TURKEY ALSO SENDS A PEACE NOTE TO WILSON

GERMAN ARMISTICE REQUEST WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED

President Wilson Has Not Yet Forwarded Reply To Enemy's Proposal For Peace Conference—Turkey Joins Her Allies in the Request—Application For Armistice Regarded By Many Critics as Admission That Teutonic Powers Are Defeated—Enemy Must Evacuate Foreign Soil.

Paris, Oct. 7—The German propaganda service at Berlin announces today that Turkey through Spain, has sent a note to President Wilson to the same effect and at the same time as the communications forwarded by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

London, Oct. 7—(By The Associated Press)—In the view of authoritative quarters in London it seems certain that President Wilson, through whom the peace offer of the Central Powers was addressed, will take the initiative in reply. The official attitude to be adopted by the associated governments can only be surmised, but it is safe to assume that they cannot entertain in any form the proposal for an armistice.

Washington, Oct. 7—There was no answer tonight to Germany's peace proposal. This was made known officially.

No Armistice.

London, Oct. 7.—No armistice will be granted the Central Powers before the complete evacuation by them of Allied territory, with a cessation of the destruction and burning of Allied cities. This is the personal opinion of foreign diplomatists of the highest rank here, who have been questioned concerning the speech of the German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, of Baden. If the German propositions had been sincere, say these authorities, the German troops would already have ceased their wanton destruction.

One of the most distinguished of the diplomatists said the proposal for an immediate armistice was put forward with the hope that the Allies would accept, and that then the negotiations probably would be protracted for months and perhaps even for years, in the hope that the offensive spirit of the Allied armies would meanwhile decline.

Recognizes Defeat.

The fact that an armistice was requested indicated, according to the diplomat, that Germany had become aware that she was defeated. Her entire collapse was only a question of time with the Allies continuing to apply pressure, he added. The apparent acceptance by Germany of the points of President Wilson's programme he characterized as "vague." If she had really meant to accept them she would have made clear her intentions, in his view, by evacuating the territories she occupied and retiring behind her own frontiers.

In the event of an acceptance by the Allies of the offer of negotiations, while the German armies were near their present positions, the diplomatist pointed out, Germany would still have in her possession pledges in the shape of territory for use in negotiating better terms.

Proposals Too Vague.

The Manchester Guardian considers that the peace proposals set forth by Prince Maximilian are vague, and that while the acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points seems to be in good faith, the new chancellor finds it convenient to slur one point—the president's statements in which he declared that no binding agreement could be made with the German government as at the present constituted. The paper adds: "Nothing in the constitution of the German state has been altered. The Kaiser remains absolute and supreme."

The Guardian believes there is no constitutional guarantee and nothing could give President Wilson the sort of guarantee he demands or to make Germany a safe and serviceable member of a league of nations. The paper thinks, however, that it is unnecessary or desirable to wait for a complete change in the German machine of government before consenting to negotiate.

Germany Should Withdraw.

"A serious negotiation presumes an armistice," it says, and declares that guarantees needed as conditions of an armistice, "would go far to give us also guarantees for the observance of conditions of a peace." The paper believes that these guarantees with the peace terms would bring a needed change in the minds of the German people, and when the militarists are discredited and the people disillusioned, they will take their own regeneration in hand.

The Guardian suggests that as a condition of an armistice Germany and Austria should be asked to withdraw within their frontiers which would be an acknowledgement of defeat. It concludes:

"There ought to be an acknowledgement of defeat and without it our work will not have been done."

From Kaiser?

Washington, Oct. 7.—Germany's peace note was delivered today to President Wilson personally by Frederick Oederlin, an attache of the Swiss legation. This gave rise to suggestions that it came from Emperor William himself.

Minister Ekengren, of Sweden, presented the note from Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, to Secretary Lansing at ten o'clock.

A prompt and decisive reply to Germany's latest peace proposal is indicated by developments in Washington early today. President Wilson cancelled his usual morning recreation hour and remained secluded in his study at work.

Will Fall Flat.

Quite irrespective of the nature of the reply, it seemed to be agreed that the German note called for a prompt reply so that the American people might not be misled into relaxing their efforts for the fourth Liberty Loan, so that the American troops in the field may know at once the position of their government, and so that an offer of peace may receive such diplomatic attention as it deserves.

Official announcements of the attitude of the United States government still were being withheld, but there was no abatement of the indication that if Germany seeks a "negotiation" leading to round table conferences and diplomatic quibblings, the offer will fall flat.

Senator Poindexter declared an armistice would mean the end of all military action, and, if accompanied only by enemy evacuation of Belgium and France, would be a victory for Germany. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee, earnestly pointed out that the German offer also provides for acceptance of the fourteen terms laid down by the president in his address of January 8.

Preposterous Idea.

Acceptance of Germany's offer only upon evacuation of Belgium and France, Senator Hitchcock said, would be preposterous, but he declared restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France and as well as reparation for Belgium and France, are among the president's terms which Germany proposes to accept.

Must Surrender.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, introduced a resolution which was referred to the foreign relations committee, providing that before the United States agrees to any armistice Germany must disband her army, surrender her navy, arms and munitions and agree to pay for damages to cities and country devastated, restore Alsace-Lorraine to France together with the penalty exacted from France in 1870.

An Elucidation.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—An elucidation of the peace offer of the Central Powers is published by the Vienna newspapers. The article, which is explained as emanating from "well informed circles" reads as follows:

"It is first to be emphasized that this step by Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Germany is not to be regarded as a decision taken suddenly under the stress of military events. It constitutes, rather, in the history of our peace policy the last link in the chain of a logical and continual evolution, regard being paid at the same time to the latest internal political developments in Germany.

"As is known the point of departure of our peace policy was Baron Burian's note of December, 1916. The step then taken was of a very vague character. The conditions were not described, but only indicated in broad outlines.

"In the course of the development, the conditions have become crystallized. During February, March and April expressions regarding a general and just peace without annexations or compensation came into currency."

Court of Arbitration.

"Subsequently the ideas of establishing an international court of arbitration and a reduction of armament was discussed and, further the principal of freedom of the seas was proclaimed, and, finally, the principle was set forth that economic wars and economic oppression after the war must be prevented. Out of these guiding principles arose the present peace program.

"All these points, it will be recalled, were accepted by Count Czernin (former Austrian foreign minister) in speeches and interviews as a suitable basis for peace negotiations, and finally received the approval also of the German Reichstag, so that uniformity in the conception of the allies (Teuton) thereby found expression. Then followed the peace note of Pope Benedict, whose proposals and fundamental ideas were accepted by us as forming an acceptable basis. Only President Wilson in his note of January 8, 1918, in his fourteen points, made proposals, and proclaimed principles which substantially accorded with the programme of the Central Powers.

Wilson's Proposals.

"Count Czernin and Count Von Hertling described President Wilson's proposals, apart from a reserve regarding certain points, as a suitable basis for peace. The Austro-Hungarian delegations and the German Reichstag have described their attitude toward the proposals in a similar manner. It should be noted also that it was always President Wilson who occupied himself with a concrete peace programme while the Entente adhered to its intentions of conquest. Then came Baron Burian's last prospect for a preliminary discussion by the belligerent powers.

"The proposal was rejected by President Wilson, not, however, with the intention of cutting off peace discussions, because in his speech of September 27 he again reverted to it, and in an objective manner set forth the necessity of a just peace—a peace that would not be one-sided, but just to both sides, and thus fulfill the principle of high justice to all.

Difficult Question.

"At this moment of the proclamation of this principle of equal justice for all parties, it became clear that it was possible in this manner to come near to attaining peace, because the principle of the elimination of any one-sided preference provides for the solution of a group of difficult questions.

"In the consideration of the further circumstance that owing to the internal political change in Germany certain difficulties were cleared out of the way, it became clear that a uniform decision of the Central Powers regarding peace could be effected. On this day of the new German government's entering office, we are in a position to undertake a step which reaches as far back as the beginning of 1917.

"This step was not born of the events of the moment, but continually had won its way through in the course of a natural development.

"In the circumstances we expect our step will lead to rapprochement and discussion. At the same time, in expressing this hope we do not know how the Entente and President Wilson will view this step. It is, however, politically justified on the ground alone that President Wilson represents sole power, and is not politically bound to the Entente."

The Burian note of December, 1916, referred to was that in which the Austro-Hungarian government, conjointly with Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria addressed the Entente Allies through the neutral powers, offering to negotiate for peace on terms which were not stated.

Vienna Impressed.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—Despatches from Vienna show Austrian newspapers to be deeply impressed with the importance of the peace movement made by the Central Powers and filled with hope for its success.

Rene Viviani Talks.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Rene Viviani, president of the council when the war broke out and head of the French mission to the United States, interviewed by "Information" regarding the peace proposals of the Central Powers, said today:

"Germany has presented propositions to President Wilson, but are they really propositions for peace? The discourse of Chancellor Maximilian appears to be merely the programme of the majority. It is not a question of discussing the fourteen stipulations made by President Wilson for the discussing of a basis for an armistice would not be in accord with the military advantages which we possess through the splendid services of our troops.

"Whether the enemy accords autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine is no longer a question, for we demand the return of the provinces to France, pure and simple, and without any trap for a referendum."

Spanish Opinion.

Madrid, Oct. 7.—El Sol points out that the declarations of the new German chancellor were made at the moment the German armies are retiring along the whole front in France. It adds:

"It is the first time Germany has demanded peace, admitting she is defeated. We do not believe, however, that President Wilson will agree to open any negotiations for Germany speaks only of the west and the president considers the east as fundamental."

The pro-German A B C says:

"We see enormous difficulties before a suspension of hostilities is reached, but we are confident in the humanitarian sentiments of the peoples and in the sense of responsibility of the heads of the Allied governments. We are convinced that Germany's propositions will be a sure road to the end of the war."

PUBLIC PLACES IN MONTREAL ARE CLOSED

Spanish Influenza Leads Authorities To Take Most Drastic Action.

RED CROSS MOBILIZES IN UNITED STATES

The Insidious Disease Is Rapidly Spreading Over Entire Continent.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Tonight the city board of health resolved in connection with the spread of the epidemic of Spanish influenza, to approve the resolution passed by the city administrative commission this afternoon to close all theatres, schools, picture shows, dance halls and other places where the public congregate.

Further the board of health resolved:

"To request the military authorities to keep the soldiers in barracks.

"To request the large retail stores to close their establishments daily at 4 p. m.

"To request the city authorities to vote a credit of $50,000 to cover the necessary expenses to prevent the spread of Spanish influenza."

Winnipeg Deaths.

Winnipeg, Oct. 7.—Privates E. Murray and W. Barney, residents of Quebec, died in the I. O. D. E. quarantine Hospital here today of Spanish influenza. Other easterners belonging to military units are seriously ill of the malady in Winnipeg hospitals at present. Two are at the point of death.

Red Cross Mobilizing.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Mobilization of the full forces of the American Red Cross to combat the epidemic of Spanish influenza which rapidly is spreading over the country was determined upon today and instructions sent to all chapters.

In co-operation with the public health service and the state board of health the Red Cross will enroll nurses and will freely use its accumulated hospital supplies to fight the epidemic.

Reports today to the public health service showed both that the disease is spreading and that the number of cases reported where it had been prevalent heretofore is increasing. This, however, was not the situation in army camps, the number of new cases reported during the 48 hours ending at noon today showing a slight decrease. Pneumonia in the camps continued to increase with 4,532 new cases and 1,388 deaths reported since Saturday.

Influenza cases reported from all camps since the disease became epidemic September 13, now total 167,000; pneumonia cases 17,102, and deaths 4,910.

RESTORATION OF CAPTURED LANDS

Count Tisza Declares Bulgarian Treachery Was Cause of Peace Offer.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—Count Tisza, the former premier of Hungary, speaking at the reform congress at Budapest is quoted by the Berlin Vossische Zeitung correspondent at the Hungarian capital as saying that autonomy so far as possible would be granted to the various nationalities living in Hungary, that Austrian territory occupied by Italy would go to Italy and that parts of Galicia would be annexed by New Poland.

"Bulgaria's treachery and the situation on the western front led us to decide, together with Germany, to undertake the peace steps. We have sent a note to President Wilson announcing our acceptance of his fourteen principles.

"We will try so far as possible to grant autonomy to nationalities living in Hungary. Austrian territory won by Italy shall fall to Italy and parts of Galicia shall fall to New Poland."

Count Tisza added that steps had been taken to guard against surprise on the Rumanian front.

Let Cuticura Save Your Hair

On retiring, comb the hair out straight, then make a parting, gently rubbing in Cuticura Ointment with the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings until the whole scalp has been treated. The next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

LESS DEATHS IN CITY OF BOSTON

Health Authorities Holding Their Own Against Epidemic—Death Rate Eighty Per 1,000.

Boston, Oct. 7—State and city health authorities announced tonight that they were holding their own against the influenza epidemic. There was no advance in the death rate or in the number of new cases reported in the state, and a falling off was recorded in Boston.

There were 20 less deaths in Boston in the 24 hours ending at ten o'clock tonight than in the preceding 24 hours. The board of health announced 146 deaths from influenza and 24 from pneumonia. The figures for the entire state for 24 hours up to noon today were 378 deaths and 547 new cases.

The disease has broken out in the state prison, insane asylums, at Foxboro, Medfield, Westboro and other institutions. The epidemic is the most disastrous that has ever prevailed in Massachusetts. The death rate in Boston is 80 per 1,000.

FRENCH CAPTURE THREE TOWNS

Their Success in Rheims Sector Endangers German Positions.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The French have captured Berry-Au-Bac, the war office announces tonight.

The statement says: "We have captured Berry-Au-Bac.

"Northeast of St. Quentin local operations to improve our positions gave fine results. Seven hundred prisoners were taken in the past twenty-four hours."

French troops last night captured the town of St. Masnes, northeast of Rheims, and penetrated the town of Hauvine, further to the east and north of the Arnes River, the French war office announced today.

Northeast of St. Quentin the Germans attacked several times in an effort to retake the positions conquered by the French. All the attacks except in the region of Tilloy Farm were repulsed. Fighting in that region continues.

METHODISTS LOSE BOOK STEWARD

Limiting of Age Unhorses Rev. Dr. Briggs, Nearly Eighty-Three.

Hamilton, Oct. 7.—Rev. Dr. Briggs, book steward of the Methodist church, has resigned his position. This fact was not announced to the general conference which, at the end of the special session, passed the recommendation of the special committee which reported in favor of fixing the age limit at 70 years for officers of the Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Briggs is nearly 83 years of age, and, though the conference did not know it, his resignation has been in the hands of the general superintendent of the church since this morning. Dr. Briggs was present during part of the discussion, but left the church before its conclusion.

"The idea of cutting off the head of every man over 70 is wrong," said Mr. Proctor. "I'm 75, and I do more work now for the church than any young man under twenty years. If the church is going to be run by young men, the young men have got to wake up, and wake up mighty fast."

Lt. C. B. Keenleyside of Regina declared that, had the British Empire taken Lord Roberts' advice, given long ago, after he was 70 years of age, we would have averted many of our recent disasters.

The German peace proposal was roundly denounced at the conference.

AMERICANS ATTACK

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 7—(Noon, by the Associated Press.) — General Pershing's troops this morning attacked the German positions on the left wing of this front. The Americans made progress to a point corresponding with their advance late yesterday in the region of Cunel Woods, on the right wing.

The presence of storm troops opposite the American centre and the increased activity behind the German lines leads to the belief that the enemy is planning counter-attacks.

C. B. LABOR TROUBLE.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Hon. A. K. McLean who visited Sydney in connection with labor troubles at the Dominion Iron and Steel Works, returned to the capital today. Mr. McLean had no statement to make, but it is understood that plans for the settlement of the difficulty are maturing.

BRITISH SATISFIED THAT PEACE IS NOT IN SIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

consistent moderate, to become the new premier.

The formation of the Max government and the immediate peace pronouncements are direct results of the pressure from Vienna rather than Foch's heavy blows.

But we must make no mistake for the German military forces are not yet beaten, and they will neither collapse nor surrender immediately if Max's offer is refused. Turkey associates itself with its allies' offers, but if it fails, then a separate offer from Turkey is expected without delay.

Tremendous as are Germany's military worries, her political troubles are even heavier.

SERBIANS TAKE TOWN OF DOBRA

French and Serbian Troops Pursue Teutons, Who Are Retiring in Disorder.

Paris, Sunday, Oct. 5, (Delayed)—The town of Dobra, on the Black Drina river, and forty miles northeast of Elbasan, Albania, has been occupied by Serbian troops, according to a French official statement issued tonight.

The statement reads:

"After an energetic pursuit of the Austro-German forces who are retiring in disorder towards the north, French and Serbian troop, have reached Vranje. We have taken several hundred prisoners and a number of guns and machine guns.

"In Albania our detachments continue their advance. Dobra has been occupied by the Serbians."

BULGARIA MUST GIVE UP LAND

Armistice Provides For Evacuation of Conquered Territory.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—A despatch received here from Sofia quotes the Bulgarian semi-official newspaper Preporetz, as giving the following as the terms of the armistice entered into between Bulgaria and the Entente Allies:

The evacuation of the territories occupied by Bulgaria in 1916 which belonged to Serbia or Greece.

Re-establishment of Bulgarian rule in the portion of former Bulgarian territory occupied by troops of the Entente, for instance Strumnitza.

Demobilization of the Bulgarian army, except three divisions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry.

Consignment to the Allied army of the arms, munitions and war materials of the demobilized troops.

Capitulation by the Bulgarian units stationed westward of Uskub when the armistice is signed, the troops to remain guarded by the Entente until further orders. Departure within a month of German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

HUNTER LOST NEAR MADAWASKA LAKE

Caribou, Sept. 7.—While hunting in the region of Upper Madawaska Lake, Isaac Kelley, of Caribou, wandered away from several companions, and could not be found for two nights and a day. Three automobile parties started out from Caribou, and encountered Kelley on the road. He had found his way out of the woods, but was ready to collapse. He was cared for at a farmer's house, and had just left it when the hunting searching parties appeared.

SACKVILLE PASTOR GOING TO MAINE

Rev. J. W. Brown, M.A., Ph.D., of Sackville, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, of Fort Fairfield, Me. He will assume his duties at that church in November. Rev. Dr. Brown has an excellent record in pastoral work, and is highly recommended.

BERLIN EXCITED

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Excited crowds in the streets of Berlin yesterday evening tore special editions of the newspapers containing the speech of Prince Maximilian, the new chancellor, from the hands of the news dealers.

Everywhere shouts of "peace has come," "peace at last," were heard.

BULGARIA EXPELS HUN.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—Bulgaria on Saturday notified the powers with which she had been allied that they must quit Bulgarian territory within a month, says a Sofia despatch to the Berlin Tageblatt.

Most of the Austrians have left Bulgaria, the despatch adds, and the Germans are leaving.

AFTER THE GREEKS.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Negotiations with Belgium, Greece and other countries which will lead to the signing of slackers treaties, in progress for the past two months, are now said to be so near completion that steps have already been taken by the authorities to secure a list of the names of citizens of all countries now resident in Canada who will be called upon to join the colors.

CURRIE WILL STAY.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—A rumor, the origin of which is obscure, has received circulation in Canada and has been published in a number of Canadian newspapers to the effect that Lieut. General Sir Arthur Currie is about to retire from the command of the Canadian Corps in France, in order to accept an Imperial command, and is to be succeeded by Major General Sir David Watson. Official and categorical denial is given to this rumor by the Department of Militia and Defence here.

DIED IN BOSTON.

The death is announced in Hyde Park, Boston, of Charles Lyman Burnes, formerly of St. John. Mr. Burnes was 46 years of age.

Fred Keen, formerly of Digby, died in West Somerville, Mass., recently, aged 35 years.

"Just a bit blowy, you know, but this is an overcoat that is worth blowing about."

Just what most of us need for this bracing weather; makes one feel good, feel like throwing out the chest and going at business as our Boys are going at the Huns.

Suits and overcoats in extreme, moderate and conservative styles. Prices: Suits, $20 to $45; Fall Overcoats, $15 to $35.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

OCTOBER—PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon	4th	11h 5m	p.m
First Quarter	13th	1h 0m	a.m
Full Moon	19th	5h 36m	p.m
Last Quarter	26th	1h 35m	p.m

Date	D of W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	H Water A.M.	H Water P.M.	L Water A.M.	L Water P.M.
8	Tues	7.35	6.48	2.17	14.28	8.30	20.54
9	Wed	7.37	6.46	2.57	15.07	9.07	21.33
10	Thu	7.38	6.44	3.39	15.49	9.47	22.15
11	Fri	7.40	6.42	4.24	16.35	10.22	23.01
12	Sat	7.41	6.40	5.14	17.28	11.22	23.50
13	Sun	7.42	6.38	6.09	18.28	12.16	24.43

THE WEATHER

Toronto, Oct. 7.—A few scattered showers have occurred today in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Otherwise the weather in Canada has been fine.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	60
Vancouver	44	58
Kamloops	36	62
Edmonton	36	56
Battleford	36	54
Medicine Hat	34	58
Moosejaw	45	62
London	38	58
Toronto	40	54
Kingston	36	52
Ottawa	30	56
Montreal	r2	46
Quebec	30	46
St. John	38	50

Forecasts —Maritime — Moderate northerly to westerly winds, fine, stationary or a little higher temperature.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Northern New England—Tuesday and Wednesday slightly warmer; fresh northeast winds.

LEMON JUICE WHITENS SKIN

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for few cents

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best bleaching and skin whitening lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how tan, redness, sallowness, sunburn and windburn disappear and how clear, soft and rosy-white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

DIED.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, at the General Public Hospital, Oct. 6th, Elizabeth Pauline, beloved wife of Harry B. Roberts, in the 31st year of her age, leaving besides her husband, one daughter, to mourn their loss.
Funeral from the residence of L. H. Roberts, 27 Garden street, Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m.

NORRIS.—On October 7th at the General Public Hospital, Ada L., wife of Robert Norris, 79 St. James St., leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn.
Notice of funeral in evening papers.

McALLISTER.—At Cumberland Bay, Queens County, N. B., on October 7, Elma, wife of James Leonard McAllister, leaving husband, father, two sisters and one brother to mourn.
Notice of funeral later.

Men's and Boys' Sweater Coats and Pullovers 75c. up, at Bassen's, 14-16-18 Charlotte Street. No branches.

Capt. J. Edgar March, of this city, now stationed at Newcastle, and his bride, nee Miss Marie DesBarres, of Sackville, arrived in St. John yesterday, and were congratulated by many friends.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher