

U. S. STUDIES PEACE NOTES REPLY TO THE PLEA OF HUNS NOT EXPECTED FOR DAY OR TWO

UNDETERRED BY NOTES OF PEACE, ALLIES SMASH FOE'S LINES ON WESTERN FRONT

In Serbia and Albania the Serbs and Italians Are Fast Reclaiming Enemy Occupied Territory, While the British in Palestine Press Hard on Heels of the Retreating Turks—Americans and French Advance.

CENTRAL POWERS CLAIM "DESIRE FOR JUST PEACE"

President Wilson Is Now Studying the Joint Peace Notes of Germany and Austria—Colonel House Arrives for Consultation With the Chief Executive

VON HINDENBURG QUILTS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has resigned as chief of the German general staff, after a heated interview with the emperor, in which the field marshal declared that a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

The correspondent based his dispatch on reports from the frontier.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been chief of staff of the German army since August 30, 1916. In the last six months there have been various reports of a sensational nature centering about the field marshal. During June there were reports that the field marshal had died, and in July it was said that General von Ludendorff had been made chief of staff. These reports, however, were denied.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

Although peace talk is still in the air, there is no peace for the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in the field.

While attempts are being made in "well informed circles" in Germany and Austria-Hungary to show that the latest peace proposals of the central powers are honest expressions of a desire for a "just peace," Marshal Foch's armies are proceeding without pause in their task of clearing Belgium and France of the invaders. And they are continuing to meet with great successes. Likewise, in Serbia and Albania, the Serbs and Italians are fast reclaiming enemy occupied territory, while at last reports the British general, Allenby, in Palestine, still was hard after the retreating Turks.

Franco-Americans Advance.

While further good gains have been made by the British east of Arras, where the operations have in view the capture of the highly important town of Douai, and other advances have been recorded between Cambrai and St. Quentin, chief interest for the present centers in the fighting in Cham-

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ANOTHER HUN QUILTS



GENERAL VON HINDENBURG

SOLDIERS IN FIELD WANT PEACE, BUT NONE MADE BY AN UNDEFEATED HUN

Officers and Men Declare Germany Must Surrender Unconditionally

"VICTORY FIRST; THEN PEACE" IS CRY

Same Idea Prevails in All Ranks of the Allied Armies in France

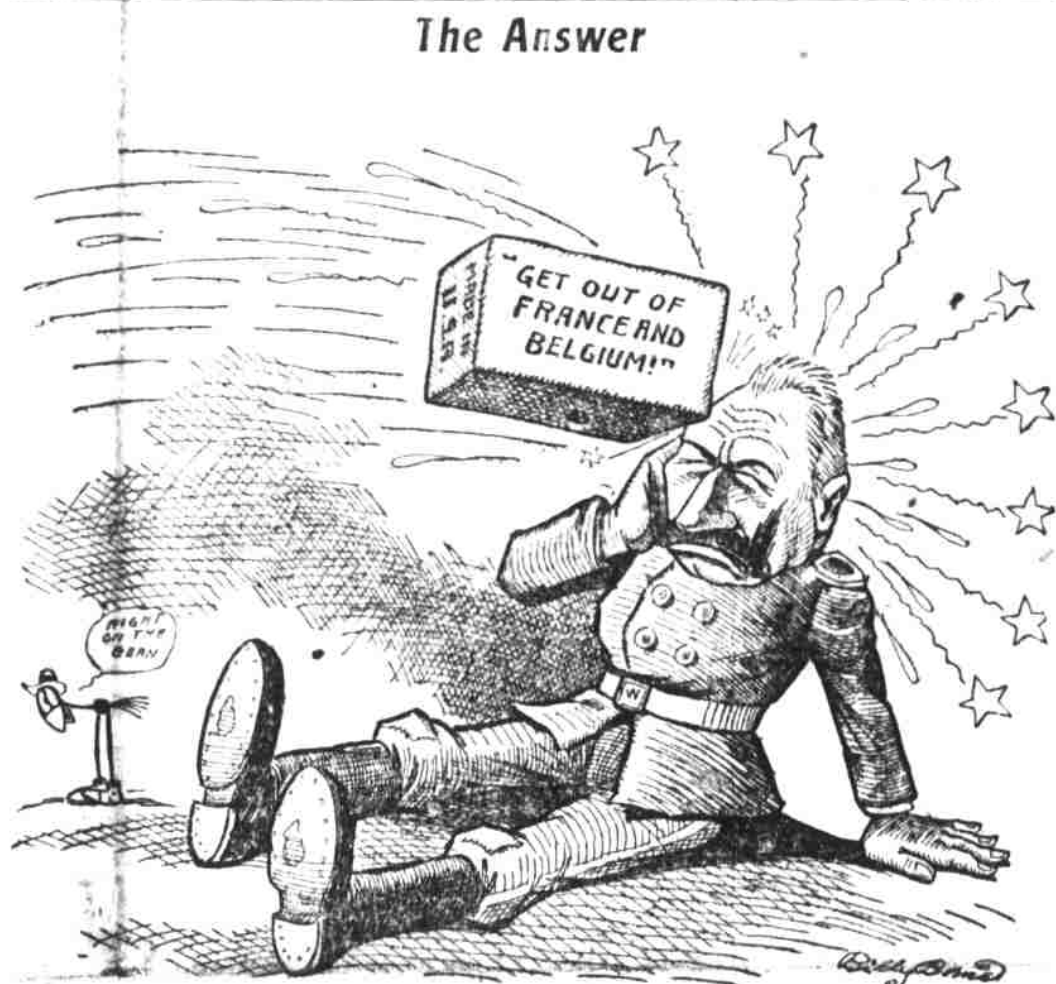
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 7, 6:35 p. m.—(By The Associated Press.)—Excited soldiers of the allied armies want peace, but no peace except a completely victorious one.

This was the opinion expressed by officers and men alike to The Associated Press correspondent today. If Germany is now willing to admit her utter defeat, then, say these men who have been fighting the good fight for the liberty of the world, so much the better, but, they declare, the granting of an armistice at this time, unless the enemy is absolutely sincere, might prove extremely dangerous.

"Victory First." "Victory first; then peace." This is the manner in which French civilians, who have returned to their shells— (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

PEOPLE CRY "PEACE"

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—Excited crowds in the streets of Berlin yesterday evening tore special editions of the newspapers containing the speech of Prince Maximilian, the new chancellor, from the hands of the news dealers. Everywhere shouts of "peace has come!" "peace at last!" were heard.



PRESIDENT WILSON CONFERRING WITH THE ALLIES BEFORE MAKING REPLY TO PEACE PROPOSALS OF CENTRAL POWERS

Practically Certain That America's Answer Will Convey to German Government the Fact That Nothing Less Than Terms Already Laid Down Can Be Accepted—Reply May Not Be Known for Two or Three Days

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President Wilson is conferring with the premiers of the entente nations over the form of answer to be made to Germany's latest peace proposals. The indications are that it will not be dispatched for a day or two.

While there may be some question as to the form of the reply, there is no question whatever as to its nature. It may not use the short and forceful term "unconditional surrender" which would reflect the sentiment which has come from the spokesmen of the nation, but it is to convey to the German government clearly the fact that nothing less than the terms already laid down can be accepted, and that those terms cannot be made merely "the basis for negotiations." As to an armistice, such a step would be looked upon as suicidal and not to be thought of.

By this time, Prince Maximilian's note and that of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in official form undoubtedly are in the foreign offices in London, Paris and Rome, forwarded by President Wilson as requested by the central powers.

Purposes of Exchanges. The exchanges now going on have a twofold purpose:

Obviously the American government would not proceed to speak for the other belligerents on a matter of such importance without consultation among them, and, it is proposed to avoid the mistake of making a curt and peremptory rejection which could be used by the central powers, before their own people, to bolster up the argument that they are waging a "defensive" war and that the objects of the co-belligerents are to "destroy them."

Either he has asked Premiers Lloyd-George, Clemenceau and Orlando to advise him of their replies, or, more likely still, the president already has formulated a reply and asked the premiers for their acquiescence.

The temper of the debate in the senate today and the general tone of public opinion in the United States as expressed in the newspaper comment are a very fair index of the government's views. The consensus of opinion in the senate debate was that the offer should be rejected; the practically unanimous public opinion as reflected in newspapers all over the country was that no peace terms short of unconditional surrender could be discussed.

For Historical Record.

It is very clear that the reply will be not only an answer to Germany and her allies, but a statement for the historical record of the world. It is realized on every hand that a rejection of a peace offer must be a convincing one and one which will justify the prolonging of the war to the ends sought. It is realized that it must be convincing to the people of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, so that they may be warned against the insidious danger of throwing away the hard won victory so near their grasp, and at the same time leave no opportunity for the militarist leaders of the central powers to lure their people on to more bloodshed and sacrifice.

There is a suggestion that to carry out this purpose more fully, President Wilson, after dispatching the reply, may decide to address congress and state in detail the reasons which cause the allies to reject the proposal. There is no official

indication that the president plans such a course, but it is being discussed among many possibilities.

House on the Job.

Colonel E. M. House, the president's constant adviser, and personal representative on many a confidential errand, arrived at the white house tonight. His coming followed a busy day for the president in which all other business was put aside, recreation was abandoned and except for an hour or two given over to entertaining Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty at luncheon, Mr. Wilson spent the day in his study. It was said that he was writing. The official communication from Germany was delivered to the white house this morning by the charge of the Swiss legation and the note from Austria was taken to the state department and handed to Secretary Lansing, by Mr. Ekenberg, the minister from Sweden. The president already had the unofficial texts as transmitted by The Associated Press before him and the official copies added little or nothing to his information.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—

In explaining the necessity for carefully considered action at this time, officials point out that the conditions arising from the presentation of separate and formal communications from the two great central empires are quite different from those under which Count Burian's adroit proposal to hold secret and "non-binding" conferences was so summarily dealt with. Now the proposition is for formal and opening discussions in a manner to bind the principals, with hostilities suspended in the meantime. Therefore the fact is recognized that the people of America and of the en-

REJECTION OF HUN AND THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS URGED BY U. S. SENATE

Senators Claim Armistice Would Defeat All That America Has Fought for

MILITARY VICTORY IS ONLY SOLUTION

Absolute Surrender and Dissolution of Army, Demanded in Resolution

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Immediate rejection of the German and Austrian proposal for an armistice and peace negotiations was demanded in the senate today by leaders voicing the common sentiment of the membership.

There was no dissent from the view that an armistice would defeat all that America and the allies have been fighting for, and every speaker during two hours of a spirited session devoted entirely to discussion of the enemy's latest move joined in declaring that only through military victory could the cause of the allies and humanity be won. The suggestion of such a step was scornfully denounced as an insidious move of a losing enemy.

Speakers Oppose Armistice. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee; Republican Leader Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the committee; Senators Poindexter of Washington, McCumber of North Dakota, Pittman of Nevada, Ashurst and Smith of Arizona, Nelson of Minnesota and Reed of Missouri, were among the speakers, representing both political parties. The discussion, which was made to vacant galleries, closed as a precaution against the Spanish influenza epidemic, may be renewed next Thursday when the senate reconvenes after a recess.

Surrender Demanded. After Senator Hitchcock and others had declared an armistice impossible, Senator McCumber introduced a resolution proposing as the first requisite to any peace negotiations absolute surrender by Germany, including dissolution of her army and navy and pledges for complete indemnification. The resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee. Although first pointing out that Germany's offer contemplates ac-

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FRANCE DEMANDS RETURN OF ALSACE-LORRAINE AS ONE OF PEACE CONDITIONS

Rene Viviani Doubts the Sincerity of Berlin's Latest Peace Proposals

SEES A TRAP

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Rene Viviani, president of the council when the war broke out, and head of the French mission to the United States, interviewed by Information regarding the peace proposals of the central powers, said today: "Germany has presented propositions to President Wilson, but are they really propositions for peace? The discourse of Chancellor Maximilian appears to be merely the program of the majority. It is not a question of discussing the fourteen propositions made by President Wilson, for discussion of them as a basis for an armistice would not be in accord with the military advantages which we possess through the splendid service of our troops. "Whether the enemy accords autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine is no longer a question, for we demand the return of the provinces to France, pure and simple, and without any trap for a referendum."