

Germany Must Surrender, Says U. S.

ANSWER TO HUNS IS MADE FINAL AND FIRM

AMERICA'S REPLY IS POSITIVE

PRESIDENT SENDS NOTE TO
GERMANY EARLY LAST
EVENING.

NOTHING TO BE DISCUSSED BY CORRESPONDENCE

Allies To Be Considered But United
States Outlines Just What
Germany May Expect If She Does
Not Accept The Terms Offered
—Tentons Must Not Be Trusted
Now.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The
secretary of state makes public the
following:

"From the secretary of state to
the charge d'affaires in charge of
German interests in the United
States:
"Department of state, October 23
1918:
"Sir:

"I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your note of the 22nd
transmitting a communication under
date of the 20th from the
German government and to advise
you that the president has instructed
me to reply thereto as follows:
"Having received the solemn and
explicit assurance of the German
government that it unreservedly
accepts the terms of peace laid down
in his address to the congress of
the United States on the 8th day
of January 1918, and the principles
of settlement enunciated in his
subsequent addresses, particularly
the address of the 27th of September,
and that it desires to discuss
the details of their application and
that this wish and purpose emanate
not from those who have hitherto
dictated Germany policy and
conducted the present war on Germany's
behalf, but from ministers
who speak on behalf of the majority
of the reichstag and for an
overwhelming majority of the German
people; and having received
also the explicit promise of the
present German government that
the humane rules of civilized
warfare will be observed both on land
and sea by the German armed
forces, the president of the United
States feels that he cannot decline
to take up with the governments
with which the government of the
United States is associated the question
of an armistice.

Retains Power Of Enforcement.
"He deems it his duty to say
again, however, that the only
armistice he would feel justified in
submitting for consideration would
be one which should leave the United
States and the powers associated
with her in a position to enforce
any arrangements that may be
entered into and to make a renewal
of hostilities on the part of Germany
impossible.

"The president has, therefore,
transmitted his correspondence with
the present German authorities to
the governments with which the
government of the United States is
associated as a belligerent, with the
suggestion that, if those governments
are disposed to effect peace
upon the terms and principles indicated,
their military advisers and
the military advisers of the United
States be asked to submit to the
governments associated against
Germany terms of such an armistice
as will fully protect the interests of
the peoples involved and ensure to
the associated governments the unrestricted
power to safeguard and
enforce the details of the peace
to which the German government
has agreed, provided they deem
such an armistice possible from the
military point of view.

Acceptance Will Show Faith.
"Should the terms of such an
armistice be suggested, their acceptance
by Germany will afford the
best concrete evidence of her unequivocal
acceptance of the terms
and principles of peace from which

(Continued on Page three)

NO MORE QUIBLING WILL BE PERMITTED AND
GERMANY MUST SURRENDER OR SUFFER
BLOODIEST INVASION OF HISTORY.

All Allied Nations Agree With U. S. In the Message

America Is Pleased and United On the Terms Set Forth
By President Wilson In His Last
and Final Word Sent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—(By United
Press.)—Germany must quit cold now, or fight the
war to the bloody finish. She can have peace if
she wishes according to allied terms, but her quitting
now would mean nothing more nor less than
unconditional surrender.

This is the way the national capital interprets
Wilson's note of last night.

ALLIES AGREE ON TERMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—(By United Press.)—
Allied commanders have agreed upon armistice terms. It
is learned authoritatively that these terms include the
evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine, evacuation of Prussian
Poland, cessation of all munition manufacture in Germany,
surrender of the submarine fleet, and occupation
of German battleships by Allied naval commanders.

LEAVE IT TO FOCH, SAYS FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—(By United Press.)—Paris and all
of France express eagerness to have the diplomatic situation
between Germany and the United States turned over
to General Foch.

Prior to the receipt of Wilson's final note, the Paris
Temps said, "More than ever, Foch should be given the
lead."

Competent observers insist that Germany stands alone
against the Allies. Austria and Turkey are already out,
they say, and Germany's own people are split on internal
questions. All these contending factions in Germany,
along with her former allies, are contending for peace,
which puts Germany between the devil and the deep blue
sea of capitulation or revolt. It is alleged both capitulation
and revolt are merely questions of time, although it
is admitted the Allied armies may yet be forced to strike
the hardest blow yet dealt.

MAX HAS THE FLU.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24.—(By United Press.)—Chancellor
Maximilian is ill with influenza, dispatches state
today.

CREEK LINE REPAIRED

Water Now Being Pumped In at the
Beaver Creek Intake.

October 23, 1918.—To the Honorable
Commissioner, City of La Grande,
Oregon. Gentlemen: I have to report
for the week ending October 23. No
fires. The fire chief has returned,
but as L. R. Wood has quit the service,
Mr. Taylor is retained for the present.
Numerous fire permits have been
issued, showing that citizens generally
are cleaning up their premises
for the winter.

The chief of police reports two arrests
and two convictions for the week.
The street and water foreman has had
his force employed in leveling up the
streets and placing gravel where needed,
and also has installed some meters.

The recorder reports collections of
\$175.00 for fines, and the treasurer
reports receipts and disbursements as follows:

Receipts—	
Water rents	\$ 121.30
Improvement Dist. Interest ..	68.71
Improvement Dist. Interest ..	301.33
Permits	3.60
Licenses	2.50
Taxes	18,400.57
Total	\$18,898.01

The city engineer has prepared a
report on the Beaver Creek spillway
which I submit herewith. A shortage
of water last week necessitated an inspection
of the water system and it was found that there are some leaks
in the Beaver Creek line which are
being repaired. It was also discovered
that an insufficient supply was
being turned in at the intake. This
has been corrected and with repairs
that are being made and the assistance

of the railroad company's pumps
we will have ample supply until the
system is put in proper shape again.
The city has just been served with
injunction by Mr. C. H. Finn from
holding the election on November 5,
1918, according to plan outlined by
our city attorney. I submit herewith
papers as served on the recorder. Respectfully
submitted,
J. D. McKENNON, Acting Mgr.

O. A. C. TRAINERS TO BE FORWARDED TO CAMP

Government Officials to Pick the
Men for Service

CORVALLIS, Or., Oct. 24.—More
than 100 men of Oregon Agricultural
college, S. A. T. C. will be picked
immediately by Colonel Alfred C.
Sharpe, commandant as officer
material to be sent to officers' training
camps.

The government has asked Colonel
Sharpe to pick 50 men for
training in field artillery, presumably
to be sent to Camp Zachary
Taylor, Ky. These will be men who
have a knowledge of mathematics
and possess other qualifications necessary
for officers. Another group
is wanted for aeronautics—39 pilots
12 observers, and five maneuvering
officers. The point of training has
as yet not been designated. The
men will be picked by Colonel
Sharpe and a board of government
experts will come to Corvallis to
look the men over.

Snakes Bred for Profit.
Most of the snakes used by showmen
are procured from a large "snake
farm" at San Antonio, Tex., where all
kinds of reptiles are bred. This farm
consists of eight acres for snakes
alone, besides the land required for
raising rabbits, chickens, frogs and
other "snake feed."

GERMANY'S NEXT MOVE IN THE WAR

NOTHING IS LEFT FOR GER-
MANY BUT TO QUIT OR
FIGHT.

NO LOOPHOLES LEFT IS WASHINGTON BELIEF

Note Issued From White House
Sooner Than Had Been Expected
—Came As Surprise To The
Public, But Is Generally Endorsed.
—Atmosphere Is Permanently
Cleared.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President
Wilson has submitted the German
plea for an armistice and peace to the allies, and at the same
time has informed Berlin that
there can be no armistice except
upon terms that would make it impossible
for Germany to renew hostilities.

While consenting to deal further
with the present authorities in
Germany, the president has given
them this warning:

"If it (the United States) must
deal with the military masters and
monarchical autocrats of Germany
now, or if it is likely to have to
deal with them later in regard to
the international obligations of the
German empire, it must demand,
not peace negotiations, but surrender.
Nothing can be gained by
leaving this essential thing unsaid."

The president's reply to the last
German note was handed to the
charge of the Swiss legation Wednesday
night for transmission to the
German government. It accedes
to the request that he take up
with the allies the proposals of
the new spokesmen of the German
people, but does not with notice that
virtual surrender of the Teutonic
armies in the field will be the price
demanded for interruption of the
beating now being administered.

In transmitting the matter to the
allies, the president says, he has
suggested that if they are disposed
to effect peace on his terms and
principles now accepted by the present
German authorities, the American
and Allied military advisers
be asked if they deem such an
armistice possible from a military
point of view, to submit such terms
as will fully protect the interests
of the people involved and insure
to the associated governments the
unrestricted power to enforce peace
on the conditions accepted.

The president says he feels he
cannot decline to take up the question
of an armistice, having received
solemn and explicit assurance
that it accedes to the terms of peace
enunciated by him; that the desire
to discuss their application comes
from ministers speaking for an overwhelming
majority of the German
people, and that the German armed
forces will observe the humane
rules of civilized warfare on land
and sea. He ignores entirely the
German protests and denials in response
to his statement that an armistice
could not be considered while
the German army and navy continued
their atrocities.

Does Not Trust War Lords.
As to the authority of the new
spokesmen of the German people,
he speaks, as the note says, "without
any attempt to soften what
may seem harsh words," and tells
them with whom he is dealing, and
through them, the German people,
why such extraordinary safeguards
must be demanded before hostilities
can cease.

Significant and important as the
proposed constitutional changes
seem to be, he declares, it does not
appear that the principle of a government
responsible to the German
people has yet been worked out,
and it is evident that the people
have no means of commanding the
acquiescence of the military authorities.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Yanks Meeting Heaviest German Opposition For Some Time

PERSHING'S REPORT INDICATES SLOW ADVANCE
IS BEING MADE IN THE FACE OF FULL
HUN STRENGTH CENTERED ON YANKEES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—(By United Press.)—Braving
the determined opposition, Americans on Wednesday
made substantial gains above Verdun, capturing Bois-Belleau
and penetrating Bois d'Estrayes and Bois d'Waverville.
They captured over a hundred prisoners, General
Pershing has reported. American airmen shot down
fifteen enemy planes and one observation balloon.

Bantheville, west of the Meuse, has been completely
occupied by the Americans, continued the Pershing report.
Our line has been established along the ridge northeast
of the villages and is facing bitter fighting. About
Grand Pre we captured seventy-five prisoners and eight
machine guns. Artillery fire has been violent on the
whole front, reaching its greatest intensity east of the
Meuse above the Aire river.

TERRIFIC BATTLE IS ON.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—(By United Press.)—The Times
correspondent with the American forces declares it would
be difficult to exaggerate the violence of the opposition
which the First American army is meeting with between
the Meuse and Argonne. He says, "Indeed, slow as progress
is, it is quite remarkable when all circumstances are
considered. Little by little American divisions are pushing
forward, having reached the Kriemhilde positions
both at Grand Pre and east of Landres'."

FRENCH MAKE GAINS ON OISE.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—(By United Press.)—The war office
has reported local gains on the Oise front between the
Oise and Cree rivers and above Rheims. "On the Oise
front we crossed the canal east of Grandverley. We hold
the east bank despite the heavy counter attacks. On the
plateau east of Vozières there is heavy artillery fighting."

LOCAL FIGHTING IS HEAVY.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—(By United Press.)—An attack
was resumed this morning on the whole front between
Samor-Oise canal and the Scheldt river, Haig announced
today.

Continuing their progress here yesterday evening the
British crossed the Escaillon river two miles west of Le-
quency, capturing Beaudignis and other villages. They
repulsed a strong counter attack opposite Vendigie Raim-
es forest, above Valenciennes, cleared it of the enemy
and captured all points in that sector.

"Determined local fighting continues west of Tournai
without material changes," the report says.

KAISERIN VERY ILL.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—(By United Press.)—The
Kaiserin is seriously ill at Potsdam. Her children have
been summoned.

BELGIAN CAPITAL MOVED.

HAVRE, Oct. 24.—(By United Press.)—The Belgian
government will make Bruges its temporary capital, ac-
cording to announcement made today.

D. W. JOHNSON DEAD

Well Known Pioneer Succumbs After
Period Of Failing Health.

David Wilson Johnson was born
in Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1845,
and died at the Grande Ronde hos-
pital yesterday evening at the age
of 73 years, 2 months and 8 days.
For some time previous to his de-
mise he was in failing health. He
has been residing at the Savoy
hotel for several weeks, but was
recently removed to the Grande
Ronde hospital, where every at-
tention was given him but proved
ineffectual.

Mr. Johnson had farmed near La
Grande for the past 25 years and
was widely known in the north-
eastern part of the state as one
of the pioneer residents. He
served in the Illinois regiment during
the Civil war.

He leaves two sons and two
daughters, Frank W. Johnson, Pen-

dleton; Mable Rockman, Seattle,
Washington; Earl Johnson, La
Grande, and Mrs. Maude Harvey,
Portland, all of whom are here to
attend the funeral services. Aside
from these he leaves seven grand-
children and a number of more
distant relatives in the east. Mrs.
Johnson preceded her husband by
about eight years.

Funeral services will be held to-
morrow at 2:30 from the Henry
Undertaking Parlor, 1505 Fourth
Street.

Lose Hair Suddenly.

In the western parts of New South
Wales men are often denuded of all
their hair. A man will go to bed ap-
parently nothing wrong with him and
wake up in the morning to find that
every hair on his body has fallen out
during the night. This disease has
never been known to attack a woman.
Once the hair falls out in this fas-
hion, nothing yet invented will make a
new crop grow.

INFLUENZA GRIPS NEIGHBOR CITY

NORTH POWDER SUFFERS WITH
SCOURGE.

District Without Doctors And
Nurses — Disease
Runs Course.

Influenza cases throughout the
county are gradually lessening and
the disease as a rule is experienced
in a light form, according to state-
ments by Dr. Ray Logan, acting
county health officer.

North Powder Suffers.

North Powder alone is experienc-
ing the disease in its worst forms.
Fourteen cases have been reported
in this district within the last
week. No medical aid has been
available, although a nurse, Miss
Minnie Mitchell, of Wallawa, is be-
ing sent there today, through action
on the part of the county Red
Cross organization.

One Death At North Powder.
Emmet Poney, 18, last night suc-
cumbed to the disease in the af-
flicted district.

Light In Rest Of County.
Reports from districts in other
parts of the county indicate a very
mild form of the disease. Union
reports 14 cases. Nurses are
greatly needed.

Nurses In Demand.
Dr. Logan again requests that
any person willing to undertake
the work of nursing influenza pa-
tients, either directly or by assist-
ing in performing household tasks
notify him at once, and assignments
will be made immediately.

C. A. SMALL LEAVES FOR PORTLAND

Charles Albert Small, for several
years an attorney of La Grande, is
disposing of part of his office
equipment and storing the remain-
der, which consists of some 35
cases of law books and documents
and making preparation to leave
this city for Portland this evening.

Mr. Small has made no definite
statement in regard to his plans for
the future. He contemplates a new
line of work near Spokane, but has
not made definite arrangements.

His children, Beatrice and Mal-
colm are with relatives in Lynn,
Massachusetts.

Director Compliments Bankers.

Portland.—In a letter to E. G.
Crawford, president of the Oregon
Bankers' Association, E. W. Wilson,
director of sales of certificates of
indebtedness in the Federal Reserve
Bank compliments the bankers of
Oregon for their patriotic conduct.
He says: "Oregon is a conspicuous
example of the results of organiza-
tion and co-operation. On two oc-
casions every bank in Oregon par-
ticipated in the current offerings
of certificates. This record is with-
out a parallel in the entire coun-
try." The total of the quotas of
the different issues of certificates
was \$289,600,000 for the Twelfth
Federal Reserve District. Total
sales were \$300,020,000, an excess
of \$15,420,000 over the quota.
Oregon banks subscribed 185 per
cent of their quota for the final
series and averaged 134.48 per cent
for all the series. Oregon's over-
subscription to the final series was
sufficient to more than compen-
sate for the deficiency of other
states of the district.

What's a Feller to Do?

"It's a funny thing," observed the
facetious philosopher, "my friend Jones
says he isn't married because he can't
afford a wife, and I can't afford a wife
because I am married."