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JUSTICE IS ASKED FOR
BY GERMANY AND TURKEY

Prince Maximilian, New German Chancellor, Sends Note To President Wilson
Requesting Immediate Consideration of an Armistice on Land and Water and in the Air, and Invites All Belligerent States To Send Plenipotentiaries
For the Purpose of Opening Negotiations.

PEACE MOVE IS SNEEZED AT
BECAUSE GERMANY IS BEATEN

France Demands Unconditional Surrender and Says Armistice is Not Possible at Point Where Allies Are

Paris, Oct. 6.—Unconditional surrender characterizes the general comment in Paris on the demand for peace sent by the central powers to President Wilson. It is felt here that Germany and her allies have not gone far enough in their request to the president for an armistice, and that, although there have been some indications of willingness to talk peace on President Wilson's plans, they have not shown submission, such as was forced upon Bulgaria.

BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE PANIC
THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE RUINED

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Discussing the disastrous fall in prices on the Berlin Stock Exchange, The Munich Post says: "The house of cards built up by speculators with mining, shipping and armament securities has collapsed at a blast of wind from the east. The great banks tried to stop the fall by large buying, but despite this effort all speculative securities were soon struck off the lists of quotation. All buyers had disappeared. The consequence of this disastrous day will not be seen until the public is in a position to realize the extent of its losses. Thousands of existences are menaced, for even the most modest savings had been entrusted to the demon of speculation."

Text of the German Note

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—The text of the note forwarded by the imperial German chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to President Wilson thru the Swiss Government follows:

"The German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent 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 Jan. 8, and his later pronouncements, especially his speech of Sept. 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed the German Government requests the immediate consideration of an armistice on land and water and in the air."
It is announced that Turkey will take a similar step.

WITHDRAWALS
BY GERMANS
IN PROGRESS

Two Important Retirements Reported From Cambrai and Rheims Sectors.

ANOTHER ONE COMING
Increasing Indications of Probable Falling Back in Douai Sector.

London, Oct. 6.—Two important enemy retirements are in progress. The first of these is on a seven-mile front south of Cambrai. It is due to British pressure from the south in the direction of Le Cateau and has amounted to between one and two miles. It is expected that this retirement will have as its sequel the abandonment of Cambrai.

The other withdrawal is in the Rheims salient, where, as a result of pressure in both directions, east and west, the enemy is continuing to evacuate ground. He has abandoned the two important ridges of Moronvillers and Nogent L'Abbesse. The Germans thus have shortened their lines by 10 miles and strengthened their position by putting the river between themselves and the French.

AUSTRIA NOTIFIED
OF GERMANY'S NOTE

Foreign Minister Assures Prince Maximilian of Loyal Co-operation.

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German chancellor, has sent a telegram to Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, according to a Vienna despatch, saying:

"The glorious deeds of our armies and the determination of our peoples to defend themselves in loyal co-operation with their governments, will, with God's help, lead us to an honorable peace."

British Troops
Take Fresnoy

Also Gain Additional Ground in Vicinity of Aubeneuil.

London, Oct. 6.—The British troops in Sunday's fighting captured the Town of Fresnoy, west of Douai, and also gained additional ground in the vicinity of Aubeneuil-aux-Bois, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight.

Peace Speech Made by New German Chancellor

The text of the address of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, outlining his policies to the reichstag Saturday, follows:

"In accordance with the imperial decree of Sept. 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 resolves, that is, of the German nation, which has constituted the basis of the new government.

"The central powers' move is not without its danger, for it contains the elements of trouble," says Le Journal. "We must not be misled by appearances. The enemy offers to negotiate on the basis of President Wilson's peace program. There is no discussion between conqueror and conquered. Beaten on all fronts, and facing the menace of being completely vanquished, but not yet definitely conquered, she seeks to save what is left of her military prestige and material strength. She wishes to present herself as asking for peace out of consideration for humanity."

"The White Flag Trick" is the caption of the editorial in The Temps on the peace proposal 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.

"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 principles to make us let fall our arms. Then when the fighting has ceased, the German troops have regained their breath, when the imperial government has become popular and strong, the German diplomats will undermine and overturn by one the pretended bases of negotiations. It is easy to understand that the Kaiser's staff approves of Prince Maximilian's policy, but Maximilian, with Ludendorff and Scheidemann, are mistaken in attributing so much malice to President Wilson."

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

International Policies. "In the matter of international policies I have taken a clear stand thru 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

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 end has been submitted to the federal states, and will immediately be made the object of their consideration and decision.

All German Parties. "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.)

"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.) It does not doubt, also, that those federal states which still lag behind, the development of the constitutional conditions 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 a 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 purely military questions, and hence especially as to citizenship and right of assembly, the attitude of the civilian executive authorities shall make itself heard and that 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. With September 30, the day of the decree, began a new epoch in Germany's internal 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 striving for peace depends on whether it has behind it one 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 the 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."

Military Situation. "Of direct importance are the decisions 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 situation. More than four years of bloodstained 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 confident faith in our strength, resolved to bear still heavier 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 thruout the whole war, and whose past deeds are a sure guarantee that the fate of us all will also in future be in good and desirable hands. (Applause.)

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

(Signed), "Wilhelm."

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 moment when a close of the war seems possible to us, we do not, gentlemen, therefore, not wait until we have taken 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 Oct. 4-5, thru 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 to congress on January 8, 1918, and in his later pronouncements, particularly in his New York speech on Sept. 27, has expressed his willingness to take up the negotiations.

The Salvation of Germany. "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 thru the war.

"I have taken it also because I believe, the thoughts reared in the womb of the nation, which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson, are in accord with the basic principles of the German imperial government, and with it the overwhelming majority of our people.

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

"I see, hence, no distinction whatever between the national and international mandates of duty in respect of peace. For the deciding factor is solely that all participants shall with equal honesty accept and with the other members of our new government, 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.

Germany's Resolve. "Whatever this outcome may be, I know it will find Germany firmly resolved and united, either for an upright peace, which rejects every selfish violation of the rights for life and death to which our people would be forced without our own fault, if the answer to the note of 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 that the incontrovertible conviction that they were only fighting for our life as persons 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 speedy, honorable peace and reconciliation for us, as well as for our opponents."

"The proud consciousness permits us to

\$45!

\$6.45!

\$10.00

\$14.00

ADDITIONAL WAR NEWS ON PAGE TWO.