

GERMAN GOVERNMENT REJECTS PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN OF BADEN SENDS PEACE NOTE TO WILSON

Central Allies Request Chief Executive of United States To Take Up Question of Bringing About Peace and To Communicate To This End To All the Belligerent Nations — Germany Accepts Wilson's Peace Programme of Sept. 27—Restoration of Belgium Offered.

Copenhagen, Oct. 6.—(By The Associated Press)—The text of the address of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, outlining his policies 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, who served in behalf of the Fatherland 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.

Claims Confidence.
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. Only the fact that I know the conviction and will of the majority of the people are back of me, 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, equal and secret franchise and according to their will.

More Uniform Ideas.
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 possession to determine for themselves the fate of the people.

"This development will never die. This development will never be retraced (applause), and I trust that as long as Germany's fate is ringed about with 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.

All German Parties.
"This development necessitates an alteration of our constitution 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 seats in the Reichstag. A bill to this end has been submitted to the Reichstag and will immediately be made the object of their consideration and decision.

"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 attitude of the King of Prussia promising the democratic franchise must be fully filled quickly and completely (applause). I do not doubt, also, that the federal states will fall behind in the development of their constitutional conditions will resolutely follow Prussia's example (applause).

"In the present, as the example of all belligerent states demonstrates the extraordinary powers which a condition of siege confers 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 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).

A New Epoch.
"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 decisive importance on the question of peace or war.

"The striking force which the government has in its struggles 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 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 cases of illness, accident or invalidity.

The Bloody Struggle.
"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 situation. More than four years of bloodiest struggle against a world of numerically superior enemies are behind us, years full of the hardest battles and the 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 throughout 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 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 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 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 which does not wait until today to take a step to further the idea of peace.

Request for Peace.
"Supported by the consent of all our allies acting in concert with us, I sent on the night of October 4, 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 to congress on January 8th, 1918, and in his later proclamation, particularly in his New York speech of September 27, proposed a program for a general peace 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 it 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 wishes cherished by the new German government and with the overwhelming majority of our people.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I have no objection to either as a peace for negotiations, or as a future peace has undergone no change since I was entrusted with the leadership of the empire's affairs. (Section missing)

Fighting for Life.
"I see, hence, no distinction whatever between the national and international mandates of duty in respect to peace. For me the deciding factor is solely that all participants shall push forward with equal vigor the mandates as blinding and respecting them as is the case with me 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.

LEWISVILLE WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Mrs. Bliss Haley Slashes Throat as Result of Domestic Trouble.

Special to The Standard.
Moncton, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Bliss Haley attempted suicide this afternoon by cutting her throat with a razor in Lewisville while apparently suffering from mental troubles. The woman slashed one side of her throat but fortunately did not strike a vital part. She was brought to the police station where she was placed under the care of a nurse. It is thought she will recover. Domestic trouble, it is reported, led to Mrs. Haley's rash attempt on her life.

IN UNEQUIVOCAL AND FORCEFUL TERMS PROPOSITION OF GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR IS TURNED DOWN UNANIMOUSLY—UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER BY GERMANY DEMANDED BY AMERICAN PRESS.

New York, Oct. 6.—In unequivocal and forceful terms, the peace proposals of Prince Maximilian are rejected unanimously by the press of the United States. From all sections of the country from Maine to California the nation's newspapers tomorrow morning will voice the demand that no peace terms shall be considered by the Allied nations until Germany professes her sword to the Allied command-in-chief in token of unconditional surrender.

The following excerpts from the leading papers of the nation epitomize the editorial opinion of the American press:

Autocracy Whipped.
New York World—Press reports give sufficient evidence that the military rulers of the Central Empires have at last realized to some extent the judgment that is hanging over them. To save what it can from the wreck—what further motive can have inspired it (that imperial German government) and its Austrian vassal in renewing so soon and in phrases so little changed a proposal for a negotiated peace? The answer to this question, we believe, is that autocracy will be heard again and again with increasing humility before it finally succumbs for terms.

The Hit Dog Yelps.
New York Herald—The hit dog yelps. From Berlin and Vienna come simultaneous peace wails, with the "me, too" what Prince Maximilian asks and all that he asks is "peace by negotiation"—a Prussian peace, what he asks is an armistice, it is the same old trap. There will be no armistice. There will be no negotiations until Germany professes its sword to the Allied command-in-chief in token of unconditional surrender. We have just begun to fight.

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GERMANS EVERYWHERE FORCED TO FALL BACK

(By The Associated Press.)
On the battle fronts the Germans everywhere are 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 other offensive 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 sectors they still are offering desperate resistance, they seemingly are unable to do more than retard the advance of their foes.

South of Lens, is almost unopposed, and Cambrai has been further endangered through the capture of the village of Aubencheul-Aux-Bois, five miles to the southeast. More than 1,000 Germans were taken prisoner. Hard fighting has taken place around Montbrehain and Beaurvoir. In this immediate vicinity, where the Germans have brought up fresh reserves in an endeavor to cut off Field Marshal Haig's men from the high important post of Valenciennes, the French are now in British hands.

Italians Begin Offensive.
With the Germans being defeated over wide areas by the French and Americans from Rheims to the Argonne Forest, the Italians south of Asiago have begun an offensive which seemingly has as its objective the finishing of the work previously begun by the French for the obliteration of Lafere and Laon. Here they have captured in storming operations important and strongly held positions in the vicinity of Laon. The Italians 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.

Rheims Liberated.
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, the Argonne Forest the French and Americans have fought their way forward in capturing many villages, crossing the Aisne canal and pursuing the enemy

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TEUTON PEACE MOVE SNEERED AT IN FRANCE

(Continued from Page One)
The Paris newspapers are unanimous in their demand for a complete victory. The present peace move is sneered at as a demand is made for the entire submission of Germany and that the Germans be disarmed.

"Germany wishes to stop the war at the moment she is going to be beaten, she knows that," says Figaro. "Let us suppose the proposition is accepted. Immediately in Germany there would be a delirium of joy. The people are electrified and the Kaiser has regained their faith in his hands. The humiliation of having demanded peace would disappear rapidly. He becomes the hero of heroes. He has resisted a world coalition."

"We are on the road to victory," says L'homme Libre. "We will not let them stop us. An armistice is not possible at the point at which we are now. Maximilian of Baden's proposals for peace are insufficient. We would not be satisfied with autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine. We want reparation for the past and guarantees for the future. Maximilian is silent on these two important points. The war continues. Germany is in despair. She begins to anguish of her defeat. She sees that the cataclysm she brought on will result in disaster for the Central Powers."

Not Without Danger.
"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 programme. 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 in arms. She wishes to represent herself as having asked for peace out of consideration for humanity."

PRIVATE DOUCETT KILLED IN ACTION

Only Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Doucett, Formerly of Rexton, Gives His Life—Was Brakeman.

Special to The Standard.
Rexton, Oct. 6.—Word has been received here of the death of John Doucett, killed in action in France. Mr. Doucett was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Doucett, and was born here twenty-four years ago. Besides his parents he leaves one sister, Elizabeth. He moved with his parents from here six years ago, to Lawrence, Mass., where his family still resides, and where he enlisted with the American army. Before enlisting he worked as a brakeman on the Boston and Maine Railroad. Mr. Doucett was killed in action on August 22nd. He was decidedly popular. His family have the sympathy of many friends here.

Miss Winnie O'Leary, who has spent the last two years at Patauket, is spending a vacation with her parents. Mrs. J. F. Burns, of South Branch, is visiting her uncle, J. M. Kennedy, at Minto Queens County, N.S.

Mrs. Margaret Simpson and little daughter, Ruth, who have been visiting Miss L. A. Burns, left on Tuesday on their return to their home in Montreal.

Miss Amanda Maillet is enjoying a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Matheson, at Ottawa. J. M. Burns is on a trip to Fredericton.

Mrs. Woods has returned from a visit to friends in Douglastown.

DIED.
IRVINE—In this city on October 4th, died Frederick J. Irvine, daughter of the late George and Mrs. Almira Wheaton, in the 39th year of her age, leaving her husband, five children, three brothers and three sisters to mourn.

Funeral from her late residence, 225 Guilford street, West St. John, today, Monday, at 2 p.m.

ROBERTS—Suddenly, at the General Public Hospital, Oct. 6th, Elizabeth Roberts, 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, 277 Garden street, Tuesday, at 2:30 p.m.

MONTGOMERY—On October 5 after a short illness, L. L. Montgomery, son of John and Mary E. Montgomery, aged sixteen years, after from his parents' home, 16 DeLonia street.

BLIZARD—On October 5th, at his residence, 148 Princess Street, after a lingering illness, Fred A. Blizard, aged sixty-three years, leaving his wife and two sisters.

Funeral from his late residence, on Monday, service to begin at three o'clock. Coaches taken at the door.

CARD OF THANKS.
Mrs. A. P. Sipp and daughters, Upper Hampstead, wish to thank their many friends for their kindness and sympathy in their recent bereavement.

Died of Wounds—H. J. McNeill, Margaree Harbor, N.S.

Wounded—F. Bennett, Shelburne, N.S.; R. H. Smith, Nashwaakia, N. B.

Mounted Rifles.
Wounded—R. C. Campbell, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Engineers.
Gassed—B. H. Hurlbert, Tusket, N. S.

Ten Thousand.
Operations in Flanders 28, the Belgian, British forces have taken 10,000 prisoners, the official statement of the Belgian government.

Aerial Operations.
Paris, Oct. 4.—(P) Operations took place in the air. The French destroyed 4 balloons set off by the Germans. The area behind the German lines was shelled.

Men's Overalls.
black, blue and striped. Prices lower. 19-19 Charlotte street.

PTE. HUGH MURRAY KILLED IN ACTION

Privates John E. Wishart and Munroe Recovering From Injuries.

Special to The Standard.
Tabusintac, Oct. 5.—The recent heavy rains greatly hindered the grain harvest. Potato digging has begun. Potatoes are of splendid quality, but the yield will not be up to the average.

movement has lately been made having in view the grounds of Riverside cemetery parts of this naturally beautiful spot having fallen into a very neglected condition. Contributions are being solicited by collectors who were appointed at a meeting held in the Presbyterian church last Monday evening, and a generous response has been the result. A man experienced in that line of work will be employed as soon as possible, that all may be completed before the colder weather sets in.

Many friends deeply sympathetic with Mrs. J. Price, who has recently received word of the death of her son, Pte. Hugh Murray Price, who was killed in action in France on August 28th. Besides his mother, he is survived by three sisters, Beulah, Helen and Rhoda, and three brothers, John, Willie and George. The deceased was the sole support of his widowed mother, who is now indeed passing through the deep waters of affliction.

Pte. John E. Wishart, son of Mr. Wm. Wishart, of Wishart's Point, who was severely wounded in one of the late battles, writes from a hospital in England that he is daily improving and expects soon to be sent to a convalescent home.

Pte. Eric Munroe, who is recovering from injuries in an Edinburgh hospital, writes that he expects to be again at home during the month of October. Sgt. W. D. Munro is also coming home on sick leave.

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THE WEATHER

Toronto, Oct. 6.—The depression which was over Lake Superior on Saturday morning has now reached the Nova Scotia coast; it has caused heavy rains from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces and especially heavy in the Ottawa Valley and the St. Lawrence Valley and in Nova Scotia. A few light scattered showers are reported tonight in Saskatchewan.

Forecast.
Mostly northerly rain at first, then clearing and cool.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Northern New England—Partly cloudy and continued cool Monday and Tuesday. Fresh northwest winds.

Date	D. of W.	Min.	Max.	W. Water A.M.	W. Water P.M.	
7 Mon	7.50	1.35	13.51	7.55	20.18	
8 Tues	7.35	6.48	2.17	14.28	8.40	20.54
9 Wed	7.37	6.46	2.57	16.07	9.07	21.53
10 Thu	7.38	6.44	2.39	15.49	9.47	22.15
11 Fri	7.40	6.42	4.24	16.55	10.22	23.01

MINIATURE ALMANAC

OCTOBER—PHASES OF THE MOON
New Moon ... 4th 11h 5m p.m.
First Quarter ... 12th 1h 0m a.m.
Full Moon ... 19th 5h 56m p.m.
Last Quarter ... 26th 1h 55m p.m.

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Paris, Oct. 5.
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to give our lives for
Belgium."

Ten Thousand
Operations in Flande
28, the Belgian, Brit
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