

"NO ARMISTICE," SAYS WILSON

250,000 MEN MONTHLY TO CONTINUE GOING OVER

PRESIDENT WILSON TO SEND ANSWER TO GERMANY TONIGHT; SENATOR INTRODUCES RESOLUTION WITH ADDITIONAL DEMANDS

Turkey Finally Asks U. S. For Peace

Germany's Official Reply Reaches U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—(By United Press.)—The German reply to President Wilson's inquiry relative to an armistice, was received officially at Washington at 11:55 o'clock this morning. It reads:

"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 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 his majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people.

"Berlin, October 12, 1918.
"SOLF, State Secretary of Foreign Office."

The wireless station at Berlin was not through flashing the reply to President Wilson Saturday evening until it was picked up by the press service stations and transmitted to all parts of the world, in an unofficial manner. The news reached La Grande over the United Press wire at 8 o'clock in the evening, but it was immediately followed by an unofficial message from Washington stating the German reply was not satisfactory to United States officials. This was the condition in which the great question rested all day yesterday, while an excited public milled over the possibilities of the future.

No newspaper knew exactly what the situation meant and today the same condition prevails.

BRITISH FREIGHTER CHASED BY U-BOAT

Captain Orders Full Speed Ahead And Outdistances U-Boat.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 14.—A big British steamship is reported as having been chased by a U-boat not far from this port. The captain of the freighter sighted the sub on the surface at a distance from his ship and ordered full speed ahead. He maintained 18 knots an hour for several hours before the Germans gave up the pursuit. Owing to the distance between the vessels, no shots were fired.

690 AMERICANS ON SUNKEN TRANSPORT

Consisted Of Replacement Troops And Two Companies of Casuals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—American troops on the British transport Otranto numbered 690, the war department tonight announced. Two companies of replacement troops and two of casual troops comprised the number.

REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

A rumor has been prevalent the last week that a number of Cove boys, now in service in France, were gassed in a recent battle. Repeated inquiries have failed to substantiate the report.

OTHER POWERS MAY NOT AGREE

"SHIP FOR SHIP" MAY BE ASKED BY ENGLAND.

Both England And France May Object To The Final Settlement.

LONDON, October 14.—Germany's acceptance of President Wilson's terms in nowise means that her acceptance will be met by Great Britain and France. The restoration of "ship for ship" from the German mercantile marine for all submarine losses is a British principle which apparently is accepted by all the British people.

Commenting on the reply the Sunday Observer says:

"The first issue for us is the maritime question. We ought to insist that the German submarine campaign should now be marked out for special treatment in immediate connection with any peace preliminary. If any military armistice is accompanied by concrete guarantees, so must a naval armistice. We ought to insist, be-

(Continued on Page 2.)

LUXEMBURG COMES TO FRONT AND PLEADS FOR GERMAN ARMIES TO BE ORDERED OUT OF THAT NATION—WHITE HOUSE IS BE SIEGED WITH TELEGRAMS ASKING FOR AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—(By United Press.)—Autocracy must go before peace can be arranged with Germany. This condition was laid down by President Wilson in a note to the German government, which also bore plain notice that no armistice could be considered while Germany continues her illegal practices on land and sea.

The note was a "decision," and does not permit discussion. Satisfactory safeguards, guarantees of maintenance of American and Allies' arms to present military supremacy must be given, as a preliminary to any armistice, and a military advisory body would be responsible for its arrangement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—(By United Press.)—Regarding peace situation, Secretary Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, announced late this afternoon that the United States will continue to send 250,000 men to Europe monthly, without any relaxation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—(By United Press.)—With thousands of telegrams pouring into the White House demanding unconditional surrender, hope was openly expressed in official circles that the President would refuse to negotiate with the Central empires while the house of Hohenzollern remains in power.

Meanwhile the President conferred with Lansing, Baker and House regarding the reply, which all agreed must be forthcoming quickly. Only one thing—the record of the Hohenzollerns—appears to prevent Wilson from accepting Germany's plea for action to restore peace. Even this obstruction may be waived by the President provided a bond—either human hostage or Allied occupation of some Germany territory—is given to insure Germany keeping faith if the President finds he cannot talk business with present German authorities.

It is believed he shall clearly show the German people how they may have peace.

To understand the situation thoroughly it must be stated there is rather a marked change in the atmosphere about the momentous situation since the President's return to Washington.

It must be remembered that three things enter into the President's attitude:

First, President Wilson is essentially a man of peace.

Second, He has stated on several occasions that he would harken at any time to peace proffers "if sincerely made."

Third, Believes the acceptance of his fourteen peace principles is tantamount to unconditional surrender.

When this is understood, this government holds an agreement for Germany to evacuate all occupied territory including Russia.

Officials declare armistice would be arranged entirely by General Foch, Field Marshal Haig, General Diaz, General Allenby and General Pershing.

PEOPLE ASKED TO WITHHOLD JUDGMENT FOR THE MOMENT

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The government asks the American people to withhold their judgment on Germany's note until President Wilson has had an opportunity to fully consider it.

President Wilson is expected to first decide if Foreign Secretary Solf's reply to the inquiries addressed to Chancellor Maximilian warrants him in presenting Germany's original proposal to the entente allies. It should be borne in mind that the President's inquiry merely was a move ad interim, in which he proposed no negotiations, bound himself to nothing, and merely asked some questions, which he declared, required an answer before he could go further. If he puts the proposition before the entente it undoubtedly will draw a quick reply. Dispatches from London, quoting the London Express as announcing that the British, French and Italian governments had reached

Continued on page two)

SURRENDER IS THEME OF PRESS

NEWSPAPERS OF AMERICA DEMAND STERN ACTION TOWARD THE ENEMY.

GERMANY MUST ADMIT DEFEAT AND BE HUMBLE

Allies Cannot Be Committed to Any Peace Program Until the Hun Is Brought to His Knees In An Unconditional Surrender—Dissatisfaction With Word From Berlin.

The following comment is from the leading newspapers of the country reflecting the attitude of the American people on the German reply:

Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.—If this is the German Appomattox, the German Waterloo, it cannot be denied the right to say so. If the nation is beaten, its enemies cannot ignore its surrender. But if it is only a means of staving off the inevitable and of recouping its strength, then the allies are justified in declining to consider its appeal.

The American government will not permit itself to be made a party to any deal in which trickery or treachery is possible. The people will insist upon security for compliance with the demands of the nation. The allies will certainly insist on retaining such military power as will enable them to enforce their decisions on the consummation of the war.

Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.—No armistice.

New Haven (Conn.) Journal-Courier.—The reply from the beast of Berlin warrants no further exchanges with him or his official representatives.

Question of Defeat or Fraud. Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.—This acceptance of the Wilson peace terms is of course a great event of the war. It may point the way to almost immediate peace. It means either that Germany is beaten to its knees, or that an attempt is being made to withdraw the German army from a dangerous position by fraud. The President and the leaders of the allies will of course understand these dangers.

Omaha Bee.—Germany's reply to the latest note from President Wilson has too much appearance of a bid for a respite than of a sincere willingness to submit to the reasonable requirements of the allies. Just now Germany needs a breathing spell, which an armistice would provide. We have the Hun on the run and there should be no stop to the fighting till they

(Continued on Page Two)

LIST OF AMERICAN KILLED NOT LARGE

LESS THAN 50,000 HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE GREAT BATTLES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The war department reports 45,854 casualties in the American expeditionary forces, including the list of today. The casualties are divided as follows:

Killed in action, 9,964.
Died of wounds, 3,133.
Died of disease, 2,363.
Died of accidents and other causes, 1,951.
Wounded in action, 24,748.
Missing in action, including prisoners, 7,495.
Total, 45,854.

SEVERAL TOWNS THE THREATENED BY FIRE

Duluth and Superior Are Endangered By Forest Fires.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 14.—Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., and towns in the vicinity, are reported surrounded by forest fires, according to advices received here tonight. All wires are down.

YANKS BAYONET BOCHE IN OPEN ATTACK; TEAR HUN LINES TO SHREDS

FRENCH KEEP UP HEAVY ATTACKS ON GERMANS, GAINING GROUND AND DEALING MISERY TO THE FLYING FORCES OF THE KAISER.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 14.—(By United Press.)—Heavy German attacks east of Argonne were early today broken up by American counter attacks. The Yanks met the Boche midway between the lines wielding the bayonet and tearing the enemy lines to shreds.

The German attack was preceded by a heavy barrage, but the Americans silenced the enemy artillery, leaving the German infantry unprotected. Later the American infantry went to the top and began clearing out machine gun nests in the region of Romagne, Cunel, Somme Raine.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—(By United Press.)—The French have reached Chateau Porcein, eighteen miles north of Rheims.

FRENCH CONTINUE ADVANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—(By United Press.)—Despite strong machine gun resistance, the French have crossed the Oise-Laon railway five miles above Laon. In Champagne Gouraud's army has reached Rethel.

EPIDEMIC FINALLY HITS HERE

PUBLIC MEETING OF EVERY CHARACTER UNDER BAN

CALL FOR NURSES IS ISSUED BY DOCTORS

Fifteen Cases Are Here But Strictest Precautions Are Being Taken To Prevent Spreading Of The Disease—Disease Developed Late Saturday Afternoon—Red Cross Work To Continue.

NURSES WANTED AT ONCE.

It is urgently requested that any persons willing either to nurse influenza patients or care indirectly for them by performing household tasks, list their names at once at this office. After they have been filled here, the names will be given to Dr. A. L. Richardson, city health officer, who will call them when needed. The need for nurses is acute, the demand being much greater than the supply at present available. Special training for the work is not required and it will be at once profitable and patriotic for any in a situation rendering it possible to assist in the work.

DR. RAY LOGAN,
Chairman Red Cross Committee.

At a late hour Saturday influenza developed in La Grande, and Dr. Logan, appointed by the Red Cross to take charge of the influenza situation, and Dr. A. L. Richardson, city health officer, immediately issued a blanket closing order demanding that all public places where people gather be closed until further orders.

The order came soon after The Observer had gone to press with its last edition, and at the time of going to press there was not a case reported in the city.

The order now in effect is broad.

(Continued on page 2.)

GREAT OVATION FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

Most Inspiring Spectacle New York Has Ever Seen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—President Wilson, commander-in-chief of the American Army and Navy, marched 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 22 nations, arrayed against autocracy, and squadrons of American airplanes overhead, the President strode 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 foot of Fifth Avenue, beside the Washington Arch, he took his place in an auto 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. The men and women who lined the avenue and sought a vantage point on every housetop hardly paused for breath.

In according Mr. Wilson what probably was the greatest ovation a president of the United States had ever received, men threw their hats into the air and yelled themselves hoarse, women clasped their hands frantically and embraced the men in an exuberance of joy.

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.

"IMPERIAL" OMITTED FROM HUN REPLY

LONDON, October 14.—One of the most significant points in Germany's reply to President Wilson is that it is the first important German diplomatic communication since the German empire was proclaimed at Versailles in 1871 which has not been spoken in the name of the imperial German government.

"The German government" is an absolutely new phrase, and the omission of the word "imperial" is unprecedented.