

# HUN POWERS PUT OUT PEACE FEELER

BEGINNING TO FEEL MIGHTY HAND OF ALLIES AND WANT TO QUIT.

New Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, Wants Immediate Suspension of Hostilities and a Discussion of Peace Terms at Neutral Point.

Amsterdam.—Through her new chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, Germany offered an armistice and peace to allies on October 5.

The proposal was made by the prince in his inaugural speech before the reichstag. News of it reached here through a dispatch to the newspaper Tyd from its Berlin correspondent.

The prince offered immediate suspension of hostilities and suggested that all belligerents send envoys to a neutral place to discuss peace. He asked the allies to state their terms.

Further, the prince proposed that a league of nations, arbitration and disarmament be among the fundamental subjects of discussion at the peace conference. He offered restoration and indemnification of Belgium—the first Germany has offered to indemnify the outraged little kingdom.

Further principal proposals made by the prince in his peace offer were:

1. Autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine.
2. The peace envoys to be empowered to discuss the creation of a federal state of Austria.
3. Self-determination of the Russian frontier states.
4. Return to Germany of all her colonies.

Throughout the day reports and rumors of a German peace bid had been coming thick and fast. Berlin dispatches told of the assembling of the reichstag for a special plenary session. The Baden prince was to make his inaugural speech and in it announce his policy. In his capacity as foreign minister, which he couples with his duties as chancellor, he was to cover the international field.

The first definite hint that a sensational announcement was expected came in a Berlin telegram to the effect that the entire press of Germany and Austria regarded the day's event as the "turning point of the war."

While the circumstances preceding and surrounding the peace bid are as yet unreported at the hour of cabling a strong impression prevails that the move was virtually forced by Austria-Hungary.

The dual monarchy in Vienna and Berlin, according to dispatches, was reported in the throes of excitement bordering on panic. Revolt was said to be threatening. Baron von Hussarek had resigned as premier, and with him his whole cabinet went out.

Herr Hamarsch, like the Baden prince, a reputed pacifist, was slated to take the premiership and his first step was said to be to send a message to President Wilson setting forth Austria-Hungary's conception of the American executive's fourteen peace principles.

In short, everything indicated that Austria would not budge an inch in her determination to "bring about" peace.

German threats and promises had been unavailing.

Afraid to repeat her blunder in the case of Bulgaria, whose threats she had taken for a bluff, Germany, it is believed, decided upon the inevitable course by taking the lead in offering peace before she would be entirely deserted by her allies and be isolated, a besieged fortress, with inescapable disaster staring her in the face.

### One Class Partisans Scored.

Billings, Mont.—America cannot afford to accept the lead of any party, nor of any organization calling itself non-partisan, but really acting as a party, which is not first and foremost American, and nothing but American, declared Col. Theodore Roosevelt here Saturday, in an address in which he outlined various phases of the war and its many sidelights.

### Christmas Parcels for Soldiers.

Washington.—No Christmas parcel for the American overseas forces will be accepted after November 20, the war department announced Saturday. Only one parcel will be allowed for each soldier. Every soldier in the fighting zones will be provided with a Christmas label.

### Explosion's Toll is Ninety-five.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Ninety-five persons missing and believed to be dead was the estimate made Monday by army officers in their report to the war department regarding the casualties resulting from the explosions at the T. A. Gillespie company shell-loading plant at Morgan.

### Found Dead in Bathtub.

New York.—Water streaming under the door of his room at a hotel here resulted in discovery of the body of Herbert H. Brace of San Francisco, lying dead in his bathtub. Brace had died of heart disease.

### British Admiralty Member Here.

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

# AUSTRIA TO MAKE A BID FOR PEACE

WITH THE AID OF HOLLAND, WILL INVITE BELLIGERENTS TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

Austrian Statesman Writing Memorandum Setting Forth His Country's Conception of President Wilson's Peace Principles.

London.—Austria-Hungary, with the aid of Holland, has taken steps to invite all belligerents to an immediate peace conference at The Hague, the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express learns.

Simultaneously, the Austro-Hungarian government has opened a new peace offensive. Herr Hamarsch, who is said to be slated to succeed Baron von Hussarek as Austrian premier, is writing a memorandum setting forth Austria-Hungary's conception of President Wilson's fourteen peace principles. The memorandum is to be sent to the American executive, the correspondent learns.

In Germany, the Socialist pressure on the government to initiate a peace move at once continues. Vorwaerts, the official German Socialist organ, urges the party to enter the new cabinet headed by Prince Max of Baden, because, the paper says, the new chancellor "intends to move for immediate universal peace." Vorwaerts asserts that the peace sought by the prince is to be based upon these four main principles:

1. A league of nations.
2. Arbitration.
3. Disarmament.
4. No German annexations, not even in the east.

### MANY DIE IN FACTORY FIRE.

Scores Killed and Injured by Explosion in Shell-Loading Plant.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Many men were killed and scores injured in a tremendous explosion early Friday at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Shell-Loading Co. at Morgan, near here. The first explosion, which shook the countryside for miles and caused citizens of South Amboy to flee from their homes, was followed by a series of less severe explosions and by a fire which for three hours defied the efforts of fire departments summoned from all near-by cities and towns.

### Turks Holding Out for Terms.

Geneva.—Essad Pasha, the provisional president of Albania and former commander in chief of the Turkish forces at Scutari, in an interview before his departure from Saloniki, declared that Turkey would hold out to the last minute before capitulating. In the belief that by so doing she would receive better terms from the entente. He expressed his pleasure at the fate of Bulgaria, which, he said, had thrown in her lot with the Teutonic allies through covetous motives.

### Huns Poison Fruit.

Metuchen, N. J.—Second Lieutenant David M. Abt, at his home here, on leave from a base hospital in France, where he was wounded, August 7, said the Germans attached poisoned berries to clusters of growing fruit in the territory over which they retreated along the Vesle river. The artifice was discovered, however, in time to warn the American soldiers.

### BRIG. GEN. F. D. WEBSTER



One of our new brigadier generals is Frank D. Webster, who graduated from West Point in 1889 and has been in the infantry branch. He also is a graduate from the infantry and cavalry school and the army war college. General Webster is from Missouri.

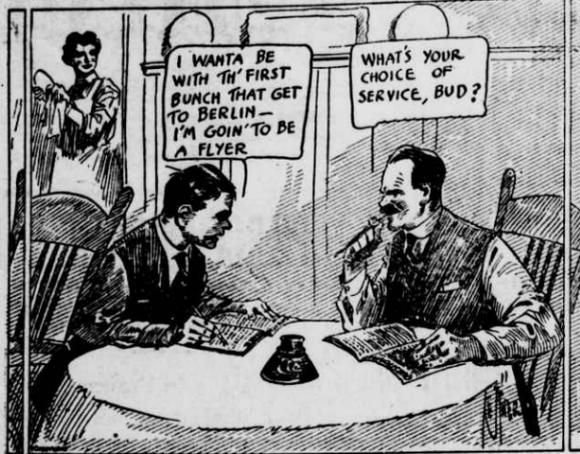
### Death Sentence Commuted.

Washington.—Death sentence imposed by a military court martial upon Sander Maki, a recruit with the 163rd depot brigade, for refusal to wear a uniform, has been commuted to confinement at hard labor for 20 years.

### Fraud is Charged.

Knoxville, Tenn.—W. J. Oliver and 10 other employees of the W. J. Oliver Manufacturing Co. were arrested on charges of conspiracy, fraud and sabotage in the manufacture of defective shells for the United States army.

## The 18 to 45's



# ARMENIERS AND LENS EVACUATED

ENEMY'S FAMOUS DEFENSE IS FALLING BEFORE FURIOUS ATTACK OF ALLIES.

Fortified Positions Between Cambrai and St. Quentin Definitely Smashed and Roulers Entered by Belgians in Drive to the Sea.

Paris.—Lens, the heart of the great coal region in northern France, and Armentieres, almost equally important as a manufacturing center, have been evacuated by the Germans; the German fortified positions between Cambrai and St. Quentin have been definitely smashed, and the Austro-Hungarians in Albania, forsaken by the Bulgarians, their former allies, are in full retreat northward from the Adriatic sea to Lake Ochrida.

Of their conquering of invaded Belgium and the progress of the French and Franco-American forces, respectively, north of Rheims and eastward in Champagne to the vicinity of Verdun, the tale remains the same—the Germans slowly but surely are being forced everywhere to give ground and their vital defenses daily continue to be eaten into, notwithstanding the strong resistance against the efforts of the allies to close in on all sides of the great battle arc from the North sea to the Swiss border and compel the German high command to reconstruct its fighting line.

### Belgians Enter Roulers.

In Belgian Flanders, the Belgian, French and British troops are keeping up their eastward progress in their endeavors to compel the Germans to give up Ostend and Zeebrugge, their naval bases on the North sea.

Roulers, the important railway junction, with its lines of steel radiating to the North sea and eastward to Ghent, has been entered by the Belgians, and at Hoogdele, to the north, King Albert's men are virtually upon the Roulers-Ostend-Bruges railway. To the south Menin and Courtrai are seriously menaced.

Across the border in France the capture of Armentieres brings Lille, capital of the department of the Nord, within striking distance, and the evacuation of Lens places Douai, the fortress northeast of Arras, and all the territory between Arras and Menin virtually in the hands of the British.

### U. S. SHIP SUNK BY U-BOAT.

Patrol Boat Tampa Sent Down in Bristol Channel.

Washington.—In the loss of the patrol boat Tampa—sunk in the Bristol channel with all on board on the night of September 26—the navy suffered its greatest single blow of the war, navy department advices indicate. The Tampa, which was formerly the coast guard cutter Miami, carried a complement of ten officers and 102 men and in addition to these one British army officer and five civilian employes are listed among the missing. The report of Vice Admiral Sims indicates that the Tampa was torpedoed while escorting a convoy. It is believed all on board were lost.

### Nine Injured in Collision.

Provo, Utah.—Nine persons were injured Friday morning when the rear coach of an Orem electric train was struck and thrown from the track by a train on the Heber branch of the Denver & Rio Grande.

### Adds to Forest Reserve.

Washington.—Ten thousand acres of land, forming the Bull Run water shed, from which Portland, Ore., obtains its water supply, are added to the Oregon national forest reserve, under a senate bill passed Friday.

### Defection of Austria Expected.

Paris.—The German censor at Berlin permits the German press to print articles dwelling on the probable situation of Germany in the case that Austria should be forced to lay down her arms under pressure.

### For Dry Philippines.

Manila.—The government's program of absolute prohibition during the period of the war is to be presented to the Philippine legislature when it convenes this month, according to an announcement Thursday.

# HUNS ASK WILSON TO FIX CONFERENCE

TEXT OF NOTE SENT BY PRINCE MAXIMILIAN TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

Declares German Government Will Accept the Program Set Forth in President's Message to Congress as Basis for Negotiations.

Amsterdam.—The text of the note forwarded by 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 with 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."

Washington.—Germany's newest peace offer, proposing an armistice while President Wilson considers and conveys to the allies a proposal on the basis of terms laid down by the president himself, is recognized here as the next step in the continuing efforts of the German statesmen to save something from the wreckage of their dream of world domination, the step which might be expected from a losing trader who makes his proposition, has it rejected, and offers his next best, each time coming nearer to the demands of his adversary, meanwhile endeavoring to hold out in the hopes of getting the best terms he can.

It hardly is taking a position in advance of the American government to say that if the present proposition signifies Germany's unqualified acceptance of the fourteen principles of peace laid down by President Wilson in his fourth of July speech at the tomb of Washington, it will be considered. If it doesn't; if an acceptance "in principle" with saving diplomatic language paving the way for quibbling around a council table, it will not be considered.

### KAISER SAYS HE SEEKS TRUCE

But it Must Be a Pact Made to Suit the Kaiser.

Berlin.—Emperor William, on October 6, issued a proclamation to the German army and navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he declared that he had decided, in accord with his allies, to again offer peace to the enemy.

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 enemy. 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.

"The eyes of those at home rest with pride and admiration on the deeds of the navy and army, and I 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 is a question. Until then we must not slacken. We must, as hitherto, exert all our strength wearily 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."

### Dr. Solf Named Hun Secretary.

Copenhagen.—Dr. W. S. Solf, German colonial secretary, has been appointed to the German imperial foreign secretaryship. It was officially announced in Berlin Saturday.

### Hun Ace Slain.

New York.—Lieutenant Loewenhardt, foremost German aviator after the death of Baron Richthofen, has been killed, after having scored 53 victories in the air, says a Brestau dispatch.

### Memorial for American Heroes.

London.—A permanent memorial to the members of the American forces who have given their lives in the war will be erected in the Winchester cathedral, according to an announcement made Saturday.

# GERMANS PRESSED BACK ON ALL SIDES

ENTENTE FORCES HAMMERING HUNS FROM ARRAS TO THE VERDUN SECTOR.

Kaiser's Forces, Badly Defeated in Belgium, Removing Guns in Readiness for Retreat Back to German Soil.

Paris.—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.

Over a wide extent of territory, outlined by burning villages, the Germans are retreating rapidly before General Gouraud's troops. They are crowded by General Berthelot's forces from the west and in danger of being cut off by the Franco-Americans, who have crossed the Arnes river.

On the battlefield the Germans everywhere are being forced to give ground to the allied troops. In Belgium the enemy is gradually being pushed eastward, and in anticipation of a forced final withdrawal is continuing to make ready for that eventually by removing his guns and otherwise lessening the value of his defensive works in the territory upon and adjacent to the North sea coast.

The past week has seen one victory after another by the allies.

To the south from Arras to the Verdun sector the Germans are being hard pressed by the British, American, Italian and French forces, and, although on numerous sectors they are still offering desperate resistance, they seemingly are unable to do more than retard the advance of their foes.

Douai, south of Lens, is almost enveloped, and Cambrai has been further endangered through the capture of the village of Aubecheul-aux-Bois, five miles to the southeast, where more than 1000 Germans were made prisoner. Hard fighting has taken place around Montbrehain and Beaurivolt, in the immediate vicinity, where the Germans have brought up fresh reserves in an endeavor to keep Field Marshal Haig's men from cutting the highly important St. Quentin-Le Cateau road, from which they now are but a step. Both Beaurivolt and Montbrehain are now in British hands.

With the Germans being defeated over wide areas by the French and Americans, from Rheims to the Argonne forest, the Italians south of Laon have begun an offensive, which seemingly has as its objective the finishing of the work previously begun by the French for the obliteration of La Fere and Laon.

In the Macedonian theater the allied troops have compelled the Austrians to withdraw from the El Basan sector and other positions, while near Vranje, central Serbia, the French and Serbian troops have captured Austro-German held positions. In the latter region the enemy is retiring northward in disorder.

### TOO BUSY TO DISCUSS PEACE.

Unconditional Surrender of Central Powers is Official Sentiment.

Washington.—The outline of terms which Prince Maximilian is said to be ready to discuss and the report that he is ready to consider President Wilson's fourteen points in no way affects the situation.

### Officials Here do not care particularly what sort of terms Prince Maximilian wants to discuss.

The fact of the matter, according to the best available information here, is that the United States is now too busy bringing real peace nearer through prosecution of the war to be sidetracked into useless consideration of "Made in Germany" terms of any sort. Germany obviously is trying to keep the peace talk going because it is all to her advantage to do so.

It is admitted here that the first of these ingenious peace feelers is bound to attract considerable notice in the United States and in entente countries, but it is believed that the public will soon become used to these effusions.

### Russian Fleet Manned by Huns.

Amsterdam.—All the ships formerly constituting Russia's Black sea fleet are now manned by Germans, it is learned from Russian sources.

### Drink Cost Brings Boycott.

Dublin.—All the trade union organizations at Waterford have organized a boycott of the city public houses as a protest against the prices charged for drink. Pickets are stationed on the side many licensed premises.

### Will Import Porto Ricans.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—Twelve hundred Porto Rican laborers are wanted at Norfolk, Va., according to a cable received by F. C. Roberts from Colonel Butler of the quartermaster corps of the army.

### Physical Exam.

The only way whether a heart can be put him to ally increased Medical Examination after

### Defying

Pneumatic departure of a new thermometry to a drafts in the