

LANSING MAKES REPRISAL THREAT

Germany Warned Not to Take Extreme Measures in Shotgun Matter.

WEAPON'S USE LEGITIMATE

Secretary of State Sends Grim Answer to Enemy in Reply to Protest and Declaration to Execute Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The American Government, in reply to Germany's threat to execute American prisoners of war found in possession of shotguns, today gave notice that if Germany carries out any such threat suitable reprisals will be taken.

Secretary Lansing's reply, made public today, declares that the use of shotguns is sanctioned by the Hague convention, and that in comparison with other weapons now used in modern warfare the shotguns used by the American troops cannot be the subject of legitimate or reasonable protest.

After acknowledging receipt of the memorandum submitted through the Swiss legation, communicating the German protest, Secretary Lansing said:

"In reply to the German protest the Government of the United States has to say that the provision of the Hague convention, cited in the protest, does not, in its opinion, forbid the use of this kind of weapon."

"Moreover, in view of the history of the shotgun as a weapon of warfare, and in view of the well-known effects of its present use, and in the light of a comparison of it with other weapons approved in warfare, the shotgun now used by the American Army cannot be the subject of legitimate or reasonable protest."

"The Government of the United States notes that some of the German government to execute every prisoner of war found to have in his possession shotguns or shotgun ammunition."

"Notwithstanding this threat, inasmuch as the weapon is lawful and may be rightfully used, its use will not be abandoned by the American Army."

"Moreover, if the German government should carry out its threat in a single instance it will be the right and duty of the Government of the United States to make such reprisals as will best protect the American forces, and notice is hereby given of the intention of the Government of the United States to make such reprisals."

"The protest of the German government submitted through the Swiss charge ad interim is as follows:

"The German government protests against the use of shotguns by the American Army and calls attention to the fact that according to law of war (Kriegsrecht) every prisoner of war found to have in his possession such guns or ammunition belonging thereto forfeits his life."

"This protest is based upon article 23 (E) of the Hague convention respecting laws and customs of war on land. Reply by cable is required before October 1, 1918."

"The article of the Hague convention on which Germany based its protest was that forbidding the employment of 'arms, projectiles or materials calculated to cause unnecessary suffering.'"

"Officials said the prohibition is directed not against efficiency in killing, wounding or injuring, but against cruelty and terrorism. Within such prohibited category, they said, falls chlorine gas, 'flammenwerfer' and saw-tooth bayonets used by the Germans."

"The shotgun, it was contended, is exactly analogous to shrapnel shells discharging a multitude of small bullets or a machine gun discharging a spray of pointed bullets."

"So far as is known here, shotguns have been employed by American troops in France only in police work and in repelling trench raids."

PRESIDENT ENTERS FIGHT

(Continued From First Page.) It does in mine, the message I have come to bring you.

Concurrence Held Essential. I regard the concurrence of the Senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women as vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged.

"I have come to urge upon you the considerations which have led me to that conclusion. It is not only my privilege, it is also my duty to apprise you of every circumstance and element involved in this momentous struggle, which seems to me to affect its very process and its outcome. It is my duty to win the war and to ask you to remove every obstacle that stands in the way of winning it."

No Party Issue Involved. "I had assumed that the Senate would concur in the amendment because no disputable principle is involved, but only a question of the method by which the suffrage is to be extended to women."

"There is and can be no party issue involved in it. Both of our great National parties are pledged, explicitly



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pledged, to equality of suffrage for the women of the country. Neither party, therefore, it seems to me, can justify hesitation as to the method of obtaining it, can rightfully hesitate to substitute Federal initiative for state initiative. If the early adoption of this measure is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and if the method of state action proposed in the party platforms of 1916 is impracticable, within any reasonable length of time, it is practical at all.

And its adoption is, in my judgment, clearly necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and the successful realization of the objects for which the war is being fought.

Rights of People Injured. "That Justice take the liberty of urging upon you with solemn earnestness for reasons which I shall state very frankly and which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they seem to me."

"This is a peoples' war and the people's thinking constitutes its atmosphere and morale, not the predilections of the drawing room or the political considerations of the cabinet."

"We are, indeed, democrats and wish to lead the world to democracy. We can ask other peoples to accept in this particular matter our ability to lead them whither they wish to be led nothing less persuasive and convincing than our actions."

Verification must be forthcoming when verification is asked for. And in this case verification is asked for—asked for in this particular matter at all."

"You ask by whom? Not through diplomatic channels; not by foreign ministers; not by the intimations of the press; not by the clamor of the anxious, expectant, suffering peoples with whom we are dealing and who are willing to put their lives in some measure in our hands, if they are sure that we wish the same things that they do."

Foolish Agitations Ignored. "I do not speak by conjecture. It is not alone the voices of statesmen and of newspapers that reach me, and the voices of foolish and intemperate agitators do not reach me at all."

"Through many, many channels I have been made aware that the plain, struggling, work-a-day folk are thinking upon this tragic war with a feeling of the now day for which they have so long waited, and they think, in their logical simplicity, that they are being deceived. Like this in ignorant defiance of what a new age has brought forth, or what they have seen but will have not they will believe in us; they will cease to follow or trust us."

"They have seen their own governments accept this interpretation of democracy—seen old governments like that of Great Britain, which did not profess to be democratic, promise, read, and act, of course, this justice to women, though they had before refused it; the strange revelations of this war having made many things new and plain to governments, as well as to peoples."

Women Partners in War. "Are we alone to refuse to learn the lesson? Are we alone to ask and take the utmost that our women can give—service and sacrifice of every kind—and still say we do not see what title that gives them to stand by our sides in the guidance of the affairs of their nation and ours?"

"We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil, and not to a partnership of privilege and right?"

"This war could not have been fought, either by the other nations engaged or by America, if it had not been for the services of the women—services rendered in every sphere—not merely in the fields of effort in which we have been accustomed to see them work, but wherever men have worked and upon the very skirts and edges of the battle itself."

"We shall not only be distrusted but shall deserve to be distrusted if we do not enfranchise them with the fullest possible enfranchisement, as it is now certain that the other great free nations will enfranchise them."

"We cannot isolate our thought and action in such a matter for the thought of the rest of the world. We must either conform or deliberately reject what they propose and render the leadership of liberal minds to others."

Snacker Charge Impossible. "The women of America are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to be snackers, whether you give or withhold this thing that is more justice; but I know the mark it will work in their thoughts and spirits if you give it to them."

"I propose it as I would propose to admit soldiers to the suffrage, the men fighting in the field for our liberties and the liberties of the world, were they excluded."

"The task of the women lies at the very heart of the war and I know how much stronger that heart will beat if you do this just thing and show our women that you trust them as much as you in fact and of necessity depend upon them."

"Have I said that the passage of this amendment is a vitally necessary war measure, and do you need further proof? Do not stand in need of the trust of other peoples and of the trust of our own women? Is that trust an asset or is it not?"

Measure Declared Vital. "I tell you plainly, as the Commander-in-Chief of our armies and of the gallant men in our fleets, as the present spokesman of this people in our dealings with the men and women throughout the world, who are now our partners, as the responsible head of a great Government which stands and is questioned day by day as to its purposes, its principles, its hopes, whether they be serviceable to men everywhere or only to itself, and who must himself answer these questions or be shamed, as the guide and director of forces caught in the grip of war and by the same token in need of every material and spiritual resource this great Nation possesses, I tell you that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle."

"And not to the winning of the war only. It is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately, when the war is over."

"We shall need then in our vision of affairs, as we have never needed them before, the sympathy and insight and clear moral instinct of the women of the world."

"In problems of that time will strike to the roots of many things that I have not hitherto questioned, and I for one believe that our safety in these questioning days, as well as our comprehension of matters that touch society to the quick, will depend upon the direct and authoritative participation of women in our councils."

"We shall need their moral sense to preserve what is right and fine and worthy in our system of life as well as to discover just what it is that ought to be purified and reformed. Without their counselings we shall be only half wits."

"That is my case. This is my appeal. Many may deny its validity, if they choose, but no one can brush aside or answer the arguments upon which it is based."

"The executive tasks of this war rest upon me, and that you lighten them and place in my hands instruments, spiritual instruments, which I do not now possess, which I sorely need, and which I have daily to apologize for in not being able to employ."

3 FRENCH ARMIES SCORE BIG GAINS

Advances Are Made in Champagne, Along Vesle and on Chemin des Dames.

FOE REACTS DESPERATELY

Diminished Resistance in Front of General Mangin's Men Indicates That Germans Are Making Systematic Retreat.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—General Gouraud's army in the Champagne attacked this morning on the northern slopes of Bellevue Heights, Mont Cuvet and Boucherville. The battle which raged northeast toward Challerange, has been crossed, the heights dominating the village of Manne on the west side of the brook have been taken.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The French army under General Berthelot today made a new attack between the Vesle and the Aisne rivers. The battle raged toward Revillon, Romagne and Montigny, east of Jonohery.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1:45 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—Pushing the Germans hard on the front of the Aisne, the French, under General Mangin, today reached the Oise-Aisne line, reports from the battle front show. They have progressed swiftly along the Chemin-des-Dames toward the east and the enemy is retreating behind the Alliet.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN CHAMPAGNE, Sept. 30.—(By the Associated Press, 2 P. M.)—General Mangin's troops continued their advance this morning on the Chemin-des-Dames while on the rise General Berthelot attacked, crossing the Vesle River at Goulit Farm. He took the village of Le Grand Hameau and advanced nearly two miles north of Les Ventesaux and reached the southern edge of the village of Montigny. Berthelot's attack shows likely to derange the German plans and hasten the retirement of the enemy.

Counter Attacks in Vain. South of St. Quentin the enemy delivered fierce counter attacks in a vain effort to recapture Hill 88. The reaction on the front of General Gouraud's army was also very violent in the neighborhood of Sainte-Marie-A-Py.

The diminished resistance in front of General Mangin's troops confirms the fact that the enemy is making a systematic retreat. The rapid succession of heavy blows has brought the fighting at some points close enough to the secondary line of defense to make that also look precarious.

Threatened at Cambrai and Le Catelet, this line may furnish a temporary solid support from the region of Sissonne to the Valley of the Aire, but north of the Arzonne, where it joins the Hindenburg line, the advance of General Gouraud's men in liaison with the Americans has given the Germans such worry that they are hurrying up reserves and counter-attacks with the greatest energy.

It is there that they may be expected to make their most desperate stand, to protect the eventual retirement of the forces to the west and defend the Briey Basin and the Stenay gap, which is a vital route of communications for them if they are unable to hold the line of the Meuse from their present position in the north.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE ST. QUENTIN FRONT, Sept. 30.—(Reuters.)—French forces attacked and captured the culminating point in the German line of resistance between St. Quentin and the Oise River yesterday. This line follows along the ridge parallel to and immediately in front of the Hindenburg line.

Two Villages Are Taken. Urville was its strongest point. From there the line ran over Hill No. 120 to the south. This was captured by assault. The village of Cerisy also was taken and the French troops advanced in the wood between Urville and Cerisy. Then Urville fell.

By the capture of this vital sector, especially Urville, the invading line around St. Quentin advanced an important step. It now forms a semi-circle around the western and southern side of the city.

Photographer Is Called. A. L. Ransford, formerly a photographer in the Stock Exchange building, is to enter special service as a photographer next week. He has been ordered to report at Camp McDowell, California. Mr. Ransford for the past year has been with the Hartoak studio in Tacoma.

INVESTIGATION IS ORDERED

Mayor Baker Seeks Disinterested Verdict in Case of Policeman.

A committee of workers appointed by the liberty loan committee is conducting an investigation of the case of Police Sergeant Carlson, accused of interfering with a number of Jewish people who claimed they were meeting to consider a liberty loan drive. The investigation is being made at the request of Mayor Baker, who seeks a disinterested verdict.

In making the request Mayor Baker announced that he was taking the position "that this is a time for real Americanism straight down the line and the first American principle is a fair trial for every man accused."

"I want to make it clear," said the Mayor, "that I have no time or consideration for any man who is unpatriotic and I will not for a minute stand for a man in the police bureau who is abusive or inconsiderate of any man or group of men because of race or creed."

THEATERS ENLIST FOR LOAN

Portland Playhouses Confidently Counted On to Participate.

The theaters of America are enlisted for the fourth liberty loan, and Portland playhouses have been advised by E. F. Albee, chairman of the National theatrical allied interests loan committee, of New York, that they are confidently counted upon to participate.

"Every dollar that is subscribed by anyone connected with theatricals," reads the announcement, "and every subscription taken in or through our interests should be credited to the theatrical people as a whole. You will send in a report of the amount of sales made in your house, giving credit to your theater therefor."

In the third campaign the theaters of New York alone took subscriptions amounting to \$33,000,000, which is taken to indicate the gigantic nature of the sum subscribed through all the theaters of America.

Foreign-Born Fight Huns. AN AMERICAN AERODROME IN ENGLAND.—English visitors to this aerodrome frequently ask the American soldiers, "But your foreign population in the United States must be a tremendous problem in these times!" The

American soldier's answer to this question is to show the visitor the roll of the squadron of which nearly 50 per cent are men of foreign names. "No problem at all!" says the American soldier "they are among the best men we've got here."

Butte Mine Shift Boss Shot. BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 30.—Emory I. Cupples, shift boss at the Original

The white poplar has been used as a natural lightning rod.

mine, was shot this morning by a miner, John J. Sullivan, following a quarrel in the timekeepers' office. Two bullets struck Cupples, one passing through in the timekeepers' office. Two through his left leg and the other lodging in his thigh. He probably will recover. Sullivan was arrested.

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