

# Betty Wales

he name of a dress that we told 'can't be beat' the Kultured Kaiser is because he is beaten.

ESDAY, OCT. 15th, 1918.



Betty Wales Dressmaker

## ises ombarding

Send People of Through Lines.

## JUDGE URGES BUYING BONDS TO THE UTMOST

HE CANNOT WIN WITHOUT MONEY, HE TELLS PEOPLE OF NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in a message to the Liberty Loan committee today, urged the people of New England to put forth their utmost efforts to make the Fourth Liberty Loan a success. "We must have unconditional surrender and a dictated peace," Senator Lodge wired. "We must impose our terms on Germany. We cannot win a war without money. The expenditures of the government for the coming year are estimated at \$24,000,000, which must come one-third from taxes and two-thirds from loans. The success of these loans is therefore absolutely necessary. We must work for the highest possible interest rate on these bonds and the most liberal terms of sale. We must also work for the widest possible distribution of these bonds and the most liberal terms of sale."

# Conditions Poor In Infected Area

## Mgr. Cassidy and Dr. Bradley Ask Health Board for Clean-up.

### Point Out Prevalence of Intolerable Filth in Congested Sections of City—Dead Cat in Corridor Three Days.

The influenza epidemic, besides exacting its heavy toll of life, has revealed that some intolerably filthy conditions exist among yards and tenements of the congested tenement districts of the city. Mgr. James E. Cassidy, V. G., pastor of St. Patrick's church, and Rev. Dr. Francis J. Bradley of St. Mary's Cathedral, appeared before the Board of Health Monday afternoon to see if the board has authority to provide for a thorough cleaning up of these places that threaten the health of the community during the epidemic.

It was pointed out during the discussion that under certain conditions the Board of Health can order a place cleaned or closed down, but their powers are limited in this direction. It was also emphasized that the present force of the health department is insufficient to cope with such work as well as might be desired. However, the street department will be requested to use extra endeavors to clean up the streets and property owners and tenants will be asked to keep their yards in a healthier condition.

Mgr. Cassidy said that he and Dr. Bradley had come before the board to see if something could be done about cleaning up the streets in the badly congested outlying districts of the city. Fr. Silva, pastor of the Santo Christo church on Columbia street, was also present and accompanied them to the meeting, but whatever he had to say would be the same as speaking Fr. Silva's opinion. Conditions in the infected

area that have been hit the hardest by the influenza epidemic, he said, seemed to be a threat to the health of the community. He also wished to know if the Board of Health has any authority in regard to ridding yards of dead animals and refuse and cleaning out tenements. "We have found very bad conditions as we have gone around," he said.

Rev. Dr. Bradley spoke of the patients that had been received in the emergency hospitals and said that one of the most difficult jobs of the attendants and nurses had been to rid the patients of the vermin, filth and dirt that stuck to the patients. Sometimes these patients needed even a second cleaning, because they could not be rid of it all the first time. They had found seven, eight and nine sleeping in one tenement, some on the floors that were not any too clean. The bed clothes were not washed and they had old coats, shawls and other things thrown over them as covers. He wanted to know if the board of health resorted to rid of it all the first time. They had found seven, eight and nine sleeping in one tenement, some on the floors that were not any too clean. The bed clothes were not washed and they had old coats, shawls and other things thrown over them as covers. He wanted to know if the board of health resorted to rid of it all the first time.

Richard F. Borden said that the board had considered fumigating after the removal of a patient but it would not amount to much. The board had also considered having a corps of cleaners to go in and clean up with soap and water, but the trouble is that the department has not got the money to do this.

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# Surrender or Fight It Out Now

## Military Officials Interpretation of Wilson's Reply to Germany.

### Demand for Guarantees Places It Beyond Power of Enemy To Reap Any Benefit from an Insincere Move Toward Peace.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Unconditional surrender by Germany is the interpretation put on President Wilson's answer to the German plea for peace by both American and Allied military officials here. Only by absolute surrender, they saw, can the enemy now prevent the terminating evidence of his defeat—invasion of Germany.

There is no doubt among officers that sooner or later the enemy will be compelled to accept these uncompromising terms. The German army is being pounded to death in the field, they declare, and the only thing Germany can hope to save from the wreckage is to prevent the war being carried across her border. And that can be accomplished only at the price of putting herself as utterly at the mercy of the victors as did Bulgaria.

Military opinion appeared to be in full agreement that, in enunciating the policy that absolute safeguards and guarantees of the "present military supremacy" of American and Allied forces must control any armistice agreement, President Wilson had placed it beyond the power of Germany to reap any benefit from an insincere move toward peace.

The question of the agencies to be employed in framing armistice conditions naturally will come up only when Germany has complied with the President's other requirements. It seems probable to officers, however, that the military board of the Supreme War Council at Versailles would be composed only of the premiers of the Allied nations and President Wilson. The military board will have the honor of making the armistice conditions and the recommendations must be ratified by the council, become

# MORTALITY RECORD STILL HOLDS HIGH

TOTAL OF 35 DEATHS AND 294 NEW CASES IS EPIDEMIC REPORT.

Many Patients Ventured Out Too Soon, and Suffered a Relapse—Sweeping of Dirt Into Gutters Must Be Stopped Restrict Crowding of Cars.

Despite the fact that health authorities believe the crest of the influenza epidemic has been reached, the number of new cases and mortality record still hold high. The report for the 24 hours ended at noon today, showed 294 new cases and 35 deaths. This brings the total from Sept. 21 to 9499 cases and 499 deaths.

A great majority of the new cases and deaths are being reported of foreign birth, especially children. It is noted today. This, in great measure, is due to the fact that great difficulty is being experienced in impressing upon them the necessity of taking proper precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. Other features pointed out by the health authorities today was that a number of patients who appeared to be recovering had relapsed and a number of others who had been in the hospital for some time had died.

# Now Close to Courtrai They Dominate Line from Lille to the Coast.

## French Advancing on the Aisne and Americans Battling Forward Between the Argonne and the Meuse.

(By the Associated Press.)

In Flanders and from the Oise to the Meuse, the Allied troops continue their vigorous blows for important gains. As the French press on in the Leon-Aisne region, the Allied offensive in Belgium and the American operations west of the Meuse are being renewed today with success.

Smashing their way through the network of railways in Western Flanders, the Belgian, French and British forces under King Albert are now within two miles of the important rail center of Courtrai. The Allies also dominate with their guns the railroad running from Lille to the Belgian coast by way of Courtrai, and thus hamper, if they have not cut off, all communication between Ostend and Lille.

The German resistance in Flanders appears to be only for the purpose of delaying the Allies until the evacuation of Belgium can be completed. The enemy is reported to be evacuating Ostend and to be sending boatloads of troops away from the coastal region.

Between the Oise and the Argonne, the French are pressing the enemy hard and giving him little chance to dig in should he desire to do so. East of the Oise, the French are within a half-mile of the Serre along most of its length and have advanced between five and six miles from Laon. Even the Aisne is fast being lost to the enemy as a means of defense. The French now threaten Reims, having captured Nanteuil-sur-Aisne, two and a half miles west of Reims, and about the same distance east of Chateau Porcien.

Keeping step with the American operations east of the Argonne, the French are moving forward west of the forest. West of Grand Pre, General Gouraud has moved north of the Aisne and taken the towns of Olizy and Termes, straightening out a bulge in the Allied line.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse, the Americans are battling forward today through the German wire entanglements. Tanks have been brought up, especially in the region west of Romagne. As on Monday, the Germans are resisting stubbornly but satisfactory progress is being made.

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# Transport Sinks At Hoboken Pier

## No Lives Lost When Former German Liner Amerika Goes Down.

### Troops on Board All Taken Off Safely—No Indication of the Cause of the Sinking—Ship Was of 22,622 Tons.

Washington, Oct. 15.—An official report to the navy department says a muster of the persons known to have been on the Amerika shows none missing. There was no indication of the cause of the sinking. Steps are already under way for raising the ship.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 15.—The American transport Amerika sank at her pier here this morning.

The troops on board were all taken off safely. The cause of the sinking was unknown, but it is said that the ship was undergoing major repairs, which might have had something to do with the entrance of water into her hold. The sinking occurred at 8 o'clock this morning, while most of the troops were still in their bunks. The ship was hurriedly rescued from its sinking by the pier most of them had been taken off by 8:30 o'clock. The rescue was accomplished by the crew of the Amerika and the crew of the tugboat. The ship was of 22,622 tons.

# TIVERTON SOLDIER KILLED IN ACTION

PRIVATE ROBERT LEE SHIPMAN MAN WAS AN EXPERT WITH MACHINE GUNS

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Shipman, 1000 10th St., Tiverton, R. I., today announced the death of their son, Private Robert Lee Shipman, who was killed in action in the Argonne region of France. Shipman was a member of the 10th Connecticut Infantry and was serving with the 1st Battalion. He was a highly skilled marksman and was particularly expert with the machine gun. He was killed on Oct. 10, 1918, while leading his company in an attack on the enemy lines. He was 23 years old and was a native of Tiverton, R. I.