

The Teutonic allies declare themselves ready to discuss peace. Also they are ready to continue the war if the Entente Allies do not

but they disclaim responsibility for this before humanity and history. The imperial government, through the good offices of your excellency, ask the government of (here is inserted the name of the neutral power address in each instance), to bring this communication to the knowledge of the governments of (here are inserted the names of the belligerents.)'

find the time propitious for such a discussion.

The readiness of the Central Powers has been made known in identical notes to the United States, Spain and Switzerland, who are esked to make known the contents of the notes to the nations at war with the Teutonic allies. Notes also have been transmitted to the vatican and the active interest of the Pope solicited in the peace cffer.

While no conditions for peace were mentioned in the notes, it was asserted that the propositions to be made by Germany, Austria-Hungary. Turkey and Bulgaria would have for their object a guarantee of the existence of the honor and the liberty of evolution for these nations, and would prove "an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace."

Hollweg Says Terms Appropriate For Establishing Lasting Peace

erous plots of hostile neighbors.

my has just experienced.

fighting on the part of the enemy.

pursued their aims, namely, defense

basis of their existence which they

have secured by advantages won.

Berlin, Dec. 12, (via Sayville)-Ger- after almost 50 years of unbroken many and her allies today proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations. The propositions which they will bring forward are, according to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, appropriate for the establishment of a lasting, peace

The Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian governments are making similar proposals. These proposals have transmitted also to the vatican.

The following announcement was given out today by the semi-official Overseas News Agency.

The chancellor this morning receivone after another the representatives of the United States of America, Spain and Switzerland, that is, of the states protecting German interests in nostile foreign countries. The chancelfor transmitted to them a note and asked them to bring it to the knowledge of the hostile governments. The note later was read in the Reichstag by the chancellor."

After reading the note, the chancel-

"Gentlemen, in August, 1914, our enethe world war. Today we question or peace, which is a question of humanity. We await the answer of our enemies with that serenemess of mind which is guaranteed to us by our exterior and interior ength and by our crear conscience. decline to end the war, If they wish to take upon themselves world's heavy burden of all these will follow, in the least and smallest | "The continuation of the murderous every German heart will burn war, in which the enemy can destroy

much but cannot-as wrath against our enemies. who are unwilling to stop human ruple alliance is firmly confident-al- licly known should the Allies decline slaughter in order that their plans of ter fate, is ever more seen to be an

In a fateful hour, we took a fate-

Regardless of whether President Wil-"This conviction and the hope that with the blood of hundreds of thousoccupation of Chihuahua City by Car- committee of the National Editorial ed and 600 cannon, or the equipment of cate it would have to be untangled in ands of our sons and brothers who gave similar views may also be begun to be son decides to accompany the German the peace conference. ranza troops that he would soon be Association and the American Newspa- four to five army corps. The strength their lives for the safety of their home. entertained in the enemy camp, has proposal with any word, it was said of the remaining Rumanian artillery, in tunan wits and human understanding caused the idea to ripen in the Vienna tonight he unquestionably would take ready to join the first chief in forcing | per Publishers' Association to work Berastorff Talks. onsequence is reckoned as nearly are unable to reach to the extreme and cabinet-in full agreement with the steps to learn the attitude of the En-The whole German view of the peace 1111, the retirement of the American puni- out, for the commission's approval, a and the strength of the army at even last questions in this struggle of na- governments of the allied (Teutonic) tente Allies toward the peace move, and move is that it is a step toward a displan for an equitable distribution of less than that of the Serbian forces tions, which has unveiled all the ter- powers-of making a candid and loyal possibly might again send to Europe cussion of peace, which if it amounts to tive expedition. Fors of earthly life, but also the gran- endeavor to come to a discussion with his personal friend and adviser, Col. E. | anything, ought to show some definite An original copy of the printed man- the stocks of print paper. which reached Greece after the retreat last year. deur of human courage and human will their enemies for the purpose of paving M. House. Chairman Hurley, of the commission, progress early in January. There is ifesto, which is dated December 6, was The Austro-German forces in their President Reserves Comment. said to be no possibility of a peace conin ways never seen before. God will a way for peace." brought here today from Chihuahua by asked the publishers, manufacturers advance were able to overtake and set None of the official dispatches had | ference beginning in the United States. be the judge. We can proceed upon and jobbers to hold separate meetings free 800 civilians who had been internarrived tonight. The government's first | Berne and The Hague are mentioned as | a refugee. FULL TEXT OF THE NOTE our way." General Gonzales began his procla- Friday to frame their plans and ap- ed in Bucharest and were being trans-PRESENTED TO THE VATICAN. information was conveyed in the Assomost likely places and it is not doubtmation by saying that the people have point committees to meet with the com- ported eastward. Likewise they are The chancellor's speech was listened Berlin, Dec. 12, (via Sayville)-The ciated Press dispatches from Berlin. ed that Count Von Bernstorff, the Gerto by thronged galleries. The royal daily finding more concealed stores of mission Saturday. box was crowded. All the ambassa- note presented by Dr. von Muhlberg, President Wilson was said to be deeply man ambassador here, would go as one the right to know the line of action The manufacturers' proposal came as grain and other supplies, the total of fors and ministers of foreign govern- German minister to the vatican, to interested but reserving comment. of his country's representatives. His attitude was expressed tonight in the their governors intend to pursue while an unexpected development when the which is now described as enormous. Secretary Lansing maintained a simi-Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of ments were in the diplomatic box. Trade Commission, after finishing with It is reported that the destruction of lar attitude. The cabinet discussed the following statement. in office. "The state of Chihuahua," he contin- publishers as witnesses, called on the Rumanian petroleum supplies was constate, follows: development at its regular Tuesday "I am, of course, extremely gratified "According to instructions received, I INOFFICIAL STATEMENT OF at the step that has been taken. I hope ued, "must lament the disgrace of see- manufacturers to present their case. siderably less serious than at first be-AUSTRIA AS TO PEACE OFFER have the honor to send to your emi- meeting, but the situation was describthat it will be successful. Even if it ing its sacred soil desecrated by the Newspaper owners had told of wide lieved, as the Rumanian flight was too nence a copy of the declaration which ed by members as so obviously delicate London, Dec. 12 .- An unofficial Ausdoes not lead to peace, it offers proof proud Saxon troops, a misfortune that differences in paper prices in various precipitate for them to do more than trian statement, referring to the peace the imperial government, by the good that no announcement could be made. offices of the powers entrusted with The absence of any specific terms for that Germany wants peace, even after the bandit Villa caused with his deeds parts of the country and of the inabil- partly set the supplies on fire. They omces of the powers entrasted with peace in the note or in the German a victorious campaign, and does not at Columbus. As these deeds not only ity of many small publishers to obtain are said to have lacked sufficient exoffer, says: Uence of Austria-Hungary was ex- the countries with which the German chancellor's speech, was in a measure desire the responsibility for further injure the sovereignty of the state, but paper at any prices. suffering of mankind, loss of life and also of the country, it is to the central Counsel for the Newsprint Manufac- German troops in extinguishing such hausted by a series of systematically Empire is in a state of war, transmits a disappointment to those who expected continued and ever-increasing provo- to these states, and in which the im- some concrete expression of a basis on property. Germany wants peace and government that belongs the solution turers' Association declared it had fires as had been sent proved unexpectwhich negotiations might begin. The (Continued on Page Ten.) cations and menaces and the monarchy,

PEACE PROPOSAL REGARDED AS PAVING WAY FOR OFFER **OF MEDIATION BY NEUTRALS**

When United States Transmits the German Note to Entente Govern ments It May Urge That the Proposal Be Given Consideration. President Deeply Interested But Reserves Comment-Substance of Terms Germany May Ask.

Washington, Dec. 12 .-- Germany's German embassy, however, is in poshaving broken the chains which for months have restrained the United.

peace, found itself compelled to draw the sword, this decision was animated making offers of mediation neither by aggressive purposes nor by Now that one set of belligerents has designs of conquest, but solely by the bitter necessity of self defense, to de-

peace terms-a condition often reiterfend its existence and safeguard itself for the future against similar treachated as necessary to any action by President Wilson-there are indications "That was the task and aim of the that when the United States, acting as monarchy in the present war. In combination with its allies, well tried in the intermediary, transmits the Gerloyal comradeship in arms, the Austroman proposal, it may accompany its ac-Hungarian army and fleet, fighting, tion by some steps necessarily delicate bleeding, but also assailing and conto throw the influence of the United quering, gained such successes that they frustrated the intentions of the States into the balance for at least a

enemy. The quadruple alliance not only consideration, however preliminary, of has won an immense series of victories. the terms but also holds in its power extensive might be brought to the world. Some hostile territories. Unbroken is its ranking officials of the American govstrength, as our latest treacherous eneernment believe a league of nations, such as President Wilson has suggest-"Can our enemies hope to conquer ed, must be the outcome and it could or shatter this alliance of powers? They will never succeed in breaking it | not be perfected without the participa-

by blockade and starvation measures. tion of the United States. Whether the United States will trans Their war aims, to the attainment of mit the German proposal without any which they have come no nearer in the comment whatever. or accompany it third year of the war, will in the fuwith some formal or informal expresture be proved to have been completely unattainable. Useless and unavailing, sion, will not be finally decided until

mies challenged the superiority of therefore, is the prosecution of the the note delivered to American 'Charge Grew, in Berlin, reached President Wilson's hands, probably tomorrow. "The powers of the quadruple alliance on the other hand, have effectively

May Urge Consideration. There were indications tonight that President Wilson might find some way against attacks on their existence and to express the solemn and earnest wish integrity which were planned in conof the United States for a careful concert long since and the achievement of sideration of the suggestion of peace, real guarantees and they will never allow themselves to be deprived of the even before the Entente governments have made known their attitude toward the German proposal. This, it was pointed out, necessarily would be done in such a delicate and ultra-confidenthe quad- tial way that it never would be pubthe offer. This course was said to be

Balkan situation is considered so deli-

proposal for peace is regarded here as session of advices which outline in a general way what Germany expects, and the diplomats of the Entente powers, through their means of being sup-States as well as other neutrals from plied with information, believe they have a general idea of what terms the Central Powers are willing to advance as the basis for discussion. Recent dissignified its willingness to discuss patches to the German embassy indicate a belief that the general terms might be in substance as follows:

Probable Terms of Germany.

A restoration of the status quo existing before the war. This includes the evacuation of Belgium and the res toration of the occupied portions of northern France, with the exception of Alsace and Lorraine. No authorized expression was obtainable from the embassy as to whether conditions would be attached to the restoration of Belgium and French territory, but it was understood that the German idea was to make provision for the future neutrality of Belgium and probably propose defortification, particularly of the city of Antwerp. It was also understood that no conditions amounting to economic control of the mineral lands of northern France would be likely to be asked. All Germany's lost colonies, she expects to be returned. Her possessions in the Pacific, however, are not a subject of great concern and the Berlin government is understood to be ready to relingiush the claim on Kiau Chau.

The security of Turkey in possession insisted upon by the Central Powers as well as the restoration of Albania. The establishment of independent cingdoms of Lithuania and Poland would be one of the factors in the German proposal, although that part of Poland possessed by Germany at the outbreak of the war would not be in-

What adjustment would be made to cover the Trentino region between Austria and Italy, or any provisions affecting Egypt, the Suez canal, the Mesopotamia or the gateways of control to the Indian empire are not made clear in German quarters here. The

insisting upon the achievements of the B. Wilson, were features of today's ac-Central Powers made an announcement which possibly may be the turning Congress here. point in the war. The chancellor said:

"'The reichstag has not been ad-Simple ceremonies marked the dedi journed for a long period but fortuncation of the site for the great land ately it was left to the discretion of defense the government proposes to the president as to the day of the next erect for the protection of Hampton meeting. This decision was caused by the hope that soon happy events in the ernor Stuart, of Virginia, turned the field would be recorded, a hope fulfilled | spade of earth. quicker, almost, than expected. I shall Earlier in the day the National Asbe brief, for actions speak for themsociation of Commissioners of Agricul-

selves.' Purpose of Allied Offensive.

The chancellor said Rumania had South's resources and a better system entered the war in order to roll up the of marketing. Some speculators hailed German positions in the east and those the Federal Farm Loan act as a means of Germany's allies. At the same time of increasing the South's agricultural the grand offensive on the Somme had yield by enabling tenant farmers to as it object to pierce the German westbecome land owners. ern front and the renewed Italian at-A movement to have the congress go

tacks were intended to paralyze Auson record as favoring the location of tria-Hungary. the proposed government nitrate plant "'The situation was serious.' at Mussel Shoals, Alabama, was launchchanceflor continued. 'But with God's ed at the first meeting of the Woman's help our troops shaped conditions so as Auxiliary of the congress this afterto give us security which not only is noon. Mrs. G. H. Mathes, of Alabama, complete but still more so than ever urged the adoption of a resolution before. The western front stands. Not of a resolution which the Alabama

traordinary political situation and then an address by Secretary of Labor W.

only does it stand but in spite of the delegation was to offer. Rumanian campaign it is fitted out The resolutions committee announcwith larger reserves of men and maed that the negro distribution resoluterial than it had been formerly. The tion, offered by Judge Francis D. Winmost effective precautions have been ston, of Windsor, N. C., had been taken against all Italian diversions. laid on the table. The committee to-And while on the Somme and on the night had not completed consideration Carso the drum fire resounded while of other matters before it, but it was the Russians launched troops against expected to report tomorrow.

the eastern frontier of Transylvania, Cotton's relation to international re-Field Marshal Von Hindenburg captur- | construction was the subject of an aded the whole of western Wallachia and dress today by Col. Harvie Jordan, the hostile capital of Bucharest, lead- president of the Southern Cotton Growing with unparalleled genius the troops | ers' Association. Speakers tonight bethat in competition with all the allies sides Secretary Wilson included President L. E. Johnson, of the Norfolk & made possible what hitherto was considered impossible. Vestern railroad; P. V. Stephens, of

"And Hindenburg does not rest. Mili New York, and H. H. Rumble, of Nor-

tary operations progress. By strokes folk. Secretary Wilson told the congress of the sword at the same time firm foundations for our economic needs ne did not believe immigration from have been laid. Great stocks of grain, Europe after the war would be as great victuals, oil and other goods fell into as it had been before because history our hands in Rumania. Their transshowed that it was a people's tendency port has begun. In spite of scarcity, to stay where they had suffered. He we could have lived on our own supsaid he was in favor of a more equit-(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continuea on Page Ten.)



Rumanians and Russians. The tivities of the Southern Commercial town of Mizil, on the railway be-

tween Ploechti and Buzeu, has been captured as also has the village of Urziceni, twenty miles to Roads, Baltimore and Washington. Gov- the southeast. Berlin announces that more than 10,000 additional

Rumanians have been captured. ... Russians Lose Heavily. ture had met and discussed cotton crop

diversification, conservation of the In the Carpathians and along the Moldavian frontier the Russians are continuing their violent attacks, but, according to Berlin, without success. It is asserted by Berlin that the Russians in the Carpathians have lost 30,-000 men

> Along the Cerna river the Entente Allies have again attacked viciously but again have been repulsed with heavy casualties, according to Teutonic allies advices. Five Bulgarian posts south of the Lymnitza river have been captured by Entente troops. Snow has put an end to infantry activity north of Monastir.

On the front in France and Belgium there is a continuation of artillery activity and small operations by patrol parties.

Mobilization in Greece

An official dispatch from Switzerland ays the King of Greece has ordered a general mobilization. An official communication from Paris announces that the French Admiral Du Fournet, commander of the Entente naval forces in the Mediterranean, has been replaced by Admiral Gauchet.

Berlin reports the destruction by a submarine in the eastern Mediterranean of two big transport steamers loaded with war material. The British press bureau, however, denies that the

vessels were transports. TEUTONIC DRIVE IS ONLY

SLIGHTLY CHECKED BY SNOW Berlin, Dec. 11 (via London, Dec. 12.) The Austro-German pursuit of the Rumanians has been only slightly

ecked by the snow, rain and generally bad weather of the past 24 hours.

The Teutonic armies are already farthe eastward of Bucharest, but their xact positions are being carefully concealed so that the scattered bands Rumanians in the mountains north id northwest may not learn of their cations and thereby avoid apparently nevitable capture.

The advance has been he Russo-Rumanian line runs almost due north and south and even local successes by the Russians to the northward would be able only to accomplish a slightly bending in or the line, while the Russian left flank of the Seret line appears to be endangered.

In German quarters not the slightest anxiety is expressed at the activity of General Sarrail, in Macedonia, which is accounted purely political, as otherwise his efforts would not be made in the Monastir region but to the eastward, where the distance to Rumania is not quite so great.

onquest and annihilation may con- aimless destruction of human lives and absolutely necessary so as to leave the nulfo Gonzales, provisional governor of sion of the Federal Trade Commission's The total losses of the Rumanians in property, an act of inhumanity justi- United States free and unembarrassed all sections since the beginning of the Chihuahua, declared in his first proc- hearing on print paper prices today fied by no necessity and a crime against to act when an acceptable peace offer war to date are estimated at 150,000 lamation to the people after the re- the manufacturers proposed to meet a prisoners, 250,000 men killed or woundcomes. ful decision. It has been saturated civilization.