

Text of Austria's Note Asking For Peace Parley

Amsterdam, Sept. 15.—In extending an invitation to all the belligerent governments to enter into nonbinding discussions at some neutral meeting place, the Austro-Hungarian government stated that the object of the conference would be to secure an exchange of views which would show "whether those prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising."

The proposal calls for all the belligerents to send delegates for a "confidential and unbinding discussion of the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon."

The proposal says the conference would be one of "delegates who would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their government regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined."

The government announces that a note embodying its suggestions had been addressed to the various belligerent powers and that the holy see had been apprised of the proposal in a special note.

The government of the neutral states also had been made acquainted with the proposal.

Austria's Peace Plea.
The text of the official communication reads: "Without optimism it at least assuredly may be deduced from the utterances of responsible statesmen that the desire to reach an understanding and not to decide the war exclusively by force of arms is also gradually beginning to penetrate into allied states, save for some exceptions in the case of blinded war agitators which are certainly not to be estimated lightly."

"The Austro-Hungarian government is aware that after the deep-reaching convulsions which have been caused in the life of the peoples by the devastating effects of the world war it will not be possible to re-establish order in the tottering world at a single stroke."

"The path that leads to the restoration of peaceful relations between the people is cut by hatred and embitterment. It is toilsome and wearisome, yet it is our duty to tread this path—the path of negotiations—and if there are still such responsible factors as desire to overcome the opponent by military means and to force the will to victory upon him, they can, nevertheless, no longer be doubt that this aim, even assuming that it is attainable, would first necessitate a further sanguinary and protracted struggle."

"But even a later victorious peace will no longer be able to make good the consequences of such a policy—consequences which will be fatal to all the states and peoples of Europe. The only peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of the opponents would be a peace desired by all the peoples."

"With this consciousness, and in its unswerving endeavor to work in the interests of peace, the Austro-Hungarian government now again comes forward with a suggestion with the object of bringing about a direct discussion between the enemy powers."

"The earnest will to peace of wide classes of the population of all the states who are jointly suffering thru the war—the indisputable approachment in individual controversial questions—as well as the more conciliatory atmosphere that is general, seems to the Austro-Hungarian government to give a certain guarantee that a fresh step in the interests of peace, which also takes accounts of past experiences in this domain, might at the present moment offer the possibility of success."

Asks Pope to Take Hand.
"The Austro-Hungarian government has, therefore, resolved to point out to

all the belligerents, friend and foe, a path considered practicable by it and to propose to them jointly to examine in a free exchange of views whether those prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising."

"To this end the Austro-Hungarian government has today invited the governments of all the belligerent states to a confidential and unbinding discussion at a neutral meeting place, and has addressed to them a note drawn up in this sense."

This step has been brought to the knowledge of the Holy See in a special note, and an appeal thereby made to the Pope's interest in peace. Furthermore, the governments of the neutral states have been acquainted with the step taken.

"The constant close accord which exists between the four allied powers warrants the assumption that the allies of Austria-Hungary, to whom the proposal is being sent in the same manner, share the views developed in the note."

Text of Note Asking Parleys.
The official telegram proceeds to say that the note has been drawn up in French and runs as follows:

"The line of development of this discussion, however, has not been uniform and steady: The basic standpoint changed under the influence of the military and political position, and hitherto, at any rate, it has not led to a tangible general result that could be utilized."

"It is true that, independent of all these oscillations, it can be stated that the distance between the conceptions of the two sides has, on the whole, grown somewhat less; that despite the indisputable continuance of decided and hitherto unbridged differences, a partial turning from many of the most extreme concrete war aims is visible and a certain agreement upon the relative general basic principles of a world peace manifests itself."

"In both camps there is undoubtedly observable in wide classes of the population a growth of the will to peace and understanding."

"However, a comparison of the reception of the peace proposal of the powers of the quadruple alliance on the part of their opponents with the later utterances of responsible statesmen of the latter, as well as of the nonresponsible, but, in a political respect, nowise unimportant personalities, confirms this impression."

Cite Statesmen's Utterances.
"While, for example, the reply of the allies to President Wilson made demands which amounted to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, to a diminution and a deep internal transformation of the German empire, and the destruction of Turkish European ownership, these demands, the realization of which was based on the supposition of an overwhelming victory, were later modified in many declarations from official entente quarters, or in part were dropped."

"Thus, in a declaration made in the British house of commons a year ago, Secretary Balfour expressly recognized that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problems, and that no one could impose a constitution upon Germany from the outside."

"It may also be considered symptomatic that in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the as-

sumption that British policy had envisaged itself for the creation of an independent state out of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

Calls Tauton's War Defense.
"The central powers leave it in no doubt that they are only waging a war of defense for the integrity and the security of their territories."

"Far more outspoken than in the domain of concrete war aims has the rapprochement of conceptions proceeded regarding those guiding lines upon the basis of which peace shall be concluded and the future order of Europe and the world built up."

"In this direction President Wilson in his speeches of February 12 and July 1 of this year has formulated principles which have not encountered contradiction on the part of his allies and the fair reaching application of which is likely to meet with no objection on the part of the powers of the quadruple alliance also, presupposing that this application is general and reconcilable with the vital interests of the states concerned."

"It is true it must be remembered that an agreement on general principles is insufficient, but that there remains the further matter of reaching an accord upon their interpretation and their application to individual concrete war and peace questions."

"Premier Lloyd George declared at the beginning of this year that it was not one of the allies' war aims to partition Austria-Hungary, to rob the Ottoman empire of its Turkish provinces or to reform Germany internally."

"To an unprejudiced observer there can be no doubt that in all the belligerent states, without exception, the desire for a peace of understanding has been enormously strengthened; that the conviction is increasingly spreading that the further continuance of the bloody struggle must transform Europe into ruins and into a state of exhaustion that will mar its development for decades to come—and this without any guaranty of thereby bringing about that devastation by arms which has been vainly striven after by both sides in four years filled with enormous sacrifices, sufferings and exertions."

Ask How Can Way Be Paved.
"In what manner, however, can the way be paved for an understanding and an understanding finally attained? Is there any serious prospect whatsoever of reaching this aim by continuing the discussion of the peace problem in the way hitherto followed?"

"We have not the courage to answer the latter question in the affirmative. The discussion from one public tribune to another, as has hitherto taken place between statesmen of the various countries, was really only a series of monologues. It lacked, above everything, directness. Speech and counter-speech did not fit into each other. The speakers spoke over one another's head."

"On the other hand was the publicity and the ground of these discussions, which robbed them of the possibility of fruitful progress. In all public statements of this nature a form of eloquence is used which reckons with the effect at great distance and on the masses."

"Consciously or unconsciously, however, one thereby increases the distance of the opponent's conception, produces misunderstandings which take root and are not removed, and makes the frank exchange of ideas more difficult. Every pronouncement of leading statesmen is directly after date the subject of the state board of health and representatives of the attorney general's office joined."

"The buildings at Knoxville are capable of caring for about 400 people. Since prohibition became effective in Iowa the number of inebriates in the institution has declined until there are now only fourteen in the hospital. State officials claim it is badly needed in the campaign to eradicate venereal diseases from the state as some place must be provided, where these diseases can be treated."

"There is a question as to whether or not the hospital can be converted to these purposes without some special act of the legislature. However, it is thought the change can be made under the provisions for military necessity. The government recently has appropriated for use in Iowa over \$24,000 for fighting this disease. This money is now available, it is said."

"The state officials generally are understood to favor the change and it very probably will be made."

"One of the important topics considered was the determination of a place to send girl victims of the disease. Recently fourteen girls of less than 16 years have been sent from Des Moines to the industrial school for girls at Mitchellville, but as that place is filled to capacity, some other place must be provided."

WILKERSON IS TO BE TRIED.
Trial Scheduled for Friday in Ottumwa District Court.

Des Moines Sept. 16.—Trial of J. N. Wilkerson of Red Oak on an indictment charging "conspiracy to commit adultery" will start in the district court at Ottumwa on Friday. It was announced here today by Attorney General Haver.

Mr. Haver also stated that the state supreme court was expected to announce a decision this week in regard to the application of Wilkerson for admission to the state bar.

Wilkerson, formerly a Kansas City detective, was connected with an independent investigation of the Villages murders of 1912, and figured prominently in the defense of Rev. Lyn George J. Kelly, who was twice tried on a murder indictment in connection with the slayings and acquitted at the second trial, after the first had resulted in a disagreement.

Grinnell and Vicinity.
Special to Times-Republican.
Grinnell, Sept. 16.—W. C. Staat, cashier of the Merchants National Bank, has been made local chairman of the fourth liberty loan.

Mrs. Altig of Muscatine, came Saturday to make her home with her son, Joe Witcott.

"The opposing conceptions of individual belligerent states would likewise have to form the subject of such a discussion, for mutual enlightenment, as well as the general principles that shall govern the discussions concrete and the future relations of the states to one another, and regarding which, in the first place, an accord can be sought with a prospect of success."

"As soon as an agreement were reached on the fundamental principles, an attempt would have to be made in the course of the discussions concrete to apply them to individual peace questions and thereby bring about their solution."

"We venture to hope that there will be no objection on the part of any belligerents to such an exchange of views. The war activities would experience no interruption. The discussions, too, would only go so far as was considered by the participants to offer a prospect of success. No disadvantages would arise therefrom for the states represented. Far from harming, such an exchange of views could only be useful to the cause of peace."

Would Release Human Kindness.
"What did not succeed the first time can be repeated, and perhaps it has already at least contributed to the clarification of views. Mountains of misunderstandings might be removed and many new things perceived. Streams of pent-up human kindness would be released, in the warmth of which everything essential would remain, and, on the other hand, much that is antagonistic, to which excessive importance is still attributed, would disappear."

"According to our conviction all the belligerents jointly owe to humanity to examine whether now, after so many years of a costly but undecided struggle, the entire course of which points to the end, it is possible to make an end to the terrible grapple."

"The royal and imperial government would like, therefore, to propose to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon—delegates who were charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanation on all those points which need to be precisely defined."

"The royal imperial government has the honor to request the government of _____ thru the kind mediation of your excellency, to bring this communication to the knowledge of the government of _____"

FEW INEBRIATES TREATED.
Hospital at Knoxville Likely to Be Used For Another Purpose.

Special to Times-Republican.
Des Moines, Sept. 16.—The conversion of the state inebriate hospital at Knoxville into a state hospital for the treatment of those afflicted with venereal diseases was considered at a meeting held at the state house at Des Moines today by the state board of health and representatives of the attorney general's office joined.

The buildings at Knoxville are capable of caring for about 400 people. Since prohibition became effective in Iowa the number of inebriates in the institution has declined until there are now only fourteen in the hospital. State officials claim it is badly needed in the campaign to eradicate venereal diseases from the state as some place must be provided, where these diseases can be treated."

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Mrs. Cedric Barnes arrived yesterday morning from Camp Perry, O. where she has been spending the summer with Mr. Barnes.

The announcement has been received of the marriage of Raymond D. Harriman, of this city, to Miss Mary Martin, of Muscatine, on Sept. 11, at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman will make their future home at Salt Lake City, Utah, where Mr. Harriman is instructor in the university.

are spending a few days at the home of Mrs. Harhart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Harziman.

Mr. D. D. Griffith, who has been studying at the University of Chicago this summer, has returned to Grinnell where he will resume his work as instructor in Grinnell College.

Word has been received from Edwin Bliss, who is stationed at Camp Pike, Ark., that he has been placed in Class A and is being trained for overseas.

Prof. A. E. Stuck, who is an instructor in Grinnell College, has returned to Grinnell after spending an enjoyable summer in Wisconsin where he had charge of a boys' camp.

On the evening of Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock, will occur the marriage of Miss Sadie E. Duffus to Mr. Coe Vandenberg at the home of the bride on Chatterton street.

Invitations are out to the wedding of Miss Jennie E. Rulo to Mr. Aldace Hammond at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Rule on Tuesday evening, Sept. 24, at 8 o'clock.

The Drummond Club has a good showing of Red Cross work for the summer. They have completed 104 hospital shirts, twelve aviator's jackets, the members having furnished practically all of the leather used in them, and \$17 in money for the furlough homes in France.

The Drummond Club will hold its first regular meeting tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henley. They will do Red Cross sewing.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Weis will leave next month for Colorado Springs, where they will spend the winter.

John H. McMillan, who is a member of the public service reserve, left Friday for Seattle, Wash., where he will work as a mechanical or electrical engineer.

Cesar Sawyer gave his father, Alva Sawyer, \$300 an acre for eighty acres of land about eight and one-half miles north of Grinnell.

TWO KILLED WHEN CAR TOPPLES.
Speeding Results in Injuries to Six Near Oskaloosa.

Oskaloosa, Sept. 16.—Two persons were killed and four seriously injured as the result of an automobile accident on the Muscatine road, five miles south of here at 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

The dead: Warner White, C. Elmer McKey.

The injured: Dayton Smalley, Walter Johnson, Harold Burke, Samuel Marks.

All are residents of this city except Marks, whose home is in Farmington. White, who was 29 years old, was the son of S. W. White, a coal operator. McKey was the son of John D. McKey, a contractor.

The car was traveling at a high rate of speed. When White, who was driving, attempted to negotiate a sharp turn in the highway the car skidded and went over the road bank into a field. White and McKey were almost instantly killed.

Tracer News Items.
Special to Times-Republican.
Tracer, Sept. 16.—Miss Leona Ott, who has held a position as stenographer in the government offices at Washington, is home to remain.

Miss Alfa Gregg left Saturday for North Yakima, Wash., where she will continue teaching in the public schools.

Word has been received of the safe arrival of Charles Winter and William Mowry in France.

Owing to the scarcity of teachers Miss Pearl Crawford has given up her college work in Cedar Falls and accepted a position in the Charles City schools as instructor in English and grammar.

QUALIFIES FOR PEARLY GATES.
Iowa City Boy Becomes Eligible by Killing More Than Eight Huns.

Iowa City, Sept. 16.—Qualifying for entry thru the pearly gates, in accordance with the soldier's idea, Corporal James Harrison, of the Forty-eighth Highlanders, an Iowa City boy, who enlisted in Canada, has killed more than eight Huns. He writes to his parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Harrison (all of whose sons save one, a lad, are in the service, two over there) that it is declared that "you must kill eight boches to get to heaven." He adds that with his machine gun, which "worked like a clock," he has potted many more than that eligibility number.

Coporal Harrison, who, like his three brothers and his parents, was born in England, was never naturalized, but he volunteered as soon as he could enter the army, shortly after leaving the high school. He writes of his latest charge:

"It was a great piece of work by the allies and a big surprise to Fritz. We were in his lines before he knew we were coming and we captured some of his officers in their pajamas. Some of his men were big huskies, but some were mere boys. They can't stand the bayonet at all."

"Fritz puts up a good scrap until you get right up to him and then he pulls the 'Kamerad' stuff."

"The morning we attacked, in quite a heavy fog, we came to a valley where the Hun made a stand. It was choked up with machine guns. He held us pretty well for a time. Suddenly, out of the fog, came the shrill notes of the pipes playing 'The Cock of the North.'"

"Then, with a yell, that wild bunch of Highlanders charged down the valley and five minutes later the only Huns left there were dead ones."

"It was great but it's tough to see your pals killed near you and you unable to help them,—but it's all part of the game and they all died facing the Huns. I don't think there has ever been a Canadian killed retiring. They have been out since 1914 and never lost a trench."

Tracer News Items.
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Miss Gertrude Breese, of Iowa City, is a visitor at the home of her brother, Roscoe Breese.

Mrs. H. Boettcher and daughter, Mrs. Ralph Baker, are spending two weeks with Carl Boettcher, who is stationed at Camp Perry, O.

Accused Express Official Arrested.
Special to Times-Republican.
Sioux City, Sept. 16.—Frank Arthur Allen, wanted here on a charge of absconding with an express package containing anywhere from \$5,000 to \$20,000, has been captured in Milwaukee and is being brought back by a local officer, he having announced he would not fight extradition and would come voluntarily.

Allen, who is 47 years old, had been employed by the express company but a short time. He was right money order clerk. When he disappeared a few weeks ago a package of currency consigned by a local bank to a country bank also disappeared. A reward of \$300 was offered for the capture of Allen. It will be claimed by the Milwaukee officer who made the arrest.

used at Camp Perry, O.
The electric light company has had a new wire between Durant and Tracer completed and will change the current and install the new motors today.

Miss Anna Keller, daughter of Mr. Keller, was married last week to Leonard H. Evans, of Davenport. They will reside in Hook Island, Ia.

M. S. Grinnell, who enlisted in the navy a few weeks ago, has landed a job in the navy postoffice at Great Lakes, Ill. and will probably be retained there during the war.

Mr. Ellison, who has owned the old Hotel Best property several years past, was here last week closing the sale of the property to Dr. Wild, who makes the purchase for a hospital site.

Guy Weigold, who is stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash., is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Harry Everts, of Tracer.

GREAT ELEVATORS NEEDED.
Million Dollars to Be Spent for Grain Elevators at Sioux City.

Special to Times-Republican.
Sioux City, Sept. 16.—Since Sioux City has become a terminal or primary grain market there is demand for elevators and storing facilities for millions of bushels of grain. A number of large elevators are already being planned and it is hoped to have them in operation by next spring. It is stated that more than a million dollars will be required for this building work and Sioux City capitalists say they have the money ready for the work to start as soon as suitable locations on tracks can be secured.

IOWA COUNTY BOY KILLED.
Corporal Earl Bickford, of North English, Meets Death on Battle Field.

Iowa City, Sept. 16.—Corporal Earl Bickford, whose death General Pershing reports, was a former Iowa county boy. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bickford, of North English. He was born and reared on a farm near that village. He was a member of the Rainbow division. He made three efforts to enlist, once at Cedar Rapids, and finally got into the service in April, 1917. He sailed on the first transport that carried Pershing's men, in June 1917.

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A Bully Good Breakfast

POST TOASTIES

An improvement over common corn flakes

Your Grocer Sells Them

WRIGLEYS

For Victory Buy War Savings Stamps

We will win this war— Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

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Miss Anna Field left today for Ypsilanti, Mich., to resume her work in the teachers' training school of the state normal.

Edwin Uhl, of Mitchellville, a graduate of Ames, is expected back for a few days visit with his sister, Mrs. E. F. Nuckolls. He has just returned from France and will be sent to Annapolis for a four months course. He has been in France for several months, having enlisted as a mechanic mate on a ship. He has recently received his commission as ensign which corresponds to lieutenant in the Army.

Edward Friend, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Friend, left this morning for the Shattuck Military School at Fairbault, Minn., where he will attend school this year.

Mrs. George Earhart and little son