

# THE WHITE FLAG HOISTED!

## Central Powers Whine for Mercy-- Plea for Peace Addressed to President Wilson.

New German Chancellor's First Move --- Entente Governments Pay Little Heed to Proposal and Fighting Continues Briskly.

### WAR REVIEW.

While Germany and Austria-Hungary are clamoring for peace, the Entente Allied Governments thus far are paying scant heed to the proposals, but their armies are pressing forward to further victory on all fronts. Officially, no cognizance has yet been taken of the request of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German Imperial Chancellor, or that of the Austro-Hungarian Governments for an armistice on land or sea or in the air for the commencement of peace negotiations, for President Wilson, to whom the dual and highly similar proposals are addressed, is not yet in receipt of them. On the battle fronts the Germans are everywhere being forced to give ground to the Allied troops. In Belgium the enemy is gradually being pushed eastward and in anticipation of a forced final withdrawal is continuing to make ready for that eventually by removing his guns and otherwise lessening the value of his defensive works in the territory upon and adjacent to the North Sea coast. To the south, from Arras to the Verdun sector the Germans are being hard pressed by the British, American, Italian and French forces, and although on numerous fronts they still are offering desperate resistance, they seemingly are unable to do more than retard the advance of their foes. Douai, south of Lens, is almost enveloped, and Cambrai has been further endangered through the capture of the village of Auben-Chaulx-Bois, five miles to the southeast where more than 1,000 Germans were made prisoners. Hard fighting has taken place around Mont Brehan and Bearevoir and in this immediate vicinity where the Germans have brought up fresh reserves in an endeavor to keep Field Marshal Haig's men from cutting the highly important St. Quentin Le Cateau road from which they now are but a step. Both Bearevoir and Mont Brehan are now in British hands. With the Germans being defeated over wide areas by the French and Americans, from Rheims to the Argonne forest, the Italians south of Laon have begun an offensive which seemingly has as its objective the finishing of the work previously begun by the French for the obliteration of La Fere and Laon. Here they have captured in storming operations important and strongly held German positions. In the vicinity of Laon confagurations are to be seen and it seems not improbable that the Germans are preparing for a withdrawal. In consequence of the converging movement which is being pressed against them from three sides brought through the latest operations of the French around Rheims, the cathedral city seems definitely liberated from the German menace, for here they have materially pressed back the enemy. Likewise eastward through Champagne to the Argonne forest the French and Americans have fought their way forward in capturing many villages, crossing the Aisne canal and pursuing the enemy along the entire fronts of the Sulpice and Arnes rivers, both of which have been crossed at several points. In the Macedonian theatre the Allied troops have compelled the Austrians to withdraw from the Eubasian sector and other positions, while near Veranus, Central Serbia, the French and Serbian troops have captured Austro-German held positions. In the latter region the enemy is retiring northward in disorder.

### PEACE PROPOSALS.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have resolved simultaneously to ask President Wilson to make representations in their interest for a general armistice and negotiations for a general peace, according to a Bernese despatch to the Havas Agency.

### WILL ACCEPT WILSON'S CONDITIONS.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5.—(By the A.P.)—Prince Maximilian, the new Imperial German Chancellor, is willing to accept President Wilson's fourteen peace conditions, according to reports received from Berlin by circles closely connected with the Foreign Office here even though this for many reasons may not be thoroughly demonstrated in his statement before the Reichstag.

### WANTS ARMISTICE.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Stockholm has been charged to request the Swedish Government to transmit to President Wilson a proposal to conclude immediately with him and his allies a general armistice, and to start without delay negotiations for peace. This announcement is made in a Bernese despatch to the Havas Agency.

### BETREAT QUICKENING.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The German retreat before Georffroy's and his army which is supported by Americans on the right, is quickening perceptibly. French troops reached Bethenville this afternoon lying about three miles north of Moronvillers.

### THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—The text of the address of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new Imperial Chancellor of the Germany, outlining his policies to the Reichstag yesterday, is as follows:—In accordance with the Imperial decree of September 30th, the German Empire has undergone a basic alteration of its political leadership as successor to Count George F. Von Hertling, whose services in behalf of the Fatherland deserve the highest acknowledgment. I have been summoned by the Emperor to lead the new Government. In accordance with the Governmental concordance with the Governmental method now introduced I submit to the Reichstag publicly and without delay the principles upon which I propose to conduct the grave responsibilities of the office. These principles were firmly established by the agreement of the Federated Governments and the leaders of the majority parties in this honourable House before I decided to assume the duties of Chancellor. They contain, therefore, not only my own confession of political faith, but that of an overwhelming portion of the German people's representatives, that is of the German nation, which has constituted the Reichstag on the basis of a general, equal and secret franchise, and according to their will. Only the fact that I know the conviction and will of the majority of the people are back of me, has given me strength to take upon myself the conduct of the Empire's affairs in this hard and earnest time in which we are living. One man's shoulders would be too weak to

carry alone the tremendous responsibility which falls upon the Government at present. Only if the people take active part in the broadest sense of the word in deciding their destinies, in other words, if responsibility also extends to the majority of their freely elected political leaders, can the leading statesmen confidently assume their part of the responsibility in the service of Folk and Fatherland. My resolve to do this has been especially lightened for me by the fact that prominent leaders of the laboring class have found a way in the new government to the highest offices of the Empire. I see therein a sure guarantee that the new government will be supported by the firm confidence of the broad masses of the people, of those whose true support the whole undertaking would be condemned to failure in advance. Hence what I say to-day I say it not only in my own name and those of my official helpers, but in the name of the German people. The programme of the majority parties upon which I take my stand contains first an acceptance of the answer of Pope Benedict's note of August 1, 1918, and an unconditional acceptance of the Reichstag resolution of July 19th, same year. It further declares its willingness to join a general league of nations based on the foundation of equal rights for all both strong and weak. It considers the solution of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation of Belgium, particularly of its independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall also be made to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity. The programme will not permit the peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace. Its particular aim is that popular representative bodies shall be formed immediately on a broad basis in the Baltic provinces in Lithuania and Poland. We will promote the realization of necessary preliminary conditions, therefore, without delay, by the introduction of a civil rule. All these lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighbouring peoples without external interference. In the matter of international policies, I have taken a clear stand through the manner in which the formation of the Government was brought about. Upon my motion leaders of the majority parties were summoned for direct advice. It was my conviction, gentlemen, that unity of Imperial leadership should be assured not only through mere schismatic party allegiance by the different members of the Government, I considered almost still more important the unity of ideas. I proceeded from this viewpoint, and have in making my selections laid greatest weight on the fact that the members of the new Imperial Government stand on a basis of a just peace of justice regardless of the war situation, and what they have openly declared to be their standpoint at the time when we stood at the height of our military success. I am convinced that the manner in which Imperial leadership is now constituted with the co-operation of the Reichstag is not something ephemeral, and that when peace comes a Government cannot again be formed which does not find support in the Reichstag and does not draw its leaders therefrom. The war has conducted us beyond the old multifarious and disrupted party life, which made it so difficult to put into execution a uniform and decisive political wish. The formation of a majority means the formation of a political will, and an indisputable result of the war has been that in Germany for the first time great parties have

joined together in a firm harmonious programme, and have come into position to determine for themselves the fate of the people. This thought will never die. This development will never be retracted (applause), and I trust that as long as Germany's fate is ringed about by dangers, those sections of the people outside the majority parties and whose representatives do not belong to the Government will put aside all that separates us and will give the Fatherland what is the Fatherland's. The development necessitates an alteration of our constitution's provisions along the line of the Imperial decree of September 30, which shall make it possible that those members of the Reichstag who entered the Government will retain their seats in the Reichstag. A bill to this effect has been submitted to the Federal States, and will immediately be made the object of their consideration and decision. Gentlemen, let us remember the words spoken by the Emperor on Aug. 4, 1914, which I permitted myself to paraphrase last December at Karlsruhe: "There are in fact parties, but they are all German parties," (applause). Political developments in Prussia, the principal German federal state, must proceed in the spirit of these words of the Emperor, and the message of the King of Prussia, promising the democratic franchise, must be fulfilled quickly and completely (applause). I do not doubt also that these federal states which still lag behind in the development of their constitution will resolutely follow Prussia's example, (applause), for the present states, demonstrates the extraordinary powers which a condition of siege compels, cannot be dispensed with, but close relations between the military and civilian authorities must be established, which will make it possible that in all not purely military questions, and hence especially as to censorship and the right of assemblage. The attitude of the civilian executive authorities shall make itself heard and the final decision shall be placed under the Chancellor's responsibility (applause). To this end the order of the Emperor will be sent to the military commanders, Sept. 30, the day of the decree, began a new epoch in Germany's history. The internal policy whose basic principles are therein laid down is of deciding importance on the question of peace or war. The striking force which the Government has in its strivings for peace depends on whether it has behind it the united, firm and unshakable will of the people. Only when our enemies feel that the German people stand united back of their chosen leaders, then only can words become deeds (applause). At the peace negotiations the German Government will use its efforts to the end

that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the protection of labor and insurance of laborers, which provisions shall oblige treaty making states to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar or at least equally efficient institutions for the security of life and health as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism. Of direct importance are the conclusions which the Government in the brief span of its existence has been able to draw from the situation in which it finds itself and to apply it practically to the situation. More than four years of the bloodiest struggle against a world of numerically superior enemies are behind us, years full of the hardest battles and most painful sacrifices. Nevertheless we are of strong heart and full of confidence and faith in our strength, resolved to bear still harder sacrifices for our honor and freedom and for the happiness of our posterity if it cannot be otherwise (applause). We remember with deep and warm gratitude our brave troops, who under splendid leadership have accomplished almost superhuman deeds throughout the whole war, and whose past deeds are a sure guarantee that the fate of us all also in future be in

# The Boys Barracks

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- PLAYING CARDS—This including packs with the Black Ace of Spades in them; Flinch Packs, etc.

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The fall season is now approaching—the cold, wet season—when "the Boys", if they have nothing interesting to do to keep them under shelter in Barracks, are likely to be tramping the streets, getting wet and contracting heavy or fatal colds. Now especially must we guard against this.

The Recreation Hut Committee will do all in their power on behalf of every mother's boy

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## The Recreation Hut Committee.

good and dependable hands in their keeping. For months a continuous terrific and murderous battle has been raging in the West.

Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army, which will live as an immortal glorious race in the history of the German people for all times, the front is unbroken. This proud consciousness permits us to look to the future with confidence, but just because we are inspired by this feeling and the conviction that it is also our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle be not protracted for a single day beyond the month when a close of the war seems possible to us which does not affect our honor, I have therefore not waited until to-day to take a step to further the idea of

peace. Supported by the consent of all our allies acting in concert with us, I sent on the night of October 4-5 through the mediation of Switzerland, a note to the President of the United States, and requested him to take up the bringing about of peace, and to communicate to this end with all the belligerent states. This note will reach Washington to-day or to-morrow. It is directed to the President of the United States because he in his message to Congress on June 8th, 1918, and in his later proclamations, particularly in his New York speech of Sept. 29th, promised by a program for a general peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations. I have taken this step not only for the

(Continued on 8th page.)

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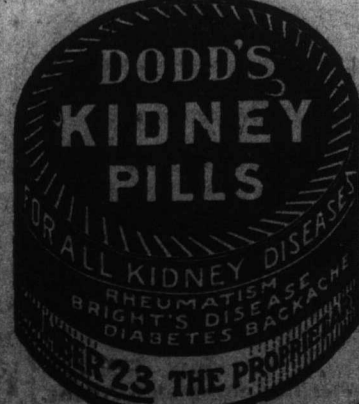
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