miles from this city. Workman and Nichols, it is said, three weeks ago shortly after their desertion from Camp Custer held up Martin B. Donker of Grand Rapids.

Saginaw—Twelve Saginaw nurses have left for army cantonments where influenza is prevalent.

Caro—Vassar, Ekland, Watertown, Dayton and Fremont have gone over the top with full Liberty Loan quotas.

Gobleville—To relieve the labor shortage on the farms near here, the Gobleville school was ordered closed a week.

Grand Rapids—The City Commission will consider a plea of the Grand Rapids Railway Co. for a 7-cent fare rate, a new report of earnings and expenditures having been submitted.

Utica—Rev. Edwin W. Stricker, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church here for the past year, goes to the pastorate at Redford, and the Rev. G. F. Hathaway comes from Holly.

Ann Arbor—Enrico Caruso will appear here under auspices of the University School of Music October 19. He is to give a miscellaneous program, assisted by Nina Morgan, soprona.

Bay City—In the case of George Weidman, of Midland, charged with violation of the espionage act, a federal jury reported a disagreement and was discharged by Judge Arthur J. Tuttle.

Jonesville—Automobiles from Ohio and Indiana are arriving here in great numbers with apple buyers, who report great scarcity of the fruit in their own localities. Second and third grade apples are eagerly purchased.

Saginaw—Corporal Thomas M. Keenan, United States signal corps, has written to his mother of the capture of a 15-year-old German prisoned. The Hun said his mother told him to surrender to the first American he saw.

Charlotte—Dorothy Green escaped injury when thrown through a glass window in her father's automobile as it crashed into another machine on the Kalamo road. The girl was asleep and wrapped in several robes and landed in a clump of burdocks.

Pinckney—Holding off aroused villagers by firing at them with revolvers, a gang of four men blew open the vault of the Pinckney Exchange bank here, stole nearly $10,000 in currency and then outdistanced pursuers in an automobile after a running fight from Gregory to Grass Lake.

Grand Rapids—Wedded when 13 years old, deserted at 18 and remarried eight years later only to have her first husband appear and claim he had never obtained a divorce has been the experience of Edna Brown Pierce, who asks the Circuit Court to annul her last marriage.

Saginaw—Seaman Joseph C. Sullivan of Saginaw died in Brooklyn navy yard hospital of pneumonia Sunday morning. He had just finished his fifth trip across when stricken. Sullivan is credited with having fired the shot that sank a submarine soon after the United States entered the war.

Bay City—John Umar, 31 years old, an employe of the Dow Chemical works at Midland, was brought to the county jail here Sunday by Sheriff James McKee, who charges Umar with making seditious statements. Umar, who came to Midland from Siberia four years ago, denies the charge.

Grand Rapids—Judge John S. McDonald, in Circuit Court, has decided that fraud was committed in the preparation and circulation of petitions asking amendments to the city charter. The court held that names had been forged and others clipped from other petitions and pasted on those asking amendments.

Pontiac—Not satisfied with having tied up the concrete roads of West Bloomfield township by a suit challenging the Covert law's constitutionality, residents of that district have now appealed to the courts to compel the county to gravel the road, which should have been paved. It is the main tourist road and is in bad repair.

Northville—With 700 subscribers, Northville has gone over the top in the Liberty Loan sale. This is the village's fourth trip over, besides winning the first merit flag in the county for the "first over" in the W. S. S. sale. Northville's quota was $156,000, being about 15 per cent of the bank footings last June, that being the basis for Wayne county's quota.

Saginaw—The inquest Coroner Ostrom held into the death of Saul Samson, one of the four men who died as the result of the drinking party Sunday, ended October 9th, the jury finding death was caused by drinking a mixture of wood alcohol. Four men who were of the party testified and blamed Charles Chicanoe, who is one of the dead, for getting them the mixture of poison.

Bay City—Louis Foco, aged 16, of Mt. Forest, was brought to Mercy hospital Sunday night with a serious gunshot wound received in a hunting accident. Foco and another boy were after rabbits and both attempted to use the gun at the same time and accidentally discharged it. Part of Foco's left arm was torn away and some of the shot entered his body near the heart. He may recover.

Muskegon—Five children, the eldest of them but 8 years old, are motherless as the result of Mrs. Caliph Johnson's leaping into Muskegon river in a desperate effort to save the youngest of the five, a year-old baby, whom she managed to push back into the shallow water before she herself went down to her death. The Johnsons live on the bank of the river and the mother, 32 years old, rushed in when she saw her baby in the stream. The father is an employe of the Muskegon Lighting company. Her body has been recovered.

ONE YEAR COURSE FOR WEST POINT

MILITARY ACADEMY IS TO BE UTILIZED TO THE FULL LIMIT DURING THE WAR PERIOD.

TEACHING FLYERS "STUNTS"

Aviation Students to Learn the Acrobatics Quickly or Not at All—War Department Compels the Making of Clinical Thermometers.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington—The acting secretary of war has approved the recommendations of General March, chief of staff, to graduate the two upper classes at the United States Military academy on November 1, and to authorize a one-year course at West Point for the remainder of the war. It is proposed to utilize this valuable and expensive institution, the war department announces, to the limit during the period of the war. The number of cadets graduated each year from West Point is now only about 200. Under the new system it will be possible to graduate 1,000 officers a year.

Vacancies resulting from the graduation of the two upper classes will be filled by the war department, if possible, by the admission on November 1, 1918, of qualified candidates. Appointments will be made in the usual way—through senators and representatives in congress, and other customary channels. The war department desires that candidates to be admitted on November 1 shall be not under eighteen years of age on that date.

As the result of an investigation by the war department, following the failure of the medical department to obtain a supply of clinical thermometers except at what were considered exorbitant prices, the general staff has ordered 18 manufacturers in different parts of the country to furnish about 668,000 of the instruments, which are urgently needed here and abroad.

Under these orders the war department will not only take the entire stock of clinical thermometers now manufactured, but will require the factories to produce in large quantities for 20 weeks. The compulsory order specifies that the entire quantity must be delivered by February 10, 1919.

The price of clinical thermometers has advanced in the past year from 25 cents and 30 cents to 50 cents and 60 cents each. The investigations of the military authorities disclosed a combination between the glass-blowers and the makers of thermometers.

The prices to be paid by the government for the 668,000 thermometers which have been requisitioned will be fixed by the war department board of appraisers.

One undertaking in connection with the registration of more than 13,000,000 men for the draft, September 12, is illustrated by figures by Provost Marshal General Crowder. A statistician in the provost marshal's office has calculated that if all the printed forms distributed since August 7 in connection with the work of registration, classification and mobilization were placed in a pile ten feet square it would tower above the ground to a height of 887 feet, or more than one and a half times the altitude of Washington monument.

Altogether there have been printed and shipped out, since August 7, 224,000,000 forms of all kinds, weighing 4,300,000 pounds, and measuring, in the aggregate, 88,787 cubic feet. A total of 44,000 mail sacks were used to carry this vast quantity of matter. The largest number of sacks shipped in a single day was 1,628. These weighed about 58 tons.

If these forms were placed in one mail train 143 60-foot postal cars would be required and the train would be one and two-thirds miles long. Placed end to end, the forms would extend 68,944 miles—more than twice the distance around the earth.

Many sample cans of tomatoes such as are used in the army have been found by the inspection branch of the subsistence division, quartermaster corps, to be filled only to three-fourths of an inch of the top, although weighing the requisite amount. Instructions have been issued that regardless of weight, the cans must be filled to within three-eighths of an inch of the top. If the cans are not filled to within half an inch of the top there is to be a readjustment of prices and under no circumstances, it is announced, will underfilled cans be sent overseas.

It has been calculated that if this saving of three-eighths of an inch were made in all cans of tomatoes purchased by the army for a year, it would equal 417,000 cases, costing about $1,500,000. The saving of tinplate used in the can would equal about 7,000,000 square feet.

German prisoners are being used in the construction of homes for Belgian refugees in the village which the American Red Cross is building near Havre, France, for families who were driven from their country by the German invasion. Many such prisoners also have been put to work in the fields in the section surrounding Havre. They have harvested wheat and other crops, thus lessening the burden on the women and very old men who have been operating the farms while the young and vigorous males are fighting at the front.

Naval and military flyers who loop the loop at altitudes of 4,000 feet, who do nose dives, side slips and other thrilling and seemingly frivolous evolutions, learn to accomplish these feats in seven or eight hours—or they never learn them at all. For the mastery of airplane acrobatics does not require the time that is necessary to learn to perform a Greco-Roman wrestling hold.

Cadet flyers receive this instruction, which is called the acrobatic stage, toward the end of their training and after they have become masters of their machines and possess absolute control. Otherwise they could not acquire the knack of throwing their machines in and out of these whirls and loops. And, by the way, some of them never do. Because a cadet becomes master of his plane, it does not inevitably follow that he can "stunt." He may not be fitted for it temperamentally; he may lack the head or the heart or the stomach for it. If that be so, then he must abandon acrobatics. Those who like it stick to it, and thus it happens that frequently these stunt flyers become the aces in actual combat in France, because fights in the air are more or less games of tag, and the more artful the dodger the greater are his chances.

The course in acrobatics is not chosen because it is showy or spectacular. It is as much a part of a cadet's training as pursuit, with machine-gun fusilade or bombing. It is designed to inspire the student with confidence in his ship and in his ability; to teach him the feel of dangerous positions in the air; to actually get into them and out of them safely, and in general to demonstrate to him how much may be accomplished by the proper and skilful handling of his plane.

The greatest care is taken in choosing instructors for this work and in selecting the ships or planes to be used. Expert riggers are assigned to check the alignment of the planes used after each flight.

At Kelly field, Texas, there is a special stage for the instruction and to insure safety for the cadets and their instructors. Others not flying in this stage of instruction are required to keep entirely away from the territory over which the stunts are being performed. A severe penalty is attached to the slightest infringement of this regulation. No student or instructor is allowed to stunt under 2,000 feet, and practically all of the work in the acrobatic line is done between 2,000 and 4,000 feet.

When a student reports to the stage for instruction, he is assigned to a teacher who at the first opportunity takes him and performs the requisite evolutions. The student is then given the control and directed to repeat the maneuver. After the third or fourth trial he is usually able to perform in a creditable manner. However, in no case does the instructor allow a student to fly alone unless he shows himself well qualified.

When a student is sent into the air he is directed to follow a definite course in gaining his altitude; to turn over his sector, and, if at a sufficient altitude, to do his stunts. It may be that he will have been directed to do a one-turn spin, a two-turn spin, five loops and three Immelmann turns. Upon returning to the ground he reports to his instructor, who has carefully watched the execution of the stunts and who offers appropriate criticism and suggestions. This is repeated several times, and before the student is transferred he again goes up with the instructor, who estimates whether the former is qualified to advance to the next stage.

Troops for the Slavic legion which is to be a part of the United States army will soon be recruited under regulations just promulgated by President Wilson. The officers and enlisted men in these regiments will be Jugo-Slavs, Czecho-Slavs and Ruthenians. If practicable, companies will be composed of members of the same race and this plan of organization will be followed as far as can be in the larger units—battalions and regiments.

Enlisted men for the Slavic legion will be obtained by voluntary induction from among the members of the races mentioned. They must be residents but not citizens of the United States and not subject to the draft. Enlistments in coal mining regions will not be authorized. Volunteers for this legion will be forwarded by draft boards to depots in the usual manner and will be sent from there to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina.

The weather bureau will publish in its National Weather and Crop Bulletin a series of charts showing for the country east of the Rocky mountains the southward progression of the earliest killing-frost date line and the total area covered by killing frost to the date of each issue. These charts are expected to be of much interest and value, as they will indicate the time of the ending of the growing season for summer crops this year in the various sections of the country.

Much loss is caused at times by early frosts and interest is unusually great this year because of the possibility of frost damage affecting the food supply.

To test the present health of the nation's children, the child welfare committee of the council of national defense throughout the country has weighed and measured more than 6,500,000 babies. Hundreds of committees, endeavoring to meet the needs revealed by this test, have employed public-health nurses, opened infant welfare stations.

In England, since the beginning of the present war, the infantile death rate has been reduced nine points below the mortality among American children of the same ages.