

GERMANY ACCEPTS WILSON'S TERMS

Evacuation of All Occupied Areas Agreed to.

COMMISSION ASKED

Chancellor Says He Speaks in Name of Both Government and People — Peace Far from Assured.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's inquiry, intercepted as it was being sent by the great wireless towers at Nauen and forwarded here tonight in an official dispatch from France, declares Germany is ready to accept President Wilson's peace terms, evacuate the invaded territory as a prerequisite to an armistice, and that the bid for peace represents the German people as well as the government.

Conceding that possibly the proposal for an armistice might be accepted and that the German acceptance of President Wilson's peace terms might be satisfactory, the question, in the opinion of officials and diplomats here would center in "who is the present German government?"

If the present German government is the government of Hohenzollern, there seems no doubt here that the German reply will be unacceptable. Although on its face the text of the German note seems to be a complete acceptance of President Wilson's terms, the people of the United States and the allied countries should be cautioned against accepting it as such a compliance of the president's demands as will mean immediate cessation of hostilities.

The greatest danger facing the people of the United States, officials said here tonight, was that they might hastily consider Germany's proposition as the unconditional surrender which the co-belligerents demand, and relax their efforts to continue the victories at arms and carry over the fourth liberty loan.

On every side, in official quarters, it

was stated that this view of the situation could not be placed before the public too strongly.

Without any attempt to discount what appeared to be, at a casual reading, an acceptance of the terms the president has laid down, officials here were very positive as not accepting the German note as a document which means the end of the war. It needs to be examined and fully considered before the views of the American government can be stated.

Should President Wilson finally decide that there is enough sincerity in Germany's proposition to transmit it to the allies, as the German chancellor requested, it should be borne in mind that Great Britain, France and the other entente nations must be taken into consideration for decisions then as to whether discussions should be undertaken to carry out the details of the application of President Wilson's peace terms.

Reading through the phrases of the unofficial text, everyone here immediately was struck with the question of what must have happened in Germany recently to make such an answer possible.

One of the closing phrases which declares that the present German government has been formed by conferences in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag, and that the chancellor "speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people," was regarded as being susceptible to almost unlimited speculation.

What has become of the kaiser, was the question asked on every hand as that phrase was read. The world knows very little of what has been going on in Germany during the last few months, when, with armies steadily beaten at the front, things at home have been going from bad to worse.

It was regarded as not without the realm of possibilities that the great power of the kaiser which brought on the war has been taken from him.

Daylight-Saving Law Passes Senate.

Washington, D. C.—The daylight saving law would remain in effect until rescinded by congress under a bill passed Saturday by the senate. The measure, which was indorsed by Chairman Baruch, of the war industries board, in the interest of fuel economy, now goes to the house. Under the present law, the clocks would be turned back an hour on October 27.

HUNS FIRE CAMBRAI AS THEY CRY 'PEACE'

With the Canadian Forces in France.—Cambrai is a smoking ruin. The Germans have probably never perpetrated a more ruthless nor more premeditated vandalism than this destruction of Cambrai. "France can never forget nor forgive this," remarked a French officer. "Torch in hand, the enemy comes offering us peace."

When the Canadians entered Cambrai the great public square of the Place d'Armes was virtually intact. Now it is a mass of ruins. The explosions began at 9 o'clock in the morning and have continued ever since. All day, in every part of the town, there were explosions of incendiary bombs, with time fuses attached, and these were followed immediately by outbursts of fire. In one short street a dozen houses simultaneously burst in flames.

U-BOAT TOLL 480 LIVES.

London.—The number of lives when a U-boat sunk the passenger liner Leinster Friday in the Irish Sea is now placed at 480. The vessel carried 687 passengers and had a crew of 70.

Dublin.—Of the 150 women and children aboard the steamship Leinster, when she was destroyed by a German submarine, only 15 have been accounted for. Several of these have died since they were brought to port.

The names of 51 passenger survivors and 23 members of the crew who were saved have been made public.

Among the missing is Lady Alexander Phyllis Hamilton, daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn.

Captain H. R. Cone, in charge of the American Naval Airship Service, was among the passengers of the Leinster. Captain Cone is suffering from a broken leg.

Captain Birch, the Leinster's commander, perished.

After the Leinster had been struck by the first torpedo, the submarine fired a second torpedo. This missile struck the vessel amidships, entered the engine room and caused an explosion of the ship's boilers.

There was some confusion as the passengers tried to enter the boats and many persons were thrown into the sea.

500 PERSONS DIE IN FOREST FIRES

Duluth, Minn.—With probably 500 persons dead, thousands homeless and without clothing, and with property damage amounting for into millions of dollars, whole sections of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota timberland Sunday night are in smoldering, fire-stricken areas, with only the charred ruins of abandoned, depopulated towns to accentuate the general desolation.

Some reports indicated that the list of victims may reach 800 or 900. At a late hour 196 bodies had been brought here, and reports from Moose Lake indicated that the death list in that vicinity alone might reach 300.

Twelve thousand homeless and penniless refugees, all in need more or less, of medical attention, are quartered in hospitals, churches, schools, private homes and in the armory here, while doctors and nurses sent from surrounding communities attend them, and nearly every able-bodied man in the city has been conscripted to fight the flames which now are reported to be dying away.

Reports that the holocaust resulted from the work of enemy agents were circulated here. Definite confirmation was not available, but it was learned that incendiaries were driven away from a local shipyard when the fires in Duluth and Superior were burning at their height.

Reports told of widespread destruction, but it was evident that in most cases the fury of the flames was spent.

The Duluth country club and the children's home were total losses, and the fire swept Woodland and Lester Park, recreation centers, loss of which will amount to several thousand dollars.

The fire also destroyed one approach to the interstate bridge, which connects Duluth with Superior. Automobile parties dashed through a wall of flame to rescue 200 tuberculosis patients at the Nopeming sanitarium, which was partially destroyed. The patients were taken out with great difficulty, fire having cut off the rescuers' retreat. It was said probably none would suffer ill effects.

Virginia is safe and Brainerd was untouched. However, peat bog fires now are said to menace the latter city. Bemidji reported only small loss.

Great loss of life and property damage is believed to have occurred in the Cloquet region, where a number of small towns have been destroyed and all semi-rural settlements virtually wiped out.

PEACE MAY BE HALTED BY ALSACE-LORRAINE

Paris.—Dispatches from German sources quote the Baden Presse, the semi-official organ of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the imperial chancellor, as saying:

"If Germany is ready for sacrifices it must be understood that she is not ready to give up Alsace-Lorraine or a single meter of German commercial territory in the Orient. Neither question can be submitted to any discussion whatsoever."

The Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, the organ of the Prussian junkers expresses bitter disappointment that German diplomacy did not succeed in disrupting the entente coalition.

"Instead of asking for an armistice," it says, "we should have offered a separate peace with advantageous conditions to one or two of the allies. Unfortunately it is too late now to take up again this idea, which should have remained the chief governing idea of any government truly German."

Ticonderoga Dead 112.

Washington, D. C.—Ten officers and 102 enlisted men were lost, two officers were taken prisoners and three officers and five enlisted men were saved in the sinking of the American steamer Ticonderoga by an enemy submarine in mid-ocean September 30, the Navy Department Friday announced.

A number of enlisted men of the army were aboard the Ticonderoga. No announcement has been made as to losses among the soldiers.

The Ticonderoga, formerly the German steamer Camilla Rickmers, was eastbound, and at the time of the sinking had dropped behind her convoy because of engine trouble. The vessel was torpedoed without warning and shelled after a white blanket was hoisted to the mast.

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

The Spanish cabinet headed by Antonio Maura has resigned. The cabinet was formed last March.

The largest liberty loan subscription received in New York was one of \$25,000,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co.

Sixty-four dollars for eight hours' work was the record established by one riveter at the South Chicago shipbuilding yard Sunday.

A party of American editors who sailed on September 26 as the guests of the Ministry of Information have arrived safely at a British port.

Prince Max' announcement that Germany had applied for an armistice was received in stony silence by the Reichstag, according to the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin.

Captain Locklein has been appointed chief of the submarine department of the German navy, says advices. He succeeds Vice-Admiral von Mann, the new Secretary of the navy.

"On the battle front between Cambrai and St. Quentin we occupied positions to the rear, thereby giving up Cambrai," says the Berlin headquarters announcement Thursday night.

A bronze tablet marking the location of the first Jewish house of worship ever erected in the northwest was placed on the Chicago Federal building Thursday by the Jewish Society of Illinois.

Late Wednesday the Americans captured two batteries of German 155s with stores and ammunition. They quickly turned the guns on the fleeing Germans and fired the enemy's ammunition after him.

An official dispatch from France Wednesday says that on Monday the newspapers of Vienna issued without the consent of the censor special editions announcing that an armistice had been granted on all fronts.

General Allenby's cavalry on Sunday occupied the towns of Zahleh and Rayak, respectively 33 and 36 miles northwest of the Syrian capital of Damascus, according to an official statement issued by the British War Office.

One of the new allied bombing planes, in order to demonstrate its carrying capacity, has brought from London to Paris a full-sized upright piano. The machine landed in Paris safely after its flight across the English channel.

Switzerland in the last week has been swarming with German, Austrian and Turkish peace emissaries sent from their capitals to try to get into touch with diplomats of the allied countries. The watchword of the emissaries of the central powers is an immediate armistice in order to avoid further bloodshed.

The 10 per cent tax fixed by the house on passenger automobiles and motorcycles was cut in half Thursday by the senate finance committee, which made rapid progress in its revision of the war revenue bill. Consideration of the amusement and club dues sections and half of the luxury tax schedule was completed.

Some wharves and docks at Bruges have been set afire by the Germans, according to the frontier correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraaf.

The accession of Crown Prince Boris to the throne of Bulgaria was received enthusiastically by the populace, according to a dispatch from Sofia. The bells of all the churches were rung.

An indescribable panic, without precedent, broke on the Berlin stock exchange Monday, according to the Neuste Nachrichten, of Munich. Shipping and armament company shares especially were affected.

TEXT OF ALL NOTES IN PEACE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GERMAN PROPOSAL (Received October 6.)

"Mr. President: I have the honor to present herewith upon instructions from my government, the original text of a communication from the German government, received by the legation late this afternoon from the Swiss Foreign Office."

"An English translation of this communication is also enclosed; the German original text, however, is alone to be considered as authoritative."

"Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration."

"(Signed.) F. OEDERLIN, Charge d'Affairs, A. L. of Switzerland."

"In charge of German interests in the United States."

"Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C."

Translation of the communication from German government to the president of the United States, as transmitted by the Charge d'Affairs, A. L. of Switzerland, on October 6, 1918:

"The German government* requests the president of the United States to take steps for the restoration of peace, to notify all belligerents of this request and to invite them to delegate the plenipotentiaries for the purpose of taking up negotiations."

"The German government accepts as a basis for the peace negotiations the program laid down by the president of the United States in his message to Congress of January 8, 1918, and in his subsequent pronouncements, particularly in his address of September 27, 1918."

"In order to avoid further bloodshed, the German government requests to bring about immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on water and in the air."

"MAX, Prince of Baden, Imperial Chancellor."

THE AMERICAN INQUIRY (Dispatched October 8.)

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the president, your note of October 6, enclosing the communication from the German government to the president, and I am instructed by the president to request you to make the following communication to the imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the imperial German government, and in order that that reply shall be candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the president of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the imperial chancellor."

"Does the imperial chancellor mean that the imperial German government down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?"

"The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers, so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil."

"The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory."

"The president also feels that he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war."

"He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."

THE GERMAN REPLY (Received October 12.)

In reply to the questions of the president of the United States the German government hereby declares:

The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8th 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 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 conference and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of the majority, speaks in the name of the German government and the German people.

Berlin, October 12, 1918.

(Signed) SOLF, State Secretary, Foreign Office.