

YANKS QUICKLY ADAPT SELVES

American Youths Soon Fall Into Free and Easy Life of the Soldier.

SHAVE IN PUBLIC SQUARE

It is So Commonplace That None of Townspeople Stop to Look on, Even When They Take to "Reading" Shirts.

With the American Army.—It hasn't taken long for American youths to become acclimated to the free-and-easy life of soldiers. They are as frank and as open and as shameless as their French brothers in arms, and a good deal more so than their British comrades.

A convoy of American troops halts for a few hours' rest in some French town, not too far from the front but that the distant rumble of the incessant cannonade can be heard, with occasionally the alternating buzz-buzz of a Boche airplane and the dull boom of the arches hurled skyward at it.

After "chewing" at the rolling kitchens that accompany them and washing up their mess kits, the doughboys usually turn to their toilets. Even though they are parked in the shade under the tall trees around the public square of the town, that doesn't faze them a bit. They unpack their safety razors, their shaving soap and brushes and proceed to shave then and there. But it is such a commonplace sight that some of the townspeople stop to look on. The French children—"les gosses," as the Yanks have already learned to call them in true French argot—gather round, but that is all.

"Read" Their Shirts. Then one doughboy who thinks he is a barber enters the nearest house and borrows a chair. He places it on a box and administers haircuts to such subjects as will take a chance on his handiwork with the scissors. These amateur barbers are not so bad, either, clipping off the hair close, so the doughboys stand less chance of having gas stick in their hair.

Often the doughboys strip to the waist and engage in the pleasing pastime of "reading their shirts," as American hoboese term it. For, no matter where a number of men are congregated without women to tidy up after them, they are bound to have vermin.

"Cooties," the doughboys call fleas and body lice and other forms of animal life that inhabit their garments. Whenever they catch a particularly large specimen they examine it closely and announce that it is of German origin, has escaped from the Boche trenches and has the Iron Cross stamped on its back.

If the Yanks bivouac near a stream everybody takes a dip right away. Their officers always insist that the men wear some sort of a breech cloth in swimming, so the doughboys usually keep on the drawers of their B. V. D.'s and then stand naked on the bank of the stream waiting for them to dry in the sun.

In the line the men shave every day when it is possible, because they have learned from the French that a gas mask fits tighter if there is no stubble of beard on the chin to let the deadly fumes seep in and burn them. They have become used to their respirators very quickly and wear them 24 hours at a stretch without it bothering them.

Adopt British Custom. They have also adopted the British custom of merely nipping the nose with their nostrils and placing the breathing plug in their mouths without strapping the headgear over their craniums every time a gas alert is sounded.

If gas really materializes they proceed to adjust the mask according to regulations, otherwise they unstrap the nosepiece and spit out the mouth plug and go on about their affairs. Any time a dud shell lands—one that falls

to explode—it is likely to be mistaken for a gas shell and the alarm sounded. Nearly all of the doughboys in the line wrap their tin hats with burlap or some other material to cover the metal, as in walking through the trenches if one's helmet strikes a wire or some projection it rings like a bell and is often taken as a signal to open fire by some Boche sniper lurking hidden and camouflaged in No Man's land.

A stray bullet striking a barbed wire strand makes a ping that can be heard half a mile, and if one strikes a steel hat it sounds like a village fire alarm bell.

HIS WELCOME IN ITALY MAKES HIM FAVOR WAR

Cleveland, O.—"If this be war, to hell with peace!" This is an extract from a letter written by Lieut. G. W. Connelly to friends here from his billet in Italy, describing the welcome accorded the first American troops to arrive in that country. His letter stated that the soldiers were deluged with flowers, fruits and gifts as they marched along and were tendered several banquets and receptions.

To Stop Death Under Fifty.

London.—Death under fifty must be prevented. Sir George Newman, in making a health report to the board of education, lays down this aim. All medical education, he argues, is builded primarily on the curing of disease, not its prevention. Examination of records shows, says Sir George, that most fatalities under fifty are more or less directly preventable.

In the six years from 1911 to 1917 membership in trade unions in Canada has grown from 133,132 to 204,630.

DROVE AMBULANCE IN FRANCE



Miss Caroline Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Richard Stevens of New York and Newport, who returned to this country recently from France, where she drove an ambulance at the front for many months.

GERMANY ACCEPTS WILSON'S TERMS

Note on Its Face Seems Complete Concession.

RECEIVED WITH SUSPICION

People Should Be Cautious Against Any Certainty Of Immediate End Of Hostilities.

TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE.

Washington.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's inquiry, intercepted as it was being sent by the great wireless towers at Nauen and forwarded here in an official dispatch from France, says:

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 January 8th and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussion 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 accord 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 toward 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.

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

Washington.—Whatever promises Germany may make to the United States and her Allies they cannot serve as a basis for an armistice or peace negotiations as long as the Hohenzollerns and the system of government they represent remain in power.

And this, in effect, is expected to be the reply of President Wilson to Germany's reply to the President accepting the terms laid down by the President.

The President has made it plain that the German spokesmen as at present constituted cannot be trusted. In his address in New York, September 27, he said:

We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the Governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other Governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

There is nothing in the German note that justifies the President to change a single sentence of the foregoing passage.

The assurances given by the note as to composition and origin of the present Government cannot be taken seriously, officials asserted. They pointed out that the President, in sending his queries to Germany, was aware of the strong possibility of Germany acceding ostensibly to his 14 points of peace agreement, but that she would dodge on the main issue as to who was going to pledge Germany's name to such an agreement. It was on this point that he was looking for an opening to convey to the German people finally and unmistakably that their present Government, no matter who may wear the title of Chancellor or how many members of the Reichstag may be willing to stand sponsor for it, is unacceptable to the United States from the point of view of trustworthiness as long as the Hohenzollerns continue to wear the German crown and retain the power of making and unmaking of cabinets.

The President, officials believe, will inform the German people that "the present German Government, which has taken responsibility for this step toward peace," in reality differs in no wise from any of the preceding

ONLY ONE POUND AT A TIME.

Revised Rules Governing The Sale Of Sugar.

Washington.—Revised rules governing the sale of sugar to consumers while still permitting the issue of two pounds a month for each person restrict the sale to one pound at a time. Hereafter only one pound for each person can be issued between the first and fifteenth of a month and the other pound between the fifteenth and thirtieth.

German Governments, the Governments that declared the treaty insuring the inviolability of Belgium a "scrap of paper" and forced the overtures peace treaties on Russia and Rumania.

The President has gained the opportunity he has sought, officials declared—the opportunity of telling the German people:

"You are willing to evacuate all conquered territory. You are willing to make good the wrongs you have done. There is but one way in which you can convince the people of the United States and the Allies of your sincerity, and that is by getting rid of the political system responsible for these wrongs."

The President's reply, it was declared, will be officially addressed to the German Government, but he will actually speak above the head of that Government—to the German people themselves—in an effort to convince them that the Hohenzollerns must go ere peace can be returned to them and the whole of Europe.

Reports That Kaiser May Abdicate Increases.

Zurich, Switzerland.—Neutral travelers arriving here from Germany report that rumors that Emperor William may abdicate appear to take greater consistency day by day. The arrivals add that the unpopularity of the German Crown Prince has considerably increased in Germany.

Favored By Germans.

Paris.—The tendency is remarked in certain German circles, says a dispatch from Geneva to the Temps, to represent the eventual fall of Emperor William as a concession which the Germans would be disposed to allow to the Allies if they demanded it.

Such talk appears, above all, the message adds, to be an attempt to bring about an event which many Germans judge to be inevitable and even desirable.

PRESIDENT LEADS TROOPS.

Marches At Head Of Armed Forces In New York.

New York.—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 had.

Under a canopy formed by the flags of the 22 nations arrayed against autocracy and with squadrons of American airplanes hovering overhead, the President strode with 25,000 fighting men from five continents and islands from 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 automobile and reviewed the long column.

A GIRL FIRES ON OUTLAWS.

Barricaded In A Tower, She Keeps Train Wreckers Off.

Uniontown, Pa.—Barricading herself in the tower at the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing at Gist, near here, Miss E. M. Vensel, signal operator, pluckily held her post and fought a revolver duel with three men who attempted to wreck an ammunition train by placing ties across the tracks. With bullets crashing through the sides of the tower house she returned shot for shot until the arrival of the freight train frightened away the intruders.

TO PLAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

German Foreign Minister Will Name Committee Of Reichstag.

Amsterdam.—Dr. Solf, German Foreign Minister, will soon appoint a committee of Reichstag members, representatives of the Foreign Office and jurists to formulate the German draft of a league of nations plan, according to the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung today.

U. S. CUTS PEN INDUSTRY.

Brass And Nickel-Plated Styles Are Stopped; Others Curtailed.

Washington.—The manufacture of brass and nickel plated pens will be discontinued shortly by a ruling of the War Industries Board. No new types of pens are to be produced during the war. The variety of existing styles also is to be materially reduced.

HUNS BALK AT EXCHANGE.

Will Not Ratify Agreement On Prisoners.

London.—The German Government has communicated to the British Government, through Holland, its decision not to ratify the Anglo-German agreement for an exchange of prisoners unless guarantees are given against the deportation and internment of Germans in China.

U. S. SUB CHASER SINKS.

Goes Down In Foreign Waters After An Explosion.

Washington.—An American submarine chaser, designated as the 219, sank in foreign water October 9 after an explosion, with the death of one enlisted man and the injury of one officer and eight men. One man also is reported missing.

ENTIRE DRAFT BOARD OUT.

Members Of Georgia Body Removed By Wilson's Order.

Atlanta, Ga.—Removal at the order of President Wilson of the members of the local draft board of Liberty county because of alleged irregularities and improper conduct of the regulations was announced by Major Joel B. Mallett in charge of administration of the selective service law in Georgia.

At east owned by Mrs. McLeod, of East Cleveland, Ohio, eats olives.

Two Kinds of Allies

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON of The Vigilantes

An Italian widow living in New York city had five sons. Four of them were born in the United States, the other in Italy. He was one year old when his parents came to New York to live. When Italy entered the war against her domineering, exacting ally three of these boys—all American subjects—lost no time in doing what thousands of other American boys already had done. Where the other thousands had cast their lot with the Canadians, the French and the British, as free-born Americans had the right to do, these three young men set sail for the land of their father, and took up the arms of their forefathers against the foe. They were volunteers, not conscripts. Two of them had never even seen the land from which came their father and mother.

Then came the decision of the United States to engage in the conflict on the side of civilization and humanity. This old Italian mother gave her two remaining Americans to the army of the United States. They were her youngest—one of them barely eighteen—and they were as eager to fight as their brothers had been. They did not want to be drafted. They enlisted as common soldiers, and went away with the troops to France.

The old mother did not give up her boys to the armies of Italy and France. She gave them to the armies that were fighting for the things dear to them as Americans. They went as Americans, not as Italians. No matter what their father may have been when he was a boy, these boys were Americans. They loved the land in which they were born, even as their father loved the land in which he was born. They believed in the land of their birth and in its ideals, as their father and mother had taught them to believe. They did not go forth as adventurers, but as soldiers with a principle behind them.

Difference in Mothers. A German mother in a Connecticut city also had five sons of the fighting age when the war broke out. They were all born in the United States and they were American citizens, as their father deliberately had made himself by the processes of naturalization perhaps before any one of them came into the world. Two of these sons succeeded in reaching Germany, and, like the sons of the Italian mother, took up the arms of their father's native land. No one will gainsay them the

right to join the Kaiser's army. They were free-born American citizens, as much so as the boys who went out to fight with the Italian, the French and the Canadian forces, and it was their individual right to fight where-soever and with whomsoever they elected. But when the United States went into the war, did the three remaining sons offer their services to the country in which they were born, the country which had enriched their father, the country which honored them by calling them citizens? They did not. They were not Americans. They were Germans. The mother of the three young men openly declared that she would rather see them dead by her own hand than to have them take up arms against their kaiser!

The Fortunes of War. But the fortunes of war produce strange conditions. The fortunes of war demanded that three Americans should go forth and shoot two Germans. There can be no going behind the fact that the instant these three boys automatically became the enemies of their brothers. Their brothers had gone out voluntarily to fight with the German armies. That was their right, their privilege. They did so at the time when their native land was not lined up against the Kaiser. They were elected to face the bullets that were aimed at Germany, just as those other boys elected to face the shells fired out by Italy. But the two Germans went out to fight for Germany because they were not Germans, because they were not allowed to be anything but to die for Germany. Their mother sent them out to die for the United States? NO! She preferred to kill them with her own hands. The Italian mother did not send her two remaining boys to fight in Italy but in France. They went as American soldiers. They would have gone with the American armies to fight against Italy if the call had been from that direction. She would not have preferred to kill them with her own hands.

In the great Civil war that threatened the existence of the United States of America back in 1861-65 brother fought against brother. Thousands of young men came up from the Southland and put on the uniform of blue. Their brothers, their cousins, even their fathers, were wearing the gray. The instances in which North-born men went to fight with the Confederate armies are notably rare. These men who came north loved their Southland with a devotion that cannot be questioned, and yet they loved their country more. They did not fight with the North because they were Northerners but because they believed in a United States of America. Blood may be thicker than water, but it is neither blood nor water that counts in the making of an honest man. It is his heart that counts.

GOD'S WILL OR MAN'S

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY of The Vigilantes

If God be perfection in wisdom and love, and all powerful, why does He not stop this war? He must know of the suffering. He must feel for the sufferers. If He can why does He not end it? Grave questions, indeed, and wrung from hearts unaccustomed to doubt, by sorrow and shame and despair. God is wisdom, love and power; God knows and feels, yet the war goes on. He does not act. There is no Divine intervention! What then? Shall we, like Job's wife, curse God and die? By no means.

Let us ask ourselves the exact meaning of that clause in the world wide prayer "Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." Is that a statement of invariable ever-present fact, or is it a necessary petition? Is God's will always and everywhere and at all times being done upon earth, or is it not?

I think that statement is a petition and that it is properly included in the Lord's prayer. I am sure that God's will is not always being done, but that often and for long periods the will of man is being done under the inspiration of the devil. Incidentally, after the experiences of the past few years I don't see how any one can doubt the existence of the devil and legions of attendant spirits of evil. He is incarnated in the ravagers of the stricken lands of Europe and Asia. Have you seen that terrible cartoon in which the devil shakes his finger at the Kaiser and says, "If you don't quit calling me 'God,' you will get into trouble!"

We Must Continue Free.

Will any one say to the maimed children, the outraged women, the starved men, that these sufferings are inflicted upon them by the will of God? Were Reims and Ypres and Louvain destroyed by the will of God? Does he pollute wells, and devastate fields and destroy villages? Is He responsible for Poland, Serbia and Armenia? Is the torpedo launched against the merchant ship in accordance with His will? Is He using liquid fire and poison gas? Is God accessory after the fact to murder, rape, outrage, devastation, destruction? The thing is unthinkable; the claim monstrous, impossible, incredible.

But if God be not responsible and if men are, still why does He not prevent them? A restatement of the ques-

Intelligent Maine Dog.

A Gardiner (Me.) dog was caught on the trestle over the new Maine Central viaduct and could not reach the end ahead of the fast-moving train. Being afraid to jump off because of the distance to the ground, the dog dropped his body over one of the sleepers, letting his head and legs hang between the sleepers. The engine and six cars passed along and then doggie perked up one ear, found the coast was clear and calmly finished his journey home.

To the Writing Guys.

Cast thy manuscript upon the editors and after many days it will return again—in such a condition that it will have to be recompiled.

The man who used to burn the midnight oil making his money now has a son who consumes the midnight gasoline spending it.—Indianapolis Star.

Except along the Caspian sea coast, agriculture in Persia is dependent on irrigation.

MADE HAPPY BY MAIL FROM HOME



Delivery of letters from home is a great event "over there." Here are shown the happy countenances of American Red Cross chauffeurs upon the arrival of the mail wagon in Paris.

THIRD SHELL PROVES FATAL

Yankee Ambulance Driver Killed While Having Previous Wounds Attended to.

Twice slightly wounded when two shells landed near a dressing station, Private John Paul, of Paterson, N. J., was killed when a third shell exploded as he was having his previous wounds attended to.

The last shell also inflicted slight wounds on two other Americans, Pri-

vates William J. Rinebold, of Athens, Pa., and John R. Redcay, of Reading, Pa.

The first shell broke a few yards from the dressing station just as Paul started to crank his ambulance to go to a more advanced post. Shrapnel fragments slightly cut him. A second shell followed closely, almost in the same place, and Paul was cut in several places.

A doctor at the post, with Rinebold and Redcay, came out of the station and was dressing Paul's injuries when

the third shell landed, a heavier piece of shell striking Paul and his death followed in a few minutes.

Rinebold was cut on the right foot by a splinter from the same shell, while Redcay was cut below the left eye. Rinebold was taken to a hospital, but Redcay was able to resume his duty after receiving medical attention.

Paul, at the time of his enlistment, was a Junior in the engineering school of Lehigh university, where he was prominent in athletics. He was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity.