

PEACE OFFENSIVE GROWS

GERMANY ASKS UNITED STATES TO BRING ABOUT AN ARMISTICE

KAISER AND HIS IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR OUTLINES NEW BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Chancellor In Maze of Words, Dealing Mostly With Internal Reforms, Accepts President's Program as Basis Whereon Conference Might Be Called and Asks That President Act at Once

NO MENTION MADE OF THE ALSACE-LORRAINE QUESTION

Washington and Press of Country See Only New Phrase of German Peace Offensive Planned to Gain Time—May Lead to Further Talk

GERMANY ACCEPTS WILSON'S TERMS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6 (By the Associated Press.)—The text of the peace note forwarded by the imperial German chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to President Wilson, through the Swiss government, follows:

"The German government requests the president of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress on January 3 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.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

While Germany and Austria-Hungary are clamoring for peace, the entente allied governments thus far are paying scant heed to the proposals, but their armies are pressing forward to further victories on all fronts.

Officially no cognizance has yet been taken of the request of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German chancellor, or that of the Austro-Hungarian government for an armistice on land, on sea and in the air, and the commencement of peace negotiations, for President Wilson, to whom the dual and highly similar proposals are addressed, is not yet in receipt of them.

Unofficial opinion, however, indicates that the request will fall upon deaf ears, and that no peace is possible for the Teutonic allies except through

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

HUNS SHUFFLING CARDS IN EFFORT TO GET THE BEST

Such Is the View of Some Officials at the National Capital

NEXT STEP IN A STUDIED GAME

As Time Goes on New Efforts Will Be Made by Distracted Huns

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Germany's newest peace offer—proposing an armistice while President Wilson considers and conveys to the allies a proposal on the basis of terms laid down by the president himself, had not reached Washington in official form tonight, and there was therefore no authorized statement of how it was regarded by the United States.

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 four 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 is an acceptance in principle with saving diplomatic language paving the way for quibbling around a council table, it will not be considered.

These terms accepted by the allies as their own, the president compressed into a single sentence:

"Reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

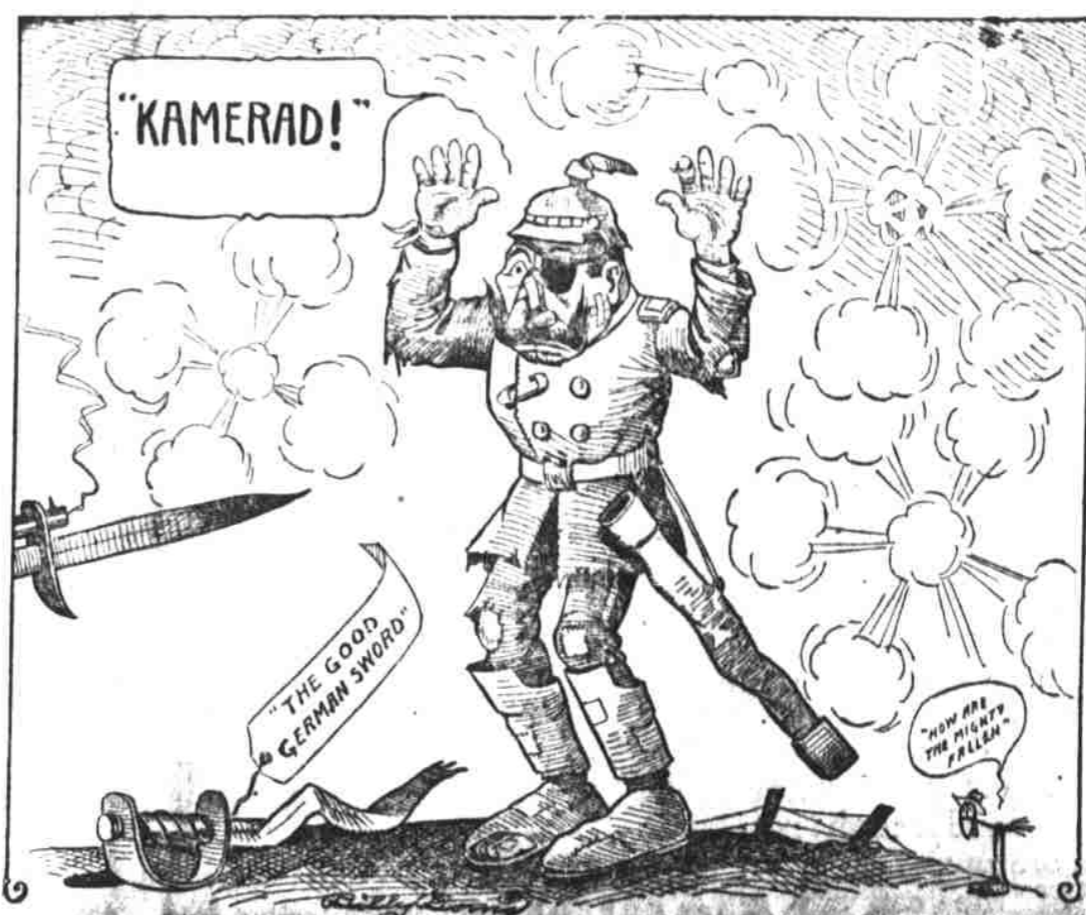
His Terms. They provided for the destruction, or reduction of virtual impotence, of any arbitrary power capable of disturbing the peace of the world; the settlement of every question on the basis of the interest of the people concerned and in effect a league of nations to enforce peace.

No Time for Talk. No one in Washington, even as much as gives a thought to a proposal that the victorious troops of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States should halt in an armistice while a "discussion" is conducted. There might be an armistice of the same nature as was given to Bulgaria, an armistice of unconditional surrender.

There is nothing to indicate that

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

Ready for Peace



GERMANY'S IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR ACCEPTS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM AS A BASIS FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND ASKS FOR IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE

He Considers The Solution of the Belgian Question to Lie in the Complete Rehabilitation of Belgium, and Says That An Effort Will Be Made to Reach an Understanding on the Question of Indemnity

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6.—(By The Associated Press.)—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.

"As successor to Count George 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.

His Confession of Faith. "These principles were firmly established by the agreement of the federate governments and the leaders of the majority parties in this honorable house 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 peoples' 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.

His Responsibility.

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 folk and 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 today is not only in my own name and that of my official helpers, but in the name of the German people.

The Belgian Question.

"The program 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.

the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation (wiederherstellen) of Belgium, particularly of its independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall also be made to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity.

Other Treaties No Hindrance

"The program will not permit the peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

EYES OF FRANCE TURN TO CAPITAL OF UNITED STATES

"What Will President Wilson's Reply Be?" Is Question of Hour

FRENCH WANT ONLY HUN SURRENDER

Paris Newspapers See in Peace Move Effort to Escape Defeat

PARIS, Oct. 6.—All eyes in France today turned towards America—to Washington and Wilson.

"What will President Wilson's reply be?" the people are asking and wondering, now that they know that the central empires, particularly Germany are seeking the cessation of hostilities and peace through the president of the United States.

The feeling is general that the central empires, bent upon the greatest gamble of all times, have attempted to bring about by one stroke the termination of their losing game by trying to seek the good offices of President Wilson as intermediary.

As Paris emerged from the churches it overflowed upon the cheerful boulevards or sought temporary abode in cafes bathed in sunshine and everywhere where one heard the familiar and hopeful cry of "We shall get them" but the satisfied and contented exclamation: "We have got them."

Unconditional surrender characterizes the general comment in Paris on the demand for peace sent by the central powers to President Wilson. It is felt here that Germany and her allies have not gone far enough in their request to the president for an armistice, and that although they have stated that they are willing to talk peace on President Wilson's plans they have not shown submission such as was forced upon Bulgaria.

"Germany wishes to stop the war at the moment she is going to be beaten and knows it," says Picard. "Let us suppose the proposition is accepted. Immediately in Germany there would be a delirium of joy. The people are electrified and the Kaiser has relented when into his hands. The humiliation of having demanded peace would disappear rapidly. He becomes the hero, of heroes. He has resisted a world coalition."

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in their demand for complete victory. The present peace move is sneered at. A demand is made for the entire submission of Germany and that the Germans be disbanded.

THE KAISER'S BLEAT.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Emperor William today issued 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 peace proclamation read: "For months past the enemy with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting has stormed against your lines. In weeks of 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 army and the navy. 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 unwearily to hold our ground against the onslaught of our enemies.

"The hour is grave but, trusting in your strength and in God's gracious help, we feel ourselves to be strong enough to defend our fatherland.

(Signed)

"WILHELM."