

Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 61. Detailed weather reports on last page.

SURRENDER BEFORE PARLEY TO BE U. S. STAND; PEACE TALK ONLY IF ARMS ARE LAID DOWN; FRANCE LOOKS TO WILSON TO REFUSE PLEA

RED CROSS GIRLS HELP IN MORGAN AMID SHELLFIRE

Relief Work Goes On While Projectiles Continue to Pop Incessantly.

DEATH TOTAL PUT AT 91

Hunt Starts for Two Enemy Alien Employees—Air Bombs to Stop Fire.

In the wet dawn of yesterday morning little leaping flames climbed along the seared and blasted hills and valleys of all that was left of the Government's great shell loading plant at Morgan, N. J., on the edge of South Amboy.

Last night Department of Justice agents were looking for two men who worked in the plant and who are now thought to be enemy aliens.

As the rain of the last hours of the night slackened, the Red Cross men and women workers, small groups of soldiers and naval reserves, nurses, ambulance drivers—mostly girls—and doctors made their way boldly into the pall of smoke and searched for the dead beneath the naked tree trunks and among ruins still burning.

They took out during the early morning hours a score of bodies, almost all unrecognizable. The explorers saw thirty-five bodies in all. They would come upon a charred mass protruding from twisted masses of corrugated iron roofing and again the girls would stumble upon a blackened object which once had been a man's head.

Estimate of Dead Increased. The rescue parties, the army officials and the heads of the firm of T. A. Gillespie & Co.—the agents who had the shell loading plant for the Government—had been convinced the night before that the dead would not number more than half a hundred.

As the morning wore on the wrecked ground dried, the flames in the wreckage leaped higher and steadily the bang of exploding shells grew more persistent. The men and women workers went with their work of collecting bodies and fragments of humanity. As noon approached the roar of the shells, with the attendant dangers of flying fragments of metal, earth and rock, grew so great that the military authorities decided to call the girl and men workers out of the enclosure.

Wait at Safe Distance.

For hours during the afternoon there was nothing to do but wait at a safe distance until the last of the explosion, which now had been going on for more than forty hours, came to an end. Then, shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, black clouds came out of the west and for a few minutes vivid flashes of lightning laced the sky, while hail and rain descended with torrential force.

When the storm had passed the Red Cross girls started their ambulances and once more worked their way in among the shambles, the naval reserves and army squads draped along the running boards of motor cars, hurrying over the seared hillsides.

Always, the squad knew, there was danger of still another devastating explosion. In one frame building on a hillside, they had been told, were stacked thousands of loaded nine inch shells, flames burning within a few feet of the structure. Down into a ravine toward at least one big sunken magazine the fire also was creeping, but very slowly.

The intermittent explosions of shells that had been scattered far and wide continued, detonations that threw masses of iron, wood and earth high into the air. The last "big" detonation had happened at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, but so far as the men and women and girls were concerned, the flying metal from the popping shells was as much to be reckoned with as the heavier blasts.

Rescue Men at Posts. So again, as dusk approached the task of taking out the bodies was discontinued. Out from the pall came the soldiers and sailors stationed at intervals along the boundaries of the great plant were prowling among the dangers.

RHEIMS FREED OF SHELL FIRE AFTER 4 YEARS

Allied Advance Delivers Cathedral City From Prolonged German Attack.

FIRES OBSERVED IN LAON

Enemy Apparently Ready to Abandon Big Stronghold of Their System.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Rheims has been redeemed. By an advance to-day and yesterday of about six miles on an average along a front of about thirty miles east and west of Rheims the noted cathedral city has been freed of the dreadful bombardment under which it has suffered almost daily for four years. To-night, for the first time in that long period, the remnant of the city's civil population is resting in peace and security.

The Germans are retreating toward the Sulpice and the Arnes, having abandoned all the high positions which they have been fortifying most powerfully for the last four years. Fort Brimont, from which Rheims was shelled all that time, and the massif of Meronville, near the town of Laon, the French and Nogent l'Abbesse, to the east of Rheims, has been completely encircled.

The French advance guards, in close touch with the retreating Germans, have passed beyond the line of Orainvillers-Bourgoigne, Cernay-les-Rheims-Betheniville. Further east the French hold the Arnes along its whole course. They have encircled the town of Craintilly and the Arnes at several points. Crossing the Aisne the Allies have reached the wooded heights to the north.

Further west, almost south of Laon, Italian troops have taken Soupir, and driving the Germans before them, have reached the plateau to the northeast, where they are attacking in considerable force. Fires in Laon indicate that the Germans are about to abandon that stronghold of their system and probably with it the St. Gobain massif.

Further north, toward St. Quentin, Gen. Debene's troops are fighting hard against the Germans. The battle which has raged there for several days has lost none of its intensity. The British are cooperating with the French in this action and have established themselves on the high ground near Ledina, taking about 1,000 prisoners yesterday.

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AMERICANS BATTLE REINFORCED ENEMY

Long Front West of Meuse Now Straggled.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 6.—The American troops on the line stretching westward from the Meuse, who are opposed by reinforced units of the German army, straightened out the line left in their long front to-day. Like mammoth football teams the various sections of the American forces bucked the line steadily. Reports sent to the rear by the commanding officers accounted for so many yards gained by smashing blows delivered.

It was a day lacking spectacular operations, but a summary of the reports reaching headquarters indicated the desperate character of the fighting. The general line was not materially altered, but such changes as were made were to the advantage of the Americans. There was no attempt to make a general advance, but rather to consolidate the positions already acquired.

The operations of the French west of the Argonne forest served to make more hazardous the positions of the Germans, who are finding it difficult to keep the steadily growing salient between the French and the Americans.

On the Americans' right, near the Meuse, the woods and ravines about Cunel were cleared out, and further west Money Wood, which has been the scene of terrible fighting for two days, was finally cleared of the enemy. The battle front that used to be in the Meuse near by continued for the greater part of the day, but the close of the engagement brought a straightening out of the line there, as at other places.

The movement of the Americans against the woods about Cunel was undertaken after a terrific artillery preparation lasting for hours. Shells were thrown in vast numbers, so when the infantry finally did advance, the resistance encountered was comparatively slight. When the fighting was over it was discovered that the Germans had

Text of German Acceptance of Wilson's Programme for Peace

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6.—The text of the note forwarded by Prince Maximilian, the Imperial German Chancellor, 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 programme set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on Jan-

uary 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.]

Chancellor's Address to the Reichstag

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6.—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.

Reforms of Hertling. [The imperial decree of September 30 was in response of the Kaiser to the resignation of Count George von Hertling, then Chancellor. After reading that he was grieved to hear of the resignation of the Chancellor, the Emperor said in part: "I desire that the German people shall cooperate more effectively than hitherto in deciding the fate of the fatherland. It is therefore my will that the men who have been borne up by the people to high positions in the Government shall in the right and duties of government. I beg of you to terminate your work by continuing to conduct the Government's business and preparing the way for measures desired by me until I have found a successor for you."

The decree apparently was issued in agreement with the members of the Reichstag, for on September 28 the leaders of the three majority parties arrived at an agreement for the formation of a parliamentary cabinet to be completed by the abolition of Article IX of the constitution. The text of this article follows: "The Emperor shall have the right to appear in the Reichstag and shall be heard there at any time at the request of a member of the Reichstag. No member shall be a member of the Bundestag and the Reichstag."

As successor to Count Georg 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 the Reichstag 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 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 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 the 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 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, without whose true support the whole undertaking would be condemned to failure in advance. Hence, what I say to-day I say is not only in my own name and those of my official helpers, but in the name of the German people.

The programme 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.

It considers this 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. 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 thereof without delay by the introduction of civilian rule. All the lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference.

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 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 cooperation 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.

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 indispensable result of the war has been that in Germany, for the first time, great parties have joined together in a firm, harmonious programme and have thus come into position to determine for themselves the fate of the people.

This thought will never die. This development will never be retracted [applause] and I trust that so long as Germany's fate is tinged 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 seats in the Reichstag. A bill to this end has been submitted to the Federal States and will immediately be made the object of our 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 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 conditions will resolutely follow Prussia's example [applause].

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 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 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 unitedly 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.

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 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 super-

human 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, terrible 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 to-day to take a step to further the idea of peace.

Supported by the consent of all duly authorized persons in the empire, and by 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 to-day or to-morrow. It is directed to the President of the United States because he, in his message to Congress January 8, 1918, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, has proposed a programme for a general peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations.

Metropolitan Opera House Speech.

In his address on September 27 at the Metropolitan Opera House President Wilson said: "I can state them (these terms for a peace settlement) authoritatively as representing the Government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace."

"First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be unjust. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and is based on the equal rights of the several peoples concerned."

"Second, no special or separate interest of any kind or any group or any nation shall 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 measure of alliance or special covenant and understanding within the general and common family of the League of Nations."

"Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic considerations within the league and no employment of any form of economic penalty by exclusion from the market of the world may be voted in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control of every kind."

"Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

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 will be of the nation which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson are in accord with the general ideas cherished by the new German Government and with the overwhelming majority of our people.

SUBMISSION OF GERMANY MUST BE COMPLETE

Paris Opinion Scorns Any Thought of Granting Armistice.

RELYING UPON AMERICA

French Willing to Accept Wilson as Spokesman for Entente Allies.

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PARIS, Oct. 6.—The French view of the Germans' latest move in their "peace offensive" can be summed up in eight words: "An impossible request; a step to escape defeat."

The German proposition has caused something of a sensation here among politicians, but the population has remained unmoved, except to interpret the latest German proposal as an indication of defeat, if not right now, certainly to follow the advance of the victorious armies of the Entente. At the same time France has turned to the United States for the answer to Prince Maximilian, for President Wilson is looked upon to-day in Paris—yes all France—as the spokesman for the Entente Allies.

The feeling among the people—and it is not straining the point to say some of those in higher positions—is that the answer of President Wilson, if he delivers one, will guide the Entente, since the new proposal is directed to him. Thus France awaits his answer, the reply of the Entente, and from every appearance is ready to stand by, will stand by, happy to continue the war to a victorious peace and ready to end it now, if President Wilson can arrange for a peace which will maintain the ideals for which the Allies and France have been fighting.

On Road to Victory.

The people had been warned that there would be many such manoeuvres, many tempting opportunities to end their sufferings. L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's paper, expresses the people's feeling in its declaration: "What is the use of ending the war wrongly now when it can be ended rightly to-morrow? Our victorious soldiers are driving out the invader and we shall not let the weapons fall from their hands. We are on the road to victory and we shall not allow our selves to be stopped."

"An armistice at this stage is not possible. Prince Maximilian's peace proposals are insufficient; we cannot be content with autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine; we want also reparation for the past and guarantees for the future. Until the German Chancellor accepts these two points the war will continue."

Leave Reply to Generals.

So far as a reply is concerned the press practically is unanimous in declaring that the answer should be left to Marshal Foch and Gen. Petain. The Petit Journal says: "Our soldiers and their chiefs will know how to give a suitable reply to Germany's pretensions of victories. France and her allies since July 18 have lowered Germany's arrogance. Some further victories by Marshal Foch and those fighting under him will make the Germans understand and accept restitution and reparation. This must be the basis of any peace."

The Matin holds similar views. It says: "After many victorious weeks our soldiers are asked to lay down their arms, to stop short in the midst of their triumph and let the Germans retreat quietly to their frontier with their arms and baggage and entrench themselves so as to use their resistance as an argument."

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Smokes Help Soldiers Bear War's Burdens

FIRST Class Infantry Sergeant C. A. Bogert hopes THE SUN Tobacco Fund will keep on shining. "If it had not been for the patriotism of THE SUN and all the good people who make the fund it runs so great I tell you we boys would have suffered real hardship."

One of the theatrical units that did valiant service in aid of the Metropolitan Division tells how, through the Smoke Fund, the wounded got what they craved—tobacco! Read of the incident on page 9.

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President Expected to Take Firm Ground in Reply to Germany.

BULGARIA PRECEDENT

Officials See Attempt to Gain Victory Where Military Has Failed.

KAISER WOULD BEARBITEH

Wilson as Spokesman Also for Allies Not Likely to Be Led Into a Trap.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—"No armistice and no peace parleys with either Germany or Austria until these nations lay down their arms."

All indications point to-night to this as the answer of President Wilson to the proposals now on their way here from Berlin and Vienna that he avert further bloodshed by taking up with the Allies the question of bringing about peace.

Opinion to-night appears to be unanimous in official circles that this latest German peace move, directed this time at the President himself, because of the position he has taken as spokesman of the Allies, should meet with an answer that will bespeak the resolution of America and the Allies to end the war only on terms of unconditional surrender. Sentiment in Congress is overwhelmingly against an armistice on any other terms.

War Loan Is Factor.

The fact that Germany has made this move while this country is in the midst of raising its greatest war loan is not lost sight of here. But if Germany hopes to discourage America's efforts in this direction she is doomed to failure.

As seen here the opportunity is now presented to the nation of backing up any reply the President may make by an unparalleled subscription to the war loan. There is not the least doubt that it will do so. In this way convincing evidence will be given the German war lords that the nation stands behind the President in the terms he will lay down.

The State Department, it was reported officially to-night, has not yet received the proposals. There is reason to believe, however, that they have reached the Swiss Legation and will be delivered at the State Department to-morrow.

Answer Must Be Definite.

It is conceded here that the latest German peace move must be treated seriously. It is regarded as of such a nature as to warrant an answer that will be of the most definite kind. For this reason President Wilson is not likely to follow the same course he pursued with regard to the recent Austrian note, which was answered at once.

Great significance is of course seen here in the selection of the President as the one leader of the nations arrayed against Germany to whom such a proposal should be made. Evidently it is the hope of the Teutonic statesmen to prevent the immediate snuffing out of their peace issue. Also they are regarded here as being really desirous of getting from the President some definite statement of what terms to expect from the Allies.

Usual Vagueness Appears.

There is the characteristic German vagueness about the sort of information they expect President Wilson to provide and no suggestion that the central powers are ready to agree to the dictates of their enemies, but merely the indication that Germans would like to have the terms as a basis of discussion.

The address of the new Chancellor to the Reichstag contains just the kind of disguised sop to advocates of a democratic Germany which officials here expected. The so-called changes in Germany's political makeup, changes which occurred at the last moment to pave the way of this move, are referred to by the Chancellor as if they were real signs of democratic reform.

Prince Maximilian singles out President Wilson because of the latter's address of January 8, in which fourteen specific peace terms were enumerated, and because of the President's New York address of September 27. He indicates that he regards President Wilson as the spokesman for the Entente Allies and the United States and seeks obviously to enhance the chance of the peace move by this implied compliment to the President of the United States.

Wilson's Fourteen Conditions.

Summarized, the fourteen "peace conditions" enunciated by President

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