News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

U.S.—Teutonic War News

The American schooner Fanny Proctor was attacked by a submarine in the war zone. It was taken in tow by the submarine after being abandoned by the crew.

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Government agents at New York are bringing to account enemy aliens who circulate false reports concerning subjects connected with the country's prosecution of the war.

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The steamer on which were United States Senators John D. Kendrick of Wyoming and William S. Kenyon of Iowa and Representatives John J. Rogers of Massachusetts and James S. Parker of New York, was attacked by a German submarine off the coast of Wales. The gunners on the steamer opened fire and the submarine submerged.

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The first German prisoner of war taken by the American expeditionary forces died in an American field hospital, having been shot when he encountered an American sentry on No Man's Land in front of the American trenches.

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Pershing's batteries along the American front vaguely resembled the position of the German guns on the north side of No Man's Land in France after numerous great streams of shells at the rate of thousands per hour, at steady intervals, which were answered shot for shot by Pershing's gunners.

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The second Liberty loan, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced at Washington, is an "overwhelming success." There were not the slightest doubt that the maximum quota of $5,000,000,000 was oversubscribed.

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A nation-wide German plot to destroy thousands of cattle in stockyards and grain elevators was revealed by National Food Administrator Hoover of Washington in a telegram to State Food Administrator Harry A. "Wheeler of Illinois. The telegram urged the vital importance of guarding all yards in the country.

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"America's fate is fight" are ready. This was the verdict of Secretary of the Navy Daniels when the bill was reported and reviewed the marine corps at Quantico, Va. The marines will be the next to go to France, he said.

Personal

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, former representative from the Athens (Ohio) district, died at his home at Athens, O., aged eighty-four.

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Congressman Augustus Martin, one of the most picturesque characters in the political life of Chicago, died at the home of his son, James Martin, in Chicago.

Domestic

Two stenotypers are missing $1,000,000 damage has been done and many slips, involving the loss of millions for the lies were burned in a fire which start- ed at the wharf of Pier 51, North River, Mr. Allen remains are suspected of starting the blaze. The pier is owned and almost immediately at the foot of Fifteen places at Leonia Point.

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Count James Minotto, semi-in-law of Emperor Karl of Austria, was placed under arrest by the government of being a confederate of Count Von Bernstorff, the German charge in Argentina; an intimate of Captain Von Papen, former German ambassador at Washington; and one of the principal agents of German propaganda in the country.

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The suit brought at Detroit Mich. against the Ford Motor company and Henry Ford by John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge to compel Ford to disburse accumulated profits to the stockholders instead of using the money to increase the company's facilities was decided in favor of the Dodge brothers.

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Food Administrator Hoover at Washington will cut off the supplies of retail food profiteers at the end of the war. A new regulation goes into effect Nov. 1. It provides that no manufacturer, wholesale or other handler of food shall sell it or offer to sell to any retailer who makes unreasonable profits, measured by the quantities of food for specialties.

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An answer to the proposed action of the Chicago milk trust in raising the price of milk to 15 cents a quart was given by delegates representing more than 1,000 dairymen in Boone, Winnebago and McHenry counties, who declared that they would not increase the price to be 8½ cents.

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Four automobile bandits in Chicago burned and destroyed the store of Policeman James Malone shot him in the left arm and escaped with a loot valued at $7,047.26 belonging to the Sefton Manufacturing company.

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Enraged at a driver who had sped into his fourteen and who refused to return to his home, Mrs. Mary Smith, a prominent farmer near Bloomington, Ind., killed the driver, Jacob Hutcher, John Hitchins, and himself with a shotgun.

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The mock trifling over Prof. Ernest Feise, assistant librarian of the German department of Harvard university, who was charged with disloyalty to the United States, was summarily dismissed by President Lowell. Professor Feise was charged with the serious offense against the Liberty loan men responsible.

Herbert S. Bigelow, pacifist leader of Cincinnati, who was whisked away by his white-clad captors, was located near Florence, Ky. He had been taken into a wood and threshed with a hickory switch while the party of men that administered the chastisement was dressed in long white robes resembling those described as being worn by the terrorists of Ku Klux Klan.

Washington

America can help Italy repel the Teutonic invasion and save the allied cause by supporting supplies, Gen. Pasquale Fornario, head of the Italian commission to this country, pointed out in Washington. He was not sure that the people appreciated that America would help Italy in every possible way.

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Washington's Halloween celebrations were fraught with sadness this year, for at the stroke of twelve Wednesday night, the city entered the day solemn, and the solemn closed their doors, after 100 years of unin- terrupted existence.

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Russell C. Leffingwell, a New York lawyer who has been assisting Secretary McAdoo at Washington as special counsel in the formation of the Liberty loan, was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury.

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The vast store of German scientific information in this country was placed under the control of manufacturers by regulations issued by the federal trade commission at Washington under which enemy-owned patents and copyrights will be licensed for use by citizens of the United States.

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Secretary of War Baker announced at Washington the appointment of Maj. Gen. Biddle, former president of the Army War college, as military aid to the secretary of war and chief of staff when Secretary Baker returns to the United States from his present mission to Europe.

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Wage increases approximating 50 per cent in the shipyards on the Pacific coast of the United States, the highest wages ever paid in any industry, were announced at Washington by the president's mediation commission after a protracted session of the commission.

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President Wilson in a statement to send on Washington, urged the people to home and public eating place in the United States to ponder its wording for the food administration and to comply with its request.

European War News

Uboats in the last week sank 14 British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons and four small vessels. Those figures were given out by the admiralty at London. This is somewhat less ships than were sunk the previous week.

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The British and French armies are pushing with all possible haste to relieve the situation in Italy, where the armies of the allies is being thrown back in disorder, and confidence is expressed in London that the invaders will be brought to a halt on the Tagliamento river, one of the most defensive barriers in Italy.

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British casualties reported in London during the week total 24,980, those wounded numbering 17,000 and those killed or died of wounds 3,980, missing 4,000. Casualties for the week previous, 27,000.

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Files the former Italian headquarters at Udine, the allied military and naval mission have headquarters at Versailles. Germans are pressing forward into Italy from the north and the east, and are moving toward the center of the Tagliamento valley.

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Commodore Lambert, commander of the German raider Wolf, was interviewed by Fil consolidated, at Wellington, New Zealand, after the Wolf had been interned by the Netherlands government. Lambert said that he considered his ship was entitled to the honors of war, and that he had always treated his prisoners humanely. He declared that he had always acted in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare, and that he had never committed any act which could be considered piratical.

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The stalled plant, which Theodore Cahoone cathedral, according to the Rev. Father Ford by the Italian and Swiss Fathers, and the Rev. Father Herman E. Dodge to contract for the building of the church, the stockholders instead of using the money to increase the company's facilities was decided in favor of the Dodge brothers.

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WAR MESSAGE OF WILSON DISTORTED

German People Not Permitted to Read Full Text of President's Address.

EFFECT ON PUBLIC FEARED

Copy Issued by Committee on Public Information Shows Imports It Passages That Were Suppressed.

The German government did not dare to communicate to the German people the full text of President Wilson's war message of April 2, 1917. It feared the influence which the unabridged text of this message might have upon the opinion of the people. There- fore the official message of the president of the United States was presented to Germany in an abridged and distorted form.

The committee on public information of the United States government has prepared a copy of the message as it was read by the German censor, and by means of a report of the World Telegraph bureau, the exact text of the president was published to the whole world. Those passages are shown in bold-faced type if the censor copy of the message.

The World Telegraph bureau is not only under censorship control of the German government, but has been commissioned by the government for the promulgation of official opinions.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have called the congress into extraordinary session because there are serious matters which can not be postponed and which must be dealt with immediately which I could not lay before you except in person. I am glad that I could assemble you with so little delay.

I have called the congress last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the imperial German government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put every restriction in the way of the use of the high seas by other nations and to destroy vessel that sought to approach any port within certain prescribed waters of the western coasts of Europe or the Mediterranean sea, even though they were neutral ships and even though they carried no cargoes of contraband of war.

The sinking of vessels of every kind, their destruction, their overthrow and the murder of their crews were given at least a full warning that they would be dealt with in this way.

I was for a little while unwilling to believe that Germany meant in fact to do what she said, to do what all the world knew she had attempted to do in the months when restrictions were put upon her submarines in the hope that she might be induced to respect the principles of humanity and the long established custom of nations which she herself had sworn to observe. I was unwilling to believe that she intended to do what she said she intended to do with regard to neutral ships, with ships carrying innocent passengers and crews, with ships of friendly neutrals as well as those of belligerents. But I can believe it now. We have no choice but to believe it. We have tested the matter to the very limit of prudent and possible action and have found the result beyond question. The facts have clearly proved what we had conjectured. The German government has stripped off all disguises of humanity and all pretense of observance of even the rudimentary principles of right or fair play and has run amuck with the commerce of the world. We have recalled our ambassador from Berlin, cut off all relations with the German empire and declared a state of armed neutrality in which we propose to remain until the aims and objects of the present outlaw government have been thoroughly defined and the character of its power either altered or else absolutely terminated. We have asked it to do certain definite things necessary to the protection of our rights and those of other nations and it has refused to do them. It has refused in terms that could not be misunderstood. We have tried every possible method to bring it to a reasonable way of thinking in this critical matter. We have upon every occasion exhausted every means known to us short of war itself, and at last our own honor and self-respect and the respect we owe to the dignity of our great people leave us no choice but to take up arms in defense of rights without which we cannot live as a free people or as an independent nation. We are now at the end of even the last alternative we had supposed we could honorably take. We have no quarrel with the German people. We have received no hint that they desire war with us or wish in any way to withdraw their support from the present government in its course toward us. We shall always desire to serve them in friendship as we have served them in the past and to the best of our ability. We have no quarrel even with the present German government except that it has acted in such a way as to prove itself our enemy. We are the friends of peace and have proved it times without number. We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We do not wish to force our way into the council of any nation. We shall not seek to dictate or insist upon the form of government any people shall adopt. We shall not meddle in the internal affairs of other peoples or seek to determine what rulers they shall have or what kind of laws they shall live under. We shall not even claim the right to defend the freedom of the seas by force except when it is evident that others are prepared to defend it by force with us. We are fighting for no selfish object. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish all free nations to have, we shall be the more unembarrassed in the course we shall pursue. We always speak our own thoughts without reserve, for we have nothing to conceal or disguise. We desire frank dealing and clear thinking in what we say and in what we do. Our attitude and our motives will be misconstrued and misinterpreted. We cannot help that. We must take the risk. We shall enter the war without passion and hate. We shall not fight upon the sea or upon the land in any way except as we are forced to fight in order to defend ourselves and the principles without which we cannot live.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty.

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