CHANCES ARE SLIGHT THAT REQUEST WILL BE RESPECTED

Germany's New Peace Proposal Not Officially Received by Washington.

FRENCH PAPERS OBJECT

Insist That Occupied Portions Be Evacuated First.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Germany's newest peace offer, proposing an armistice while President Wilson considers and conveys to the Allies a proposal on the basis of the terms laid down by the president himself, had not reached Washington in official form tonight and there was, therefore, no authorized report of how it was regarded by the United States.

If such a note is received through the Swiss legation, a reply will be sent through the same channels, but it is felt here that no showing has been made by the German Government which would warrant entering upon any discussion.

In unofficial circles it is reiterated that there is slight probability of any serious attention being paid to propositions which come from the Germans while they still occupy portions of France and Belgium. One comment was that Germany is seeking to make a diplomatic virtue out of a military necessity.

LONDON SEES DISCREPANCIES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The report that the imperial German chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to the Reichstag, together with the peace proposals have been forwarded by him to President Wilson, has caused a stir in official circles, but in the absence of an official report of the speech and non-receipt of the proposals, comment is withheld. Authoritatively it was stated tonight that likely no comment would be made until the discrepancies between the version of the speech as published here, and the reports of the peace proposals have been cleared up.

In the minds of the officials of the foreign office, the speech and the proposals do not coincide, although allowances were made for possible errors in the transmission of the speech.

Mr. Balfour, the foreign secretary, was indisposed, and most of the higher Government officials are out of London for the week-end. Efforts made to reach them by telephone failed, owing to the congested, interrupted wires. The foreign office endeavored to get in touch with Premier Lloyd George and other members of the Government, but without avail.

FRANCE'S EYES ON AMERICA.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—All eyes in France today are turned towards America—to Washington and Wilson. "What will President Wilson's reply be?" the people are asking, and wondering, now that they know that the central empires, particularly Germany, are seeking the cessation of hostilities and peace through the president of the United States.

The feeling is general that the central empires, bent upon the greatest gamble of all times, have attempted to bring about by one stroke, the termination of their losing game by trying to seek the good offices of President Wilson as intermediary.

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in their demand for complete victory. The present peace move is sneered at. A demand is made for the entire submission of Germany, and that the Germans be disarmed.

Paris Sings Hosannas.

Paris went to church today as never before since the opening of the war. In the dark days when the Germans occupied Thierry; when their bridghead, south of the Marne, was like a leveled pistol at France's heart, menacing France's very life, Paris remained indoors. But today Paris sauntered out early, and the churches of all denominations were filled to overflowing.

Saint Gervais Church, which was damaged by the shell from the long-range German gun on Good Friday, has been sufficiently repaired to permit its doors to be opened today, and worshippers flocked thither to the shrine where once woman and children praying for France's liberation were sacrificed. But if it was prayers for the dead that were sung at St. Gervais on Good Friday, it was Te Deums and Hosannahs of victory that floated to the avenues today.

"We Have Got Them."

As Paris emerged from the churches it overflowed upon the cheerful boulevards or sought temporary abode in cafes bathed in sunshine and everywhere one heard no longer the familiar and hopeful cry of "We shall get them," but the satisfied and contented exclamation: "We have got them."

"The White Flag Trick" is the caption of the editorial in the Temps on the peace proposals of the central powers. What Germany has done, says the newspaper, is "to invite the United States, who are belligerents as much as Germany, to play the role of mediator, as if they were outside our alliance."

In return, continues the Temps, Germany is willing to admit as the basis of negotiations President Wilson's program for a general peace.

Phrases Are Vague.

"Admit as a basis is vague," says the Temps. "The question is what does Germany accept and what does she reject. Germany only invokes President Wilson's peace to make us let fall our arms. Then when the fighting has ceased when the German troops have regained their breath, when the Impreal Government has become popular and strong, the German diplomats will undermine and overturn one by one the pretended basis of negotiations. It is easily understood that the kaiser's staff approves of Prince Maximilian's policy, but Maximilian, with Ludendorff and Scheidemann, are mistaken in attributing so much naive to President Wilson."

Offers Blood-Stained Paw.

"The cornered beast draws in its claws and offers us its blood-stained paw," says the Journal Des Debats, in beginning its editorial. This newspaper declares that the suspension of hostilities will be acceptable only on conditions offering the same advantages as the continuous victorious advance of the Allied troops—the evacuation of territories occupied in Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Russia, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro.

"We shall keep our program of restitution, reparation and guarantees," says this paper. "There will be no armistice before we possess guarantees for the execution of these conditions."

Heart Failure!

It would be well to guard against Heart Failure due to lack of muscular tone by taking Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy. So many people suffer from ill-health because they do not look after their illness in time, and it is a mighty costly mistake to make. Commence this treatment today, and do not worry about your trouble. You will be surprised how quickly you will regain your old-time health. Price 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. Sold by all dealers or by mail. C. B. Hacking, Phm.B., Listowel. 8u

RELIANCE Garage SERVICE Station

MAN WHO IS BRINGING PRUSSIA TO ITS KNEES

GENERALISSIMO FOCH.

KAISER INFORMS ARMY AND NAVY OF PEACE OFFER

With His Allies, Extends Hand for "Honorable" End of War.

LAUDS UNWAVERING NAVY

Refers to Collapse of Macedonia; Says Hour Is Grave.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Via Basle, Switzerland.—Emperor William in a proclamation to the German army and navy, dated October 6, says:

"For months past the enemy, with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting, has stormed against our lines. In weeks of the struggle, often without repose, you have had to persevere and resist a numerically far superior enemy. Therein lies the greatness of the task which has been sent for you, and which you are fulfilling. Troops of all the German states are doing their part, and are heroically defending their Fatherland on foreign soil. Hard is the task.

His "Unwavering" Navy.

"My navy is holding its own against the united enemy naval forces, and is unwaveringly supporting the army in its difficult struggle.

"The eyes of those at home rest with pride and admiration on the deeds of the army and the navy. I express to you the thanks of myself and the Fatherland.

"The collapse of the Macedonian front has occurred in the midst of the hardest struggle.

"With our allies I have resolved once more to offer peace to the enemy, but I will only extend my hand for an honorable peace. We owe that to the heroes who have laid down their lives for the Fatherland, and we make that our duty to our children.

Must Hold Ground.

"Whether arms will be lowered still is a question. Until then we must not slacken. We must, as hitherto, exert all our strength unwearily to hold our ground against the onslaught of our enemies.

"The hour is grave but, trusting in you and the strength and in God's gracious help, we feel ourselves to be strong enough to defend our beloved Fatherland.

(Signed) "WILHELM."

GERMAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM BALKAN FIELDS

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Via London.—German troops which have been fighting in the ranks of the Bulgarian army have been withdrawn and are now marching back toward their headquarters, says the official report issued today by the German general army headquarters.

The text says:

"Our troops which hitherto had been fighting in the ranks of the Bulgarian army have been withdrawn and are marching back toward their headquarters. They have completely met the high demands made upon them and have accomplished excellent work."

AUSTRIAN PREMIER AND WHOLE CABINET RESIGN IN A BODY

Prof. Lamache May Lead New Cabinet With Peace Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—(Saturday).—Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian premier, handed his resignation in the name of the entire cabinet to the emperor on Friday. It will be officially announced, the distpatch says, after a successor to von Hussarek has been found. The new premier, it is added, possibiy will be Professor Lamache with whom negotiations are under way to bring about a great pacifist manifestation.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY URGING WILSON TO EFFECT ARMISTICE

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6.—Austria-Hungary, through the Austro-Hungarian minister at Stockholm, has invited President Wilson to use his offices to secure an armistice and general peace.

The text of the proposal follows:

"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which has made only defensive warfare and has borne witness several times to its desire to put an end to the bloodshed and conclude an honorable peace, proposes by presentation to President Wilson to conclude immediately with him and his allies a general armistice on land, on sea and in the air, to start without delay negotiations for peace. These negotiations will be based on the fourteen points in President Wilson's message of January 8 and the four points of his speech of February 12 (February 11), 1918, and those equally of September 27, 1918."

"GASLESS SUNDAYS" TO CONTINUE FOR WHILE

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—The fuel controller reports that inquiry at Washington elicits information to the effect that "gasless Sundays" will be continued in the United States for another two or three weeks. The same policy will be followed in Canada.

NEW GERMAN POLICY INCLINED TO GRANT DEMOCRACY A SHOW

Lithuania and Poland To Have Popular Government; Alsace-Lorraine Atonomous—League of Nations, Disarmament—Subordinate Brest and Bucharest Treaties.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—The Berlin Tageblatt gives the text of the program of the majority parties in the Reichstag, which will form the basis of the new German policy.

The first clase provides for adherence to the Government's reply to the papal note of August 1, 1917.

The second clause declares readiness to join in a league of nations based on equality and free economic developments.

Third clause missing.

The fourth clause says that peace treaties hitherto concluded must form no hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace. In the Baltic provinces, Lithuania and Poland popular assemblies are to be created at the earliest possible moment.

Clause five provides for the establishment of the independent state of Alsace-Lorraine, with full autonomy corresponding to the demand of Alsace-Lorraine for a popular assembly.

Clause six demands the carrying out without delay of electoral reforms in Prussia and reform in those states which are still without it.

Clause seven aims at the co-ordination of the imperial government and the Government representatives from parliament to carry out a uniform imperial policy.

Strict observance of all constitutional responsibility is demanded, as well as the abolition of all military institutions that might serve to exercise political influence.

FAINT HOPES HELD OUT AT WASHINGTON THAT AN ARMISTICE WILL BE GRANTED

Continued From Page One.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND TURKEY, TOO.

Paris, Oct. 6.—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 Berne dispatch to the Havas Agency.

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 Berne dispatch to the Havas Agency

TEXT OF NOTE TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—(By the Associated Press).—The text of the note forwarded by the imperial German chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to President Wilson, through the Swiss Government, follows:

"The German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, to acquaint all the billigerent states of this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

It is announced that Turkey will take a similar step.

Willingness to join a league of nations on a basis of equal rights was declared by Chancellor Maximilian in his address. He also proposed complete rehabilitation of Belgium and immediate establishment of popular representative bodies in the Baltic provinces of Lithuania and Poland.

German Chancellor Declares For "Popular Rule" In Berlin and Proposes General Peace

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6.—The text of the address of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, outlining his politics to the Reichstag yesterday follows:

"In accordance with the imperial decree of September 30, 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 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 honorable 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.

People Behind Him.

"Only the fact that I know the conviction of the majority of the people are back of me has given me strength to take upon myself 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 on the Government at the present time. Only the people should take an 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 statesman confidently assume his part of the responsibility in the service of the 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 guarantee that the new Government will be supported by the firm confidence of the broad masses of the people, without whose true support the whole undertaking would be condemned to failure in advance. Hence, what I say today, I say is not only in my own name and those of my official helpers, but in the name of the German people.

Wants League of Nations.

"The program of the majority parties upon which I take my stand contains, first, an acceptance of the answer of the former imperial government to Pope Benedict's note of August 1, 1916, and unconditional acceptance of the Reichstag resolution of July 19, the same year. It further declares willingness to join a general league of nations based on the foundation of equal rights for both strong and weak.

"It considers the solution of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation (wiederherstelling) 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 program 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 therefor without delay by the introduction of civilian rule. All these lands shall regulate their extensions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference.

Just Peace of Justice.

"In the matter of international politics, 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 that they have openly declared this to be their standpoint at the time when we stood at the height of our military successes.

"I am convinced that the manner in which imperial leadership is now constituted, with co-operation of the Reichstag, is not something ophemeral, and that when peace comes a Government cannot again be formed which does not find support in the Reichstag and does not draw its inspiration therefrom.

Parties Are United.

"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 program, and have thus come into position to determine for themseives the fate of the people.

"This thought will never die. This development will never be retraced (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.

"This development necessitates an alteration of our constitution's provisions along the lines 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 places in the Reichstag. A bill to this end has been submitted to the federal states, and will immediately be made the object of their consideration and decision.

Quotes the Kaiser.

"Gentlemen, let us remember the words spoken by the emperor on August 4, 1914, which I permitted myself to paraphrase last December at Karlsruhe: 'There are, in fact, parties, but they are all German parties.' (Applause.)

"The 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 those federal states, which still lag behind in the development of their constitutional condition will resolutely follow Prussia's example. (Applause).

"For the present, as the example of all belligerent 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 right of assemblage, the attitude of the civilian executive authorities shall make itself heard, and that final decision shall be placed under the chancellor's responsibilty. (Applause.)

New Epoch in Germany.

"To this end the order of the emperor will be sent to the military commanders. With September 30 the day of the decree, began a new epoch in Germany's internal regime. 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 insuring the protection of labor, and the insurance of laborers, which provision shall oblige the treaty-making states to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar, or at least equally efficient stipulations for the security of life and health, and 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 practically to the solution. More than four years of bloodiest struggle against a world of numerically superior enemies are behind, nevertheless we are of strongest heart and full of confidence in our strength, resolved to bear still heavier sacrifices for our honor and freedom, and for the happiness of our posterity. It is cannot be otherwise.

"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 will in future be in good and dependable hands in their safekeeping.

Front Is Unbroken.

"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 page 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 our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle be not protracted for a single day beyond the moment when a close of the war seems possible to us, which does not affect our honor, I have, therefore, not waited until today 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, in which I requested him to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate to this end with all the belligerent states.

"The note will reach Washington today or tomorrow. It is directed to the president of the United States because he in his message of January 8, 1918, and his later proclamations, particularly in his New York address of September 27, proposed a program for a general peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations.

"I have taken this step not only for the salvation of Germany and its allies, but of all humanity which has been suffering for years through the war.

"I have taken also, because I believe the thoughts regarding the future well-being of the nation which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson, are in accord with the general ideas chorused by the new German Government and with it the overwhelming majority of our population.

"So far as I am personally concerned in earlier speeches to other assemblages, my hearers will testify that the conception which I hold of a future peace has undergone no change since I was intrusted with the leadership of the empire's affairs.

(Section missing.)

Awaits, Conscience Clear.

"I see hence no distinction whatever between the national and international mandates of duty in respect of peace. For me the deciding factor is solely that all participants shall with equal honesty acknowledge these mandates as binding, and respect them, as is the case with me and with the other members of our governments. And so, with an inner peace, which my clear conscience as a man and as a servant of the people gives me, and which rests at the same time upon firm faith in this great and true people, this people capable of every devotion, and upon their glorious armed power, I await the outcome of the first action which I have taken as the leading statesman of the empire.

"Whatever this outcome may be, I know I will find Germany firmly resolved and united either for an upright peace which rejects every selfish violation of the rights of others or for a closing of a struggle for life and death to which our people would be forced without our own fault if the answer to our note to the powers opposed to us should be dictated by a will to destroy us.

"I do not despair over the thought that this second alternative may come. I know the greatness of the mighty powers yet possessed by our people, and I know that the incontrovertible conviction that they were only fighting for our life as a nation would double these powers. (Applause.)

"I hope, however, for the sake of all mankind, that the president of the United States will receive our offer as we mean it. Then the door would be opened to a seepdy, honorable peace of justice and reconciliation for us as well as for our opponents."

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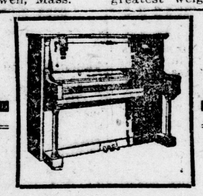

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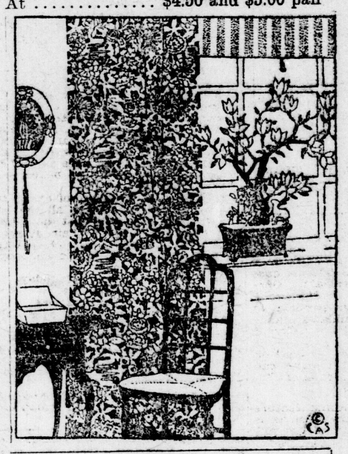

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