

VON BUREN SENT PEACE PROPOSAL ON ORDER CHARLES

LONDON PAPERS INDIGNANTLY REJECT IT AND PARISIAN PAPERS SAY THAT GERMANY WANTS TIME TO REORGANIZE HER SHATTERED FORCES

THE CALL IT INSULT TO BELGIUM TO OFFER SEPARATE PEACE.

Paris, Havas agency—Sept. 16.—The Austrian proposal for a peace conference of the belligerent nations in Parisian political circles is regarded as the result of the recent military successes of the allies. The general impression prevails that the new peace offensive will prove to be fruitless.

Allies Should Have Made Offer Says German Newspaper

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—The peace proposals should have been left to the Eentente Allies, according to the Tages Zeitung of Berlin which says that the date of the Austrian attempt at negotiations will receive probably the same consideration that the other offers of conciliation have received from the hands of the Central powers by the allies. Their reception of all these overtures will of course create great skepticism on our part.

Note Sent by Emperor Charles Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—The note in which the Austro-Hungarian government made peace proposals to the Entente Allies was sent by Baron Von Harian, minister of Foreign Affairs on the order of Emperor Charles, the Cologne Volkes Zeitung declares.

London Newspapers Indignant London, Sept. 16.—The Austro-Hungarian note to the belligerent nations to meet in an informal conference is merely for the purpose of gaining time and reorganizing her shattering forces the London morning newspapers declare. The offer of a separate peace proposal to Belgium is an insult the newspaper declares.

The Americans Press On.

E. O. S. With American Army Lorraine, Stp. 16.—By Associated Press.—The advance of the victorious American first army continued yesterday, but on a restricted front near the Moselle river. There was little opposition on the whole. There was some smart German machine gun work, but the smashing American artillery fire silenced the enemy. A few additional prisoners were taken.

With the American army in the Lorraine sector, Sept. 16., 12:30.—The German artillery was active this morning but there was no infantry attacks.

ERZBERGER JOINS IN PEACE DRIVE

German Leader Sees Revolution Everywhere Unless Peace Comes Soon.

The Hague, Sept. 15.—Matthias Erzberger, who is the leader of a new group of moderate and pacifists in Germany, has given a remarkable interview to a correspondent of the Budapest Az Est, which is republished in the Vossische Zeitung. It is undoubtedly intended as an appeal to American and English pacifists.

"In spite of the terrific attack of the enemy I consider it still possible that we may soon obtain peace, which is so desired," says Erzberger. "I will not prophesy and will not state that peace must come soon, but I believe in the possibility. First, we must be clear about the position of our enemies. In France recent

successes have undoubtedly improved their spirit, which is comprehensible, for after four years the German armies have retreated and American help has come, and that has sufficed to encourage the French people so that they no longer talk of peace. England and France have good ground not to reject peace thoughts, but to propagate them. In England the people perceive that America's entrance into the war has changed world power. Before the war England was the first power. Now America is still the second power, but is on the road to becoming the first power. England cannot win so much in the war as she can lose if she is driven from her position by America. That is the real reason why Lansdowne gets busy. Lansdowne's group is strong and gets stronger daily. "But America also has great interest in bringing about peace. Sometimes it is said that Wilson is a theoretician. That is a ridiculous assertion; on the contrary, Wilson is a first-class practical man. He makes the American policy, and he sees that it would be advantageous for America to have peace as soon as possible. During the war and as long as international questions are decided by arms America's special geographical position is endangered by U-boats and airplanes. These weapons will continue to make progress, and then, America will lose her extraordinarily favorable position compared to European powers. The economical life of America is also endangered by the world war. They have great interest in preparing for the end and bringing about world peace."

MARKETS

New York, Sept. 16.—The cotton market was more nervous at the opening today but the selling was less active after the heavy liquidation of Saturday and the market steadied.

On the call the market opened from 27 to 35 points lower, October selling at 32.90 and January 32.15, or to the low level of Saturday in response to Oliver Liverpool cables and further active liquidation. There was a good deal of covering at the decline and prices steadied up after the call but later the fluctuations were irregular.

New York, Sept. 16.—Cotton futures opened barely steady with October 33, December 32.34 to 32.50, January 32.30 to 32.15, March 32.02, May 31.95 to 31.85.

STOCKS

New York, Wall Street, Sept. 16.—In the face of the peace efforts of the Central Powers the stock market opened barely steady, supported by the readjustment of values which began Saturday afternoon of last week's liquidation. Efforts of the Austrian peace offensive seemed to have no effect. United States Steel opened from 1 1/4 to a point off including other issues. The investment issue were slightly higher. The sharpest break was in Sumatra Tobacco which declined 5 1/2 points with a loss of 2 1/2 points in United States Alcohol which caused the market to yield a slight fraction.

Augury of Complete Triumph, Says King George.

King George sent this message to President Wilson:

"On behalf of the British Empire I heartily congratulate you on the brilliant achievement of the Amer-

GERMAN BREWERS BUY BIG NEWSPAPERS

Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 16.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Allen Property, speaking before the Democratic State Committee, declared Saturday that the liquor interests were seeking to control politics and public opinion. Facts will soon be made public, he said, to show conclusively that twelve or fifteen German brewers of American States Brewers' Association, furnished several hundred thousand dollars "to buy a great newspaper in one of the chief cities of the nation." The publisher of the newspaper, he continued, worked in the very shadow of the Capitol at Washington in the interests of liquor. The money was provided in a way designed to keep secret forever the names of those who furnished it.

Mr. Palmer, after his speech, refused to divulge any facts regarding the transaction. He said he could not talk further about the matter. He appeared here Saturday as Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania and sat in the committee by proxy. With him appeared National Chairman Vance C. McCormick. Both men at a recent meeting of the committee repudiated Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the committee Saturday upheld their stand by endorsing all other Democratic State candidates except Bonniwell.

GERMANY UNABLE TO GIVE WORKMEN INCREASED RATION

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—Her von Waldow, President of the German Food Regulation Board, speaking at a reception to the leaders of the German trades unions said he regretted the lateness of the harvest and that there were no sharper means than were at present used to get more foodstuffs.

The corn crop von Waldow said, was only 15 per cent. better than that of last year, and the potato crop was probably worse. The provisioning of industries, he added, would improve from Oct. 1. A full bread ration would certainly be restored, but he said he could not hold out any prospect for an increase in the potato ration, as unfavorable weather had injured the crop.

Meatless weeks must continue, the speaker said, in order not to endanger the milk and fat supply. Unfortunately he was unable to hold out any prospect of an improvement in the food supply, but he was quite positive that it would not get worse.

Herr Lenien, a member of the Reichstag, who was one of the deputies, replying Herr von Waldow, said that in view of the hopeless information he gave regarding the food supply the workers could not continue to work the number of hours that they are now working.

ican and Allied troops under the leadership of General Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient.

"The far-reaching results secured by these successful operations, which have marked the active intervention of the American Army on a great scale under its own administration, are the happiest augury for the complete, and I hope not far distant triumph of the Allied cause."

Masters Cheshire and Alvin Parker of Elm City left Thursday to enter Donaldson's Military School at Fayetteville.

PROPOSALS OF THE GERMANS

Through Their Dupe Austria for a Chance to Talk it Over is Not

FOOLING UNCLE SAM

London, Sept. 16.—Germany has made a definite peace offer to Belgium, according to information received here.

Merely a Feeler

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—In extending an invitation to all the belligerent governments to enter into non-binding discussions at some neutral meeting place, the Austro-Hungarian government states 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."

Kashington Not Ready

Washington, Sept. 16.—Germany's latest peace feeler advanced through Austria it was officially stated yesterday, best finds its answer in President Wilson's Baltimore speech delivered last April.

"Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

That was the President's answer then, and it was reiterated yesterday; it is his answer now.

No one doubts that it is the answer of all the Allies.

While Austria's proposal, reported Saturday night from Amsterdam had not reached Washington in official form last night, it is expected hourly through some neutral—possibly Sweden—and in it is recognized the long heralded peace offensive upon which Germany is counting to arouse enough sentiment for peace among the people of the Allied countries to compel an end of the war on terms which substantially would preserve Prussian conquest.

The allied leaders recognize it as an effort by Germany to obtain the best terms possible.

There will be no round table conference, no sounding out process such as Germany proposes, and which she hopes will give opportunity probably to deal with her enemies separately.

If any reply at all is made it will be after an exchange of views between the United States and the other co-belligerents so that a reply for all may be made in one. On every side, among American officials and Allied diplomats, it seemed agreed that the only ground on which Germany may have a conference is the acceptance of the principles laid down by President Wilson and which have been accepted by all the Allies as their watchword.

American officials have been noting for some time the various steps that have led up to the proposition for a meeting at some neutral point of delegates from all the belligerent countries to enter into "non-binding discussions" with a view to bringing about peace.

From German and Austrian officials of high rank, from the German emperor himself down to the vice-chancellor of Germany, within the last fortnight have come public utterances, differing widely in their tone and scope, but by singular coincidence each and all containing in some place a declaration of willingness.

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MILITARY EDUCATION

For the Youths of the Land Outlined by the Government. 17 Year Old Boys May

ENTER UNDER SYSTEM

Washington, Sept. 16.—The war department made public last night its program for a great military education system, applying particularly to boys of 18 years of age, who are to be given both military and academic instruction at government expense. Seventeen year old boys may enter college and pay their own expenses until the age of 18 is reached. After they become of selective service age the war department will take over the burden of their education also.

The department says that 400 colleges, schools and technical schools have placed their facilities at the disposal of the war department and have been accepted as training institutions. The list announced includes the principal colleges of North Carolina.

It is estimated that approximately 150,000 youths in the 18 year class and perhaps 100,000 lads approaching their eighteenth year will be admitted to these institutions this fall and the entire system, the department says, will be in operation about October 1.

This quarter of a million young men will be given their military training at the expense of the federal government. Those who are past the eighteenth birthday may be inducted in the United States army, wear the uniform of a private, be educated, clothed and rationed at the expense of the government and become an integral part of the military establishment. Those under 18 may be uniformed, may be trained, and may reside in military barracks but until their induction into the army they must pay their own expenses.

The new system was designed primarily for the 18-year-old class, already subject to call for active service but whose calls have been deferred until the older classes are exhausted. Meantime such of them as go into the military institutions will be in every sense soldiers, even to the point of receiving the pay of a private.

The further plan of providing training for the 18-year-old boys is a privilege offered as a means of preparing them for service when their time to go has come.

Student soldiers will be given their military instruction under officers of the army and will be kept under observation and test to determine their qualifications to become candidates for officers' commissions or for technical experts such as engineers, chemists or doctors. After a fixed period they will be selected and assigned to military duty in one of these ways:

1. Sent to a central officers training camp; or,
2. To non-commissioned officers training school; or
3. Kept in the original school for further intensive work in a specified line for a limited time; or,
4. Put into technical training of military value; or,
5. Transferred to a cantonment for duty with the troops as a private.

The student-soldiers of the students army training corps will be housed variously as the facilities of each institution shall permit. So far as available, fraternity houses and dormitories will be used. Where needed, barracks will be built. Pending the determination and adjustment of the exact cost at each school, the government will allow for subsistence and housing on a per diem basis of \$1 for each man, a rate based upon five months experience with 100 collegiate institutions and 100,000 soldiers of the national army training detachment, and showing that the average cost of housing is 15 to 20 cents a day and of subsistence on the army ration 70 to 80 cents.

Inasmuch as the government's assumption of costs will not begin un-

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR CAMBRAI

Artillery Activity on the American Sector in the Lorraine Front

ABOUT ALL HAPPENING

London, Sept. 16.—British troops advanced last night north of Cambrai road and established themselves in positions in the neighborhood of Souchy-Couchy and Oppy, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig. On the Flanders front the British have pushed ahead in successful minor engagements on the Eprey-Commines canal over a front of two miles.

PRESIDENT CABLES THANKS

Washington, Sept. 16.—President Wilson Saturday sent a cablegram of congratulation to General Pershing on the achievement of the American troops in winning out the St. Mihiel salient. The message said:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations on the brilliant achievements of the army under your command. The boys have done what we expected of them and done it in the way we most admire.

"We are deeply proud of them and their of their chief. Please convey to all concerned my grateful and affectionate thanks."

London, Sept. 16.—Premier Lloyd George has sent this message from Manchester to General Pershing at the American front.

"I desire to offer to you and your brave armies heartiest congratulations on your great victory.

"The enemy has made many mistakes in this war but none greater than when it underrated the valor, determination, and intrepid spirit of the brave soldiers from the great democracy of the United States. Now that he has tested the mettle of the American armies the enemy what is in store for him.

"The news came to me on my sickbed; it was better and infinitely more palatable than any physic."

CALLING COLORED SOLDIERS

Washington, Sept. 16.—A call for 2,915 negro registrants from 31 states who are qualified for general military service and to entrain for the National army camps September 25th to 27th was issued today by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

At about October 1, schools opening prior to that time may collect a proportion of the tuition fees to cover the advance period, and students who shall have registered under the selective service act on September 12 will need to provide their own expenses until inducted into the students army training corps.

Under the scheme of instruction for this corps 11 hours a week will ordinarily be devoted to strictly military subjects, drill and physical training and 42 hours to lectures, recitations, laboratory instructions covering a restricted choice among a wide range of subjects usually found in a college curriculum. These subjects will vary as the soldier-students objectives vary and by permission course may be enlarged and changed.

The government, according to the announcement today, expects to withdraw from the students army training camp at the end of the first quarter those students who are 20 or more years of age, but those of 18 and 19 years may remain in school for some months longer, depending upon military needs.

No units of the corps will be established at secondary schools for the present but a similar system may be instituted for these younger men at a later date. Young men of draft age of grammar school or equivalent education may, however, offer to enter the vocational section of the corps through application to their local board. At present about 27500 men are called for this section each month. Men in this section, who show fitness may be assigned for further training in the collegiate section.

SEE TO IT NOW

If you wish to receive your paper after October 1, see that it is paid for in advance before that date. By order of the War Industries Board all subscriptions will be discontinued at expiration unless renewed and paid for. WATCH YOUR LABEL. Send your renewal promptly.