

# NEW PEACE OFFERS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA RECEIVED WITH SCORN AT ALLIED CAPITALS

## All Talk in Washington Is That An Armistice Cannot Be Considered While Germans Hold a Foot of Foreign Soil—Germany Trying to Save Country From Invasion Is View.

### EMPEROR WILLIAM ADDRESSING HIS ARMY AND NAVY RECENTLY ADMITTED THE HOUR WAS VERY GRAVE

#### Forecast Instant Rejection of the United States Will Be the Fate of Latest Peace Proposals From the Central Powers—Hypocrisy Seen in Enemy's Bid for Peace.

The peace offers of Germany and Austria were received with scorn at Allied capitals, where the stand, as expressed in news dispatches, is to fight on and force unconditional surrender. No government, however, has spoken officially. At Paris newspapers are unanimous in demanding a "complete victory" and that Germany lay down arms. London papers assert that Kaiser "must throw up the sponge." All talk in Washington is that an armistice cannot be considered while Germans hold a foot of foreign soil and that Germany in desperation is trying to save its territory from invasion. Emperor William in addressing his army and navy stated peace had been offered, but only an "honorable peace." He said if his offer was refused he believed Germany would prove strong enough to defend its own land, though he admitted the hour was grave and the Macedonia front had collapsed.

#### Negotiations Flatly Rejected.

London—Austria-Hungary, according to a Rome dispatch, has again accepted the invitation to request to initiate peace negotiations. The request was flatly rejected, the dispatch states.

#### Newspapers Want Complete Victory.

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

#### Forecast Instant Rejection.

Washington—Instant rejection by the United States will be the fate of the latest peace proposals from the Central powers.

President Wilson will handle the situation and handle it in a hurry. He is expected to act soon on the state department receives officially the text of the notes from Berlin and Vienna. There was no disposition in official circles to distinguish between the German and Austrian moves, as the proposals are deemed to be one step in the great peace offensive now under way. Because the two governments are acting in accordance on the matter, word of similar action on the part of Turkey is expected momentarily.

It can be stated semi-officially, however, that peace is impossible at the present time as far as either Germany or Austria is concerned. The reason it is impossible is because they have made it so. Officially, the state department is silent on the subject, but it is clear that the peace proposals, which cloak the present proposals, and which glare from beneath the camouflage of good faith.

Here are the reasons they advance:

The military situation has made the move necessary and therefore reveals it as a diplomatic attempt to avert the disaster German armies face on the field of battle.

Germany has undertaken some reforms and appointment of Prince Max of Baden, termed a "parlor radical," as imperial chancellor, is cited.

But it is pointed out, an improved military situation would allow the military situation would allow the military situation to get rid of Prince Max and his co-workers as easily as it was possible to displace von Hertling, Michels and other chancellors.

Peace at this time, it also was said, would leave Germany with the status of a mighty army, with which she

Bohemia to Issue Proclamation.

Amsterdam—The proclamation of the independence of Bohemia will be issued shortly, according to the Budapest newspaper, Aeset. "Members of the Czech national committee fear neither prison nor death," says the newspaper. "They all have made their will and settled their material affairs, and the independence of Bohemia is virtually assured. All preparations have been made for proclamation of the independence of Bohemia. Every portfolio has been distributed.

# RED CROSS WORK AMONG REFUGEES

## HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF UNFORTUNATES IN ITALY WELL CARED FOR.

### SCENE IN BOLOGNA STATION

#### Allied Enemy Females Put Under the Permit Rules—Great Plans for the Further Relief of Belgians and French.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington—How the hundreds of thousands of unfortunates driven from their homes in the course of the Austrian invasions of Italy were safely plotted to their destinations in relation to a report received from an American Red Cross worker who has been looking after refugees in Bologna.

"An arrival of emigrants from Europe would give but a faint idea of an exodus of refugees," the report says. "Many of them are taking their first journey on a railway. In most cases it is impossible to make themselves understood. They pour into the Bologna station, dragging behind them unwieldy packages, flask bottles, babies, and machines, buff refugees have cats, dogs, canaries, bullfinches, pigeons, turkeys—in fact, our rest home has seen every variety of winged and four-footed life stock. They first stand, stupefied by the noise and confusion of the arrival, utterly unable to move, while maybe their train is about to depart.

"However, we are there, looking for just the willing soldiers who are assigned to help the Red Cross take their difficult bundles, the huge sacks and a few of the babies. We take the eldest child, leading the way in a sort of daisy, and away we go, in and out of passenger train, troop trains (no bridges or subways here), until we arrive at the train deposed, hidden away behind all these obstacles, absolutely unobtainable if not for our aid.

"The train is jangled, they always are. Everyone on board tries to do their best to get out of our way. We pay no attention to them. Our fastest soldier enters a car and opens a passage for the family. When all the members of their entourage are squeezed in, we go back and pick up another family."

Seven thousand men at Kelly field, division of military aeromantics, last month saved articles which in other times would be regarded as junk, but which brought the government \$3,000. Some of this refuse was old paper, oil barrels, straw, bags, garbage, tin cans and metals.

In addition, great piles of old clothing, tents, motorcycle parts, airplane engines, and other articles, which were like were saved. "Don't throw it away" is the slogan which is prompting the accumulation and sale of masses of materials at this and other camps.

The fruit and milk cans that the "kitchen police" smash every day, for example, bring considerable money to the government. They sell at \$16 a ton. Kelly field ships them by the carload to copper refineries, where they are drawn out and serve as anode to collect millions of molecules of copper that would otherwise be washed away. The cans are then heated, the copper separated from the tin and marketed.

How to conserve clothing and shoes, lumber is taken from the hands of the soldier, who is not slow to see the advantage in dollars to himself as well as to the government. It is intended soon to open shoe repair shops and tailor shops at Kelly field to make the work of the soldier still greater value to the government.

Midnight of October 5, 1918, has been fixed by the United States attorney general as the time when regulations establishing an omni-prohibited area around federal or state forts, camps, arsenals, aircraft stations, government or naval vessels, navy yards, factories or workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war, etc., shall be effective as to German-ally enemies. This date is fixed by the attorney general under authority granted to him in the president's proclamation of April 29, 1918.

The effect of the attorney general's act in fixing this date is to make it unlawful for any German alien female of fourteen years of age and upwards to be found within one-half mile of any of the places mentioned (except on public conveyance) without a permit from the United States marshal. Prohibited areas must be obtained, and applications for these must be made in the same manner as for similar permits in the case of German alien enemy males.

Salt producers have agreed with the United States food administration to pack their product in only a few standard sacks and when packed in wood the barrels where possible will be hooped with wood instead of steel. When packed in cotton, salt will hereafter be obtained in only five, ten and twenty-five pound sacks. Fortunately, a one-pound sack will contain 50 per cent more cotton than a five-pound sack. The new arrangement is expected to save large quantities of cotton and steel and reduce the drain on labor.

Plans for the relief of the 10,000,000 Belgians and French people now within territory occupied by the Germans contemplate the shipment of the next twelve months of 42,500,000 bushels of wheat, 2,200,000 bushels of beans, 3,000,000 bushels of rice, 23,400,000 pounds of corn beef, 277,200,000 pounds of flour products, 65,000,000 pounds of rice, 230,000 pounds of coffee, 18,000,000 pounds of corn, 55,000,000 pounds of condensed milk, and 40,000,000 pounds of sugar.

This amount of food, together with the native produce, gives an average ration of about 1,000 calories per person per day of the consumption of the American people.

This program is estimated to cost during the twelve months, for purchase and transportation, approximately \$280,000,000. The funds have been arranged on the basis of advances to be made by loans from the United States to the Belgian and French governments in amounts sufficient to pay for the transportation of the food to the United States. The British and French governments are advancing in Europe the sums necessary to meet the expenditures made there for shipping and for the food coming from other quarters to the United States.

In addition to the fleet controlled by the relief commission, the United States and allied governments are placing at its disposal 200,000 tons of Swedish government for transport purposes. The commission announces that besides the food which it intends furnishing these stricken people there will be needed for them about 20,000 tons of clothing and shoes. Through the cooperation of the Red Cross about 5,000 tons of such supplies have been collected and the work of collection still continues.

In its fourth installment of its report to the war council of the American Red Cross announces that its expenditures in France for work among the civilian population since the war began, coupled with appropriations for the army, transportation, women's hospital service and other bureaus, will total more than \$70,000,000.

Expenditures in France to July 1, 1918, totaled \$39,613,682.78, of which \$19,492,992 was appropriated for relief work in the devastated areas, the fight against tuberculosis, operating expenses and other expenses that have to do with the "civilian population," the report states.

The demands for the next six months for the same purposes are \$34,782,877.77.

The total of the expenditures for relief work and the reconstruction of the devastated areas and the care of refugees, transportation, women's hospital service and other bureaus, will total more than \$70,000,000. This work absorbed \$2,147,327. For the care of children in France to July 1, 1918, the expenditure was \$1,149,129.70. The same number of refugees will be financed from an appropriation of \$6,212,280, which has been set aside for the purpose.

Retail prices of food as reported to the United States war council, published in the August, 1918, and just published, show for the country as a whole an increase of 2 per cent for all articles combined, as compared with July, 1918.

The increase in price of all articles of food combined in August this year, compared with the same month of 1917, was 15 per cent. In this period news showed the greatest advance—38 per cent. Clink root increased 30 per cent, corn 28 per cent, rice 28 per cent, sirloin steak, plate, 28 per cent, beef and bacon 26 per cent, rice was 26 per cent higher than a year ago. Beans, flour, sugar, bread and coffee were cheaper than in August, 1917.

For the five-year period (August 15, 1913, to August 15, 1918) all food combined showed increase in price of 70 per cent. All 17 articles for which prices were obtained for five years showed an increase of 100 per cent. Four articles increased 100 per cent. They were meat, 127 per cent; hard and flour, 104 per cent each, and potatoes 103 per cent.

With nearly all the stars of the game in the army and navy, football will be one of the most popular sports in the various training camps this autumn. If reports to the war and navy departments' commission on training of college students are followed, many colleges and preparatory schools will announce that football will be abandoned so far as academic and college matches are concerned. Most of the college stars of previous years have entered the service, and the training commission's athletic directors are making plans to employ them in the formation of crack division, regimental and company teams.

Although many college stars have been transferred to active service, athletic directors are confident that the teams will be even better than a year ago.

To assist in the campaign which the United States department of labor is conducting to train workers for service in the industries the Chicago board of education has donated a vacant school building and voted \$10,000 for preliminary expense in equipping it. Leading manufacturers of the city are installing training machines and erecting a school for the blockades. The plan will outline the policies subject to the control of the board of education under the general supervision of the training and direction service of the department of labor.

# MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Saginaw—Otto J. Eckert, of Saginaw, has been appointed acting sanitary engineer in place of Mr. Rich, who has been granted a leave of absence for service.

Ann Arbor—Word has been received that Captain J. F. Breakley, of Ann Arbor, has been commissioned a major in the United States medical reserve corps. Major Breakley is in France with the Harper hospital unit.

Port Huron—Farmers and producers having apples and other products are asked to submit their names. Efforts will be made to send volunteers to garner supplies for the poor of the city.

Lansing—H. Parmeter, creamery manager, was fined \$25 for selling butter containing less than 80 per cent butter fat, it being alleged that the butter was made from heavy cream, a by-product from cheese production.

Flint—Geneese chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, has adopted resolutions address to Secretary Lane asking removal of P. P. Claxton as United States commissioner of education because of his alleged efforts to retain the teaching of German in the public schools.

Petooskey—A new steamer under construction for Roe Irons, of Harbor Springs, has been sold to the Beaver Island Transportation company for the Charlevoix-St. James run, and will be delivered November 1. Captain Ynacuan will sail the new ship, which will make daily trips.

Manistee—Proceedings have been instituted asking a resale of the Michigan East and West Railroad by the Joyce interests, which purchased the road at auction for \$190,000. It is charged that P. H. Schnorcher, Manistee, made the only bid against them and did not act in good faith.

Adrian—Benjamin Daras, convicted on a charge of violating the prohibition law and sentenced to 65 days in the Detroit workhouse, Wednesday, was taken to Detroit and permitted to enter the army, the judge having made provision that the sentenced would be suspended if he entered the service.

Kalamazoo—Mrs. Lela Mason, of Richmond, grand hospital nurse of injuries received in an automobile accident. While she was returning from a wedding party in this city the car in which she was riding went over a steep embankment into a ditch. Her only child, son Kirby, who is still in the hospital, may survive.

Muskegon—Following a trip to the Federal Shipping board by Walter W. Powers, of the Peninsula Shipbuilding corporation, of this city, it is announced that within three weeks boats will be under construction at the local plant. The United States government service. There will be wooden boats for ocean service.

Kalamazoo—President Walter R. Taylor has postponed indefinitely the eleventh annual meeting of the Michigan Constitutional Convention association, which was to have been held here October 22. President Taylor explained "war time conditions make it inadvisable to call the members to get away until they can convene to celebrate the final victory over the Germans."

Stanhope—Dr. F. E. Abbott, of Stanhope, who has been driving home stopped to give a woman a ride. She became ill and finally told the physician it would be necessary for him to drive faster to Los Air took hold of him out. A 50-mile an hour gait felt him out as the car was stopped, and Abbott acted as physician and nurse combined, later driving home with the mother and a healthy boy.

St. Clair Heights—St. Clair Heights threefold celebration Sunday afternoon aroused the enthusiasm of 8,000 villagers and added \$50,000 to Detroit's present Liberty Loan quota. Primarily the village set out to celebrate its annexation to Detroit, but it so happened that the purchase of Colwell Recreation park for \$60,000 and the raising of a new American flag adorned with 523 blue stars and two gold stars were likewise worthy of welcome as valued assets of the village.

East Tawas—The United States civil service commission announces a competitive examination for the position of forest ranger, October 28. This examination is to be held at East Tawas, under the supervision of the local forest supervisor and from whom the necessary application blanks and other information relative to this examination can be secured. The subjects covered by the examination are: Practical questions, 40 weights, education, 20 weights and experience 30 weights.

Marshall—A defective truck on the twentieth car from the locomotive in a westbound freight train of 54 cars, cleared the blockades and derailed the train six miles west of here. Five cars loaded with coal, cabbage, beans, hay and auto trucks were demolished. Wrecking crews from Jackson and Kalamazoo, with two saws, cleared the blockades and derailed all of the cars. The locomotive and two cars were derailed. The loss and damage is estimated at \$50,000.

Greenville—Rostomian county's Red Cross chapter has topped its quota of 25,000 pounds of old clothing for Belgium.

Standish—Joseph Chaslofsky, son of a Polish resident south of here, near Flushing is dead in action in France.

Adrian—Mayor Baker delivered an address of welcome to 19 students inducted into the Adrian College B. A. Y. C.

Flint—For the third time in three years five destroyed a barn owned by John Kalajay, who believes the fire incendiary.

Monroe—Mary Kerogon, 65 years old, Detroit, was fined \$100 in Circuit Court for having 10 quarts of whiskey in her possession.

Hillsdale—A building formerly used as a shoe factory has been converted into barracks for the 150 members of the S. A. T. C. at Hillsdale College.

St. Pleasant—Two hundred and fifty students of the Central Michigan Normal School were sworn in the S. A. T. C. with appropriate exercises.

Hillsdale—John Stants, of Jefferson, paid a fine of \$15 for shooting squirrels in the S. A. T. C. at Hillsdale College. Orlin B. Truman, of Detroit, paid \$10 fine for having the squirrels in his possession.

Ann Arbor—George Hanlon has received a certificate of the death of his brother, Corporal Patrick Leo Hanlon, of company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth infantry, killed in action August 28.

Monroe—City Attorney Lehr has been instructed by the city commission to seek an injunction restraining the U. S. H. from enforcing new rates which will take effect between Detroit and Toledo.

Manistee—The fourth rise in the price of milk in Manistee since August of last year went into effect Tuesday. The price will be 14 cents a quart, in comparison with 8 cents a quart, in the same year ago.

Big Rapids—Prosecuting Attorney John E. Dumon left for Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, to enter training with the field artillery. He is a great-grandson of Francois Dumont, who came from France to aid the colony in 1776.

Niles—Larue Messenger, Sixth infantry, 31 years old, has been killed in battle. He enlisted May 5, 1917, and has been overseas seven months. He was a son of Mrs. Schuyler Messenger, widow. Another son, Arthur, is a hospital in France, wounded.

Grand Rapids—Fred Marshall, of Detroit, has been elected president of the Michigan Funeral Directors and Embalmers' Association. John Fisher, Cassopolis, was elected vice-president; Oscar Kidstrom, Grand Rapids, secretary, and J. P. Rowe, Benton Harbor, treasurer.

Saginaw—Harold Bushman, third class yeoman at the Great Lakes naval training station, is dead of Spanish influenza. He enlisted from here July 4 and was a member of Arthur Hill High school faculty, for some time. He was a baseball coach. He came here from Monroeville.

Ann Arbor—Returning home from the office of the local draft board, where she had signed her husband's questionnaire, Mrs. Bessie Adams was taken ill and died within 20 minutes. She was the wife of Harry Adams and mother of her husband, who leaves a brother and four small children.

Manistee—Frank Coon, 14 years old, probably will lose his left hand as the result of the first hunting accident of the season in the county. The lad, while seeking game, climbed a tree to get a better shot. He was shot by the barrel, the trigger caught, exploding a shell, and the full charge tore through his left wrist.

Camp Custer—Clearly indicating that the present camp administration will not tolerate men who attempt to evade their military training, Private John Huk, Detroit, has been sentenced to 25 years at Fort Leavenworth for refusing to don a uniform or sign enlistment forms. This is one of the most severe sentences ever imposed for this type of offense.

Bay City—The Portland house, one of the city's old landmarks was destroyed by fire. The place had not been used as a hotel for more than a year. A building adjoining also was badly damaged. The loss is about \$100,000. The adjoining building was used as a warehouse by the Bay City Procer Co., who lost 700 bags of sugar stored in the building.

Corunna—Private Leonard Watson, company M, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth infantry, of this city, has been missing in action since July 31, when the company suffered heavy casualties. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watson, of Corunna, have been notified by the war department. Watson was mentioned for bravery in bringing back the wounded under fire in Alsace several weeks ago. Private Lowell Bouck of the same company has been gassed, but is recovering.

Manistee—Two more Manistee county boys have been shot by Germans. Mrs. Guy Gumphey, of Claybank, advised that her son, John Andrew Gumphey, was seriously wounded in the fighting near Soissons. He was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth infantry. Glenn Myers, Bay City, with the same name, also was wounded in that battle, but his parents have been advised. The bullet was removed within five minutes after he was wounded, promptly saving the life of Glenn Myers.