

The St. John Standard

ENEMY PROPOSES PEACE!

Teutonic Allies Apply For Peace Conference

Prince Maximilian of Baden, German Imperial Chancellor, Sends Note To Wilson in Which President Is Requested To Take Up Question of Bringing About End of War.

Armistice Is Also Requested—Kaiser in Proclamation Announces He Has Offered Peace, But Will Only Extend His Hand For An "Honorable Peace."

London, Oct. 6.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German imperial chancellor, announced yesterday that he had sent a note through the Swiss government to President Wilson in which Mr. Wilson was requested to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate upon the subject with the other belligerents. An armistice is requested.

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 victories on all fronts.

Officially no cognizance has yet been taken of the request of Prince Maximilian of Baden or that of the Austro-Hungarian government for an armistice on land, on sea and in the air, and 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.

Kaiser's Manifesto. Berlin, Oct. 6.—(Via Basel, Switzerland)—Emperor William has issued a proclamation to the German army and navy, dated October six. The text of the emperor's proclamation reads: "For months past the enemy, with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting, has stormed against your lines. In weeks of the struggle, often without repose, you have had to persevere and resist a numerically far superior army. Therein lies the greatness of the task which has been set for you and which you are fulfilling. Troops of all the German states are doing their part and are heroically defending the fatherland on foreign soil. Hard is the task. My navy is holding its own against the united enemy naval forces, and is unwaveringly supporting the army in its difficult struggle. Those at home rest with pride and admiration on the deeds of the army and the navy. They 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. In accord 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. "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 your strength and in God's gracious help, we feel ourselves to be strong enough to defend our beloved fatherland. (Signed) "WILHELM."

BRITISH CAPTURE SEVERAL PLACES

Montbrehain, Beaufort, Aubencheul-Aux-Bois and Dresnoy Wrested From Hands of Enemy—Many Prisoners Taken.

London, Oct. 6.—British troops, advancing in the region northeast of St. Quentin, have captured the towns of Montbrehain and Beaufort, Field Marshal Haig announced today. Northeast of Lecatelet the British took possession of Aubencheul-Aux-Bois. More than 1,000 Germans were captured by Haig's men in the operations yesterday north of St. Quentin. Pushing north of Aubencheul-Aux-Bois, the British have established themselves on the high ground towards Lesdains. Lesdains is nearly five miles southeast of Cambrai.

London, Oct. 6.—Field Marshal Haig reports some progress by British troops around Montbrehain and Beaufort, in the St. Quentin sector. His statement tonight adds that the Germans have begun to withdraw from the high ground between Lecatelet and Crevecoeur.

TEUTON PEACE MOVE SNEERED AT IN FRANCE

Unconditional Surrender Characterizes General Paris Comment.

NEWSPAPERS DEMAND A COMPLETE VICTORY

Move of Central Powers Is Not Without Danger, Says Le Journal.

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 they have stated that they are willing to talk peace on President Wilson's terms, they have not shown submission, such as was forced upon Bulgaria.

GREATEST GAMBLE OF ALL TIMES

This Is What Paris Thinks of Latest German Peace Proposals.

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.

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

INFLUENZA CONDITIONS IN BOSTON BETTER

Boston, Oct. 6.—The Boston Board of health announced tonight that the influenza situation was clearing up. Reports from physicians in all parts of the city indicated that conditions were very much better, the statement added.

The board reported 114 deaths from influenza and 27 from pneumonia for the period ending at 10 o'clock tonight.

GEDDES ARRIVES

Washington, Oct. 6.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, and the members of the admiralty board arrived tonight at an Atlantic port and will come to Washington tomorrow to confer with government officials.

Friends here today received word of the death in Toronto, of Mrs. Fred Brown, who succumbed this morning to the Spanish influenza. Mrs. Brown had recently gone to Toronto on a visit. Her husband is overseas. She is survived by four children. She was the daughter of H. E. Steadman Allison.

WILSON'S PEACE TERMS OUTLINED SEPTEMBER 27

The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations, the instrumentally indispensable to secure it is a league of nations formed, not before or after, but at the peace conference; and Germany, as a member, will have to redeem her character not by what happens at the peace table, but what follows. This was President Wilson's answer September 27th to the peace talk among the Teutonic powers.

"First—The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.

"Second—No special or separate aim of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

"Third—There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations.

"Fourth—And more specifically there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league, and no enjoyment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"Fourth—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the people of the world."

Mr. Wilson restated the issues of the war as follows:

"The issues of the War. "Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?"

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?"

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?"

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?"

"Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to obtain the observance of common right?"

He added: "No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. "These are the issues of it."

A MONCTON WOMAN DIES OF INFLUENZA

Mrs. Fred Brown Was Visiting in Toronto When Stricken—Death of Charles Mellich.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, Oct. 6.—Charles Mellich, a well known retired C. G. R. employe died suddenly at his home here last evening in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Deceased was a native of Prince Edward Island, but had been a resident of Moncton many years. He had a family of nine children, but had predeceased him, he being survived only by his wife. He was senior elder of St. John's Presbyterian church.

CITY OF RHEIMS RELIEVED; THE HUNS RETIRING ON WIDE FRONT

GERMANS FALL BACK ON A 28 MILE FRONT

French and Americans Force Enemy To Make a General Retirement.

THE TEUTONS ABANDON PLACES HELD 4 YEARS

Rheims Has Been Redeemed and Other Important Points in Allied Hands.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The war office statement issued last night, reads: "The victorious attacks carried out in the last few days by our troops, in conjunction with the American forces on the Vesle front, and on the Champagne front, have forced the enemy to make a general retirement toward the Suippe and Arnes Rivers. The enemy has abandoned all the high positions powerfully fortified for years, and defended with unrelaxed stubbornness, and is retreating on a front of 45 kilometers (28 miles). (Continued on Page Three)

PEACE MOVE TO RETARD LOAN

Washington Thinks May Have Been One of Germany's Objects.

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 statement of how it was regarded by the United States.

One thought concerning the German peace offer that found expression in many quarters tonight was that the Germans, in launching their effort just at this time, probably hoped to retard the fourth liberty loan by creating the idea that the end of the war is at hand.

It is believed, however, that their effort will have the directly opposite effect. Officials were confident that the American people will even more generously oversubscribe the loan now as one means of convincing the Kaiser that they are determined that there shall be no peace except a victorious one.

UNITED STATES SENDS 1,830,000 TROOPS

Washington, Oct. 6.—Despite the epidemic of Spanish influenza, embarkation of American troops is being continued at the rate of more than 250,000 per month. General March, United States chief of staff, announced, "The total embarked to date now has passed the 1,830,000 mark."

ASK SARDINE ADVANCE

The eastern Maine coast sardine canners have voted to forward a petition to Washington asking the United States government to advance the selling price of sardines to \$7 a case of 100 cans, the regulation price having been set at \$6.50. A big advance in the cost is the principal reason given. An advance in Maine would probably lead to an advance in this province.

Allies Advance as Far as Eight Miles in Some Places—Powerful Defensive Positions Such as Morevillers, Nogent, L'Abbesee and Its Massif Abandoned By the Alarmed Enemy.

Italians Capture Lacour Soupir and Part of Plateau To Northeast—British and French Deliver Some Smashing Blows Between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

(By Arthur S. Draper). Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.

London, Oct. 6.—The Franco-Americans under Gouraud deserve credit for the enforced withdrawal of the Germans behind the Suippe. This retirement, which relieved Rheims, is still going on and in the last twenty-four hours the Allies have advanced as much as eight miles in some places.

All powerful defensive positions such as Morevillers, Nogent, L'Abbesee and its massif have been abandoned by the enemy, who has grown alarmed at the deep wedge driven into his line in the region of Monthois, Chaland Erance.

Just when it began to look as if Gouraud had made an extremely heavy effort without definite gain the Germans crumbled and the Allies reaped a fine reward for their persistence against desperate opposition.

THE GERMANS AND TURKEY REQUEST AN ARMISTICE

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 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 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.

AUSTRIA DESIRES A PEACE CONFERENCE

Paris, Oct. 6.—As stated in an Amsterdam despatch Friday night, Austria has made a proposal for a peace conference.

The Bernese correspondent of the Havas Agency says: "The action of the Austrian government has been preceded by a number of conferences with representatives of Berlin and Hungary, both civil and military, and representatives from the states of the German confederation."

On September 14, the Austro-Hungarian government invited all the belligerent governments to enter into non-binding discussions at some neutral meeting place with a view to bringing about peace. Two days later President Wilson rejected the proposal, declaring that the American government has made its position and purpose so plain, having repeatedly stated the terms which peace would be considered, that it would entertain no proposal for such a conference.

Baron Burián, the Austro-Bulgarian foreign minister, in announcing that he was not surprised at the reception of his peace note, declared that it had already produced remarkable phenomena and would do so still more in the near future. Rumors have been prevalent in Vienna political circles that the foreign minister would soon send a second note to the belligerents, which would contain more precise statements.

Smashing Blows.

South of Laon Italian divisions have been engaged in some lively fighting in the region of Ostel where they captured Lacour Soupir and part of the plateau to the northeast. Between Cambrai and Quentin British and French are still dealing smashing blows, the British having captured Mont Brechain after heroic fighting here and in Beaufort.

Beaufort has changed hands three times, the Germans bitterly counter-attacking the Australians several times. In this fighting the Australians took 1,000 prisoners.

By the capture of Aubencheul the British widened the front of the attack, and breached a further portion of the enemy's last line.

Elsewhere there is little change in position. West of Lille the withdrawal has slowed down while Flanders is a country in no condition for heavy fighting. American east of Champagne are still meeting stiff opposition and attack and counter follow in rapid succession.

MINISTERS ABSENT

London, Oct. 6.—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.