

VIENNA STRIVES ANEW FOR PEACE

Count Czernin Believed to Be Importuning Kaiser to End War

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6. Berlin telegrams state that conference between Chancellor von Hertling, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff and Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann are proceeding.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6.—The impression here is that the visit to Berlin of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, may be the forerunner of a new peace offer by the Central Powers.

GLI ITALIANI COMPIONO UNA NUOVA RITIRATA

Gli Austro-Tedeschi Dopo Cassato il Tagliamento a Pinzano Avanzerebbero verso Occidente

COMBATTIMENTI AEREI

ROMA, 6 Novembre. Un comunicato ufficiale, oggi pubblicato dal Ministero della Guerra, annunzia che gli italiani hanno cominciato ad evacuare parte del territorio nel fare delle montagne a nord della piana dell'Italia settentrionale, comprendente la linea del fiume Tagliamento.

ROMA, 6 Novembre. La situazione alla fronte italiana si presenta ancora gravissima per quanto si sa certi che il generale Cadorna, con le sue truppe e quelle degli alleati inviati in Italia di rinforzo, saprà ammazzare i nemici che si sono ritirati dalle montagne al mare.

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JAPAN AND U. S. JOIN HANDS TO CRUSH OUT PRUSSIANISM

Continued from Page One

MISCHIEVOUS REPORTS Secretary Lansing's note to Viscount Ishih declares that in order to silence mischievous reports it seems expedient publicly to proclaim the desires and intentions of the United States and Japan; that both nations recognize that "territorial propinquity creates special relations between the United States and Japan, particularly in those sections contiguous to Japan, but that the United States has no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other Powers."

GERMAN FALSEHOOD CAMPAIGN Mr. Lansing, in his supplementary statement, says that there has been growing up between the Japanese and American people "a feeling of suspicion" which "if unchecked promised to develop a serious situation. His statement that this suspicion had attained such proportions that "legitimate commercial and industrial enterprises without ulterior motive were presumed to have political significance, with the result that opposition to those enterprises were aroused in the other country." He says that the campaign of falsehood had long been "adroitly and secretly carried on by Germans, whose government, as a part of its foreign policy, desired especially to alienate this country and Japan."

That Viscount Ishih has throughout the conference, "shown a sincerity and candor which dispelled every doubt as to his purpose and brought the two governments into an attitude of confidence toward each other which made it possible to discuss every question with frankness and cordiality," is asserted by Mr. Lansing.

Secretary Lansing expressed confidence that the understanding reached between the two governments is "a permanent international peace" which is the ambition of President Wilson.

The Secretary of State, while affirming in positive language the "sincerity and candor" of Japan in co-operating in suppressing "Prussian militarism" and stating that a complete understanding has been reached between Admiral Takahehita and the American authorities, explains that it would be inexpedient to make public any of the plans jointly agreed upon.

The results of the conference between the Ambassador plenipotentiary of Japan and the Secretary of State is looked upon in diplomatic and official quarters as a monument to the diplomacy of Lansing, when it is considered that Viscount Ishih was vested with plenary powers, in procuring the affirmation of the "open door" policy. Further, it is considered the greatest achievement in Secretary Lansing's administration.

Secretary Lansing's statement accompanying the announcement of the exchange of notes was as follows: "Viscount Ishih and the other Japanese commissioners who are now on their way back to their country have performed a service to the United States, as well as to Japan, which is of the highest value. There had unquestionably been growing up between the peoples of the two countries a feeling of suspicion as to the motives inducing the activities of the other in the Far East, a feeling which, if unchecked, promised to develop a serious situation. Rumors and reports of improper treatment and increasing hostility were more and more believed. Legitimate commercial and industrial enterprises without ulterior motive were presumed to have political significance, with the result that opposition to those enterprises were aroused in the other country."

"The attitude of constraint and doubt thus created was fostered and encouraged by the campaign of falsehood, which for a long time had been secretly carried on by Germans, whose government, as a part of its foreign policy, desired especially to alienate this country and Japan. It is only just to say that the success which has attended the intercourse of the Japanese commission with American officials and with private persons as well as due in large measure to the personality of Viscount Ishih, the head of the mission. The natural reserve and hesitancy, which are not unusual in negotiations of a delicate nature, disappeared under the influence of his open friendliness, while his frankness won the confidence and good will of all. It is doubtful if a representative of a different temper could in so short a time have done as much as Viscount Ishih to place on a better and firmer basis the relations between the United States and Japan. Through him the American people have gained a new and higher conception of the reality of Japan's friendship for the United States which will be mutually beneficial in the future. "Viscount Ishih will be remembered in this country as a statesman of high attainments, as a diplomat with a true vision of international affairs and as a genuine and outspoken friend of America."



ROBERT LANSING



VISCOUNT ISHII. MAKE "OPEN-DOOR" PACT

Secretary Lansing, for the United States Government, and Viscount Ishih, of the Japanese mission, by an exchange of notes, confirm one of the greatest developments of the world war—the reaffirmation of the "open-door" policy in China and recognition of Japan's special interests in that country.

Japan's earnest desire to co-operate with this country in waging war against the German Government. The discussions which covered the military, naval and economic activities to be employed with due regard to relative resources and ability, showed the same spirit of sincerity and candor which characterized the negotiations resulting in the exchange of notes.

"At the present time it is inexpedient to make the details of these conversations, but it may be said that this Government has been gratified by the assertions of Viscount Ishih and his colleagues that the Government desired to do their part in the suppression of Prussian militarism and were eager to co-operate in every practical way to that end. It might be added, however, that complete and satisfactory understandings upon the matter of naval co-operation in the Pacific for the purpose of attaining the common object against Germany and her allies have been reached between the representative of the Imperial Japanese navy, who is attached to the special mission of Japan, and the representative of the United States navy. "It is only just to say that the success which has attended the intercourse of the Japanese commission with American officials and with private persons as well as due in large measure to the personality of Viscount Ishih, the head of the mission. The natural reserve and hesitancy, which are not unusual in negotiations of a delicate nature, disappeared under the influence of his open friendliness, while his frankness won the confidence and good will of all. It is doubtful if a representative of a different temper could in so short a time have done as much as Viscount Ishih to place on a better and firmer basis the relations between the United States and Japan. Through him the American people have gained a new and higher conception of the reality of Japan's friendship for the United States which will be mutually beneficial in the future. "Viscount Ishih will be remembered in this country as a statesman of high attainments, as a diplomat with a true vision of international affairs and as a genuine and outspoken friend of America."

"Throughout the conference which have been shown a sincerity and candor which dispelled every doubt as to his purpose and brought the two Governments into an attitude of confidence toward each other, which made it possible to discuss every question with frankness and cordiality. Approaching the subjects in such a spirit and with the mutual desire to remove every possible cause of controversy, the negotiations were marked by a sincerity and good will which from the first insured their success. "The principal result of the negotiations was the mutual understanding which was reached as to the principles governing the policies of the two Governments in relation to China. This understanding is formally set forth in the notes exchanged and now made public. The statements in the notes require no explanation. They not only contain a reaffirmation of the "open-door" policy, but they introduce a principle of non-interference with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, which generally applied, is essential to perpetual international peace, as clearly declared by President Wilson, and which is the very foundation also of Pan-Americanism as interpreted by this Government. "The removal of doubts and suspicions and the mutual declaration of the new doctrine as to the Far East would be enough to make the visit of the Japanese commission to the United States a historic event comparable with that accomplished a furtherance of the mutual interest in the Pacific."

LANSING AND ISHII AFFIRM PACT OF AMITY BETWEEN TWO NATIONS

Secretary Lansing to Viscount Ishih—

Excellency—I have the honor to communicate herein my understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our Governments relating to the Republic of China.

In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated, it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two Governments with regard to China is advisable. The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between the United States and Japan, particularly in those sections contiguous to Japan, but that the United States has no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other Powers. The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired, and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that, while geographical position gives Japan special interests, they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other Powers. The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China, and they declare, furthermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called "open door," or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China. I shall be glad to have your excellency confirm this understanding of the agreement reached by us. Accept, excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. ROBERT LANSING.

Viscount Ishih's Reply—

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today, communicating to me your understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the question of mutual interest to our Governments relating to the Republic of China. I am happy to be able to confirm to you, under authorization of my Government, the understanding in question set forth in the following terms. [Here Viscount Ishih quotes Secretary Lansing's note verbatim beginning with second paragraph.] I take this opportunity to convey to you, sir, the assurances of my highest consideration. Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan on special mission.

MARVEL IF REPUBLICANS WIN "STATE OF ESSEX"

Governor Edge Fears Dry Fight May Imperil Party's Ticket in Largest County

"ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 6.—It will be nothing less than marvelous, Governor Walter E. Edge said here today, if the Republicans carry the "State of Essex," New Jersey's largest county, in today's election. The Governor came home to vote. He cast ballot No. 84 in the Fourth precinct of the Second Ward, voting shortly before noon. "Political lines have been virtually obliterated by the local option issue in Essex," Governor Edge said. "I believe thousands of Republicans will stand firm by the party ticket and the local option delegation of twelve Assemblymen nominated in September. The great issue, however, is not partisan, but whether Essex County is for a local option vote in the House, the passage of a local option bill will be almost certain and that fact is fully realized by the liquor interests. Local option is a live issue also in Bergen, Middlesex and other counties. Governor Edge is confident that the Republicans will control the House by a substantial majority. There is no chance for them to lose the Senate."

4 Killed, 1 Injured in Auto Mishap NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 6.—Three men and one girl were killed and one woman probably fatally injured when a big automobile in which they were speeding overtook and caught fire north of Berlin, near here, in the early morning hours today.

THE DARK ROOM. The Government says to conserve on Light. Come to the Dark Room after the theatre! ST. JAMES WALKUT at 13th

LESTER HOME GRAND answers "Present!" and it takes up no more space than an ordinary upright piano. F. A. NORTH CO. 1306 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER VERKHOVSKY RELIEVED

No Reason Assigned, but Step Follows Charge of Separate Peace Move

LONDON, Nov. 6. General Verkhovsky has been relieved of his post as Minister of War in Russia, according to word from Petrograd today. No reason was assigned for his removal.

It is considered significant, however, that the announcement of the retirement of General Verkhovsky from the war portfolio immediately follows the charge printed in the Common Cause, a Petrograd paper, edited by Vladimir Bouraev, historian and revolutionary leader, that Kerkovsky proposed at a secret session of the Council of the Republic that a separate peace be made with Germany. The article created a great sensation and deeply stirred political circles. Former Minister Scobeeff, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Council of the Republic, and Znamensky, chairman of the National Defense Committee, both vigorously denied the charge.

They declared that no such proposal was made by the War Minister. Bouraev's paper has been suppressed as a result of printing the charge. Bouraev is a widely known revolutionary leader in Russia. His revelations about the Russian secret police made him famous. He is known as a staunch supporter of the Allies.

GERMAN PRESS SNEERS AT U. S. AS WAR POWER

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6. The German press is depreciating America's participation in the war, now that the first columns of American troops have forced admission from the German authorities that the United States is actually on the firing line.

The Cologne Gazette's comment received today estimates American strength as "about the same value as that of Rumania." The newspaper admits energetic training by the United States of its fighting men and prints alleged statistics showing the men being prepared for service. "The United States," the article continues, "will, however, be unable to transport more than 500,000 men by the summer of 1918. Many troops must be kept an American coast defenses and along the Mexican border."

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