

GERMAN GOVERNMENT MAKES REQUEST 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 deserve the highest acknowledgement, 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 has given strength to take up on 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 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 statesman confidently assume his part of the responsibility in the service of folk and fatherland.

Labor's Part.

"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, with out whose true support the whole undertaking would be condemned to fail ere 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.

"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 an 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 all, both strong and weak.

Belgian Indemnity.

"It is desired that the solution of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation (wiederherstellung) 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.

"It is particularly 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 civilian rule. All these lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference.

International Policies.

"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 more schematic 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 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 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.

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 continue for themselves the fate of the people.

"This development will never die. This development will never be retraced (applied), 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.

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 federal assembly 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" (applied).

"Political developments in Prussia, the principal German federal state, must proceed in the spirit of these words of the Emperor, and the case of the King of Prussia promising the democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely (applied). I do not doubt, also, that the federal state will still lag behind in the development of their constitutional conditions will resolutely follow Prussia's example (applied).

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 deciding 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 (applied).

"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 invalidism.

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).

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 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 stated, led to Mrs. Haley's rash attempt on her life.

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"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 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 which does not affect our honor, I have therefore not waited 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 the belligerent powers.

"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 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 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 ideas cherished by the new German government and with its overwhelming majority of our people.

"So far as I am personally concerned, in earlier speeches to the nation, I have declared my conviction 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. (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 with equal honesty acknowledge their 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.

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

MAXIMILIAN'S PEACE PROPOSALS REJECTED BY U.S. NEWSPAPERS

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 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 the wreck—what further motive can have inspired it (the 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 sues for terms.

The Hit Dog Yelps. New York Herald—The hit dog yelps. From Berlin and Vienna comes simultaneous peace wails, with the exhausted Turk echoing a feeble "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 plot with unconditional surrender. We have just begun to fight.

The Bloody Hand. New York Tribune—We have down one condition of war—one only—and that is to use force, force to the utmost, until the enemy is gradually being pushed eastward, and in his present position, particularly in his New York speech of September 27, proposed a program for a general peace for negotiations 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.

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"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 doubtless these powers. (Applause).

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PTE. HUGH MURRAY KILLED IN ACTION

Privates John E. Wishart and Munroe Recovering From Injuries.

Special to The Standard. Tabusintac, Oct. 6.—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.

A movement has lately been made having in view the clearing and beautifying of 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 8th. Besides his mother, he is survived by three sisters, Beale, 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. Sept. W. D. Munroe is also coming home on sick leave.

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 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 deservedly popular. His family have the sympathy of many friends here.

Mrs. M. A. O'Neil of Patauck, R.I., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John O'Leary.

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

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 Maffet is enjoying a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mathewson, at Ottawa.

J. Burns is on a trip to Fredericton.

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

LATE CASUALTIES

Died—H. B. Schupe, Lunenburg, N. S.

Wounded and missing—J. McLeod, Springfield, N. S.

Ill—C. E. Graves, Chester, N.S.; A. A. English, Halifax, N.S.; N. Stojilwick, address not stated; G. R. McCutcheon, Cliftonville, N.B.

Gassed—J. W. Corkum, Glace Bay, N.S.; F. E. Rodgers, Clifton, N.B.

Wounded—A. Adams, St. John, N.B.; A. H. Allen, Halifax, N.S.; G. M. McKel, Brown's Plains, N.B.; J. W. F. Watts, address not stated; A. McKee, Alliston, P.E.I.; C. H. Williams, St. John, N.B.; W. Hovey, Victoria, N.S.; L. W. Trites, Moncton, N.B.; A. Albert, Caraquet, N.B.; B. Ogilvy, St. John, N.B.; W. J. Doyle, New Waterford, N.S.; N. Lee, Truro, N.S.; H. L. McInnes, Lyon's Brook, N.S.; L. R. S. Nickerson, Clark's Harbor, N.S.; L. H. A. Bonnell, St. Stephen, N.B.; R. D. Gibson, Diligent River, N.S.; J. A. Gallant, North Rustico, P.E.I.; Lieut. L. T. Lowther, Kensington, P.E.I.; Lieut. W. H. Poole, Montague, P.E.I.; Lieut. E. A. Bont, Young's Cove, N.S.; Lieut. J. S. Millett, Marri's Cove, N.S.; Capt. A. G. C. MacDermott, address not stated; T. A. Jack, New Glasgow, N.S.; J. Jellimore, North West Arm, Halifax; E. J. Wilson, Hillsboro, N.B.; F. S. Wiglesworth, Liverpool, N.S.; W. A. Macellar, Birch Ridge, N.B.; J. J. MacBachan, Londonderry, N.S.; D. A. McDonald, Mount Royal, P.E.I.; A. MacDougall, Redferry, N.S.; W. J. McDougall, Dorchester, N.B.; A. Whidden, Melville, N.B.

ADD CASUALTIES

Artillery.

Wounded—Driver C. W. H. Daley, Marysville, N.B.; Signaller R. D. Evans, St. Stephen, N.B.

Machine Gun Company.

Killed in Action—H. McLean, Don-

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MINIATURE ALMANAC.

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

Date Day of Week Sun Rises Sun Sets H Water A.M. H Water P.M. L Water A.M. L Water P.M.
7 Mon 7.34 6.50 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 2.37 15.07 9.07 21.53
10 Thu 7.38 6.44 2.39 15.49 9.47 22.15
11 Fri 7.40 6.42 2.44 16.35 10.22 23.01

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.

Prince Rupert 44 56
Regina 44 56
Moosejavi 47 60
Saskatoon 47 60
Regina 44 56
Toronto 50 60
Ottawa 38 62
Montreal 42 60
Quebec 32 36
Halifax 42 60

Forecast.
Maritime—Fresh to strong winds, 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.

DIED.

IRVINE—In this city on October 4th, Mrs. 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, 27 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, son of John and Mary E. Montgomery, died at his residence, 16 DeMona 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. Gipp 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.

Infantry.

Killed in Action—Lieut. J. Dupliss, Newport, N.B.; Lieut-Col. Chas. D. T. Stewart, Halifax; A. W. Brown, Plaster Rock, N.B.; J. McGregory, Merigonish, N.S.

Died of Wounds—J. Fenech, address not stated; S. C. Coleman, White's Corner, N.S.; D. McCallum, Amherst, N.S.; R. J. Cummings, address not stated; J. P. Beckwith, St. John, N.B.; W. H. Johnson, Tanook, N.S.; F. G. Scott, Sunnybrae, N.B.; J. W. Wells, Wentworth Creek, N.S.; D.W. McMillon, Dartmouth, N.S.; J. Connor, Neweaston, N.B.; A. W. Black, Halifax, N.S.

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GENERAL

MORE

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French troops, the</