PRINCE MAXIMILIAN ASKS PRESIDENT FOR AN ARMISTICE

FRANCE INSISTS ON REPARATION

Essential After 50 Months of Bloodshed, Says Ex-Premier Viviani

PARIS SPURNS PEACE BID

Press United in Opposition and Socialists See Berlin's Desperation

"There is no Frenchman who would continue the war uselessly, but France and the Allies must, in making peace, safeguard their interests and honor."

This statement was made today by Rene Viviani, former Premier and head of the French mission which visited America soon after the United States entered the war.

"There can be no discussion of President Wilson's propositions," he continued.

"To discuss them, under an armistice, does not square with our military advantages. Mentioning only one essential point—whether to accord or not to accord autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine—there can be no question. We demand restitution, purely and simply.

"Is it possible, after fifty months of bloodshed, that anybody can even think otherwise?"

Paris Spurns Overtures

The request for an armistice and the opening of peace parleys by the Central Powers is looked upon by the French press generally as an attempt to evade certain disaster. It is declared that Germany hopes to conclude a peace which will permit her to exploit the peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest and also to save the Hohenzollern dynasty.

An armistice under the present conditions, the newspapers think, is impossible. The conditions expressed by the new German Chancellor do not at all correspond with the conditions for peace laid down by President Wilson.

Socialists See Germany's Plight

The National Congress of the Socialist party, which opened here yesterday, adopted a resolution addressed to President Wilson concerning the peace proposals. It expressed the view of the party that while indispensable diplomatic and military guarantees should be exacted from the enemy it was the duty of the Allied nations not to reject without discussion such proposals as have been made.

The message says the party notes with joy the new result of the sustained efforts put forth and the great sacrifices made by the soldiers of the Allied democracies. The party likewise sees in the move made by the Central Powers, accompanied by the retirement of their troops from the fighting front, the probability that the enemy peoples will be brought to a clearer understanding of right and liberty.

The resolution declares:

"The party associates itself more than ever in all acts of President Wilson that will have the result of giving satisfaction to the masses who struggle and who have the right more than all others of having the response (to the Central Powers) not open to any misunderstanding. It is by this policy that the Socialist party feels that it, like President Wilson, is working to bring about a just and durable peace."

London Awaits President's Reply

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man supervision, the offer would fail to meet the requirements of real self-determination by small peoples.

Among the obstacles to the acceptance of the German peace proposals, as now presented, is Germany's attitude in regard to the question of indemnities. It is held here that the promise of an "effort to reach an understanding" on that point does not go half far enough. The doctrine of the indemnification of Belgium, to speak of no other countries which have suffered the ravages of the German-made war, is one of the fixed tenets of British policy, and until Germany accepts it as a preliminary to a peace conference there can be no conference in which England will participate. President Wilson's inclusion of "the restoration of Belgium" in his fourteen principles is held to show his full agreement with the British doctrine of indemnity for Belgium.

The changes in the German constitution, foreshadowed by Prince Max, are noted here with some skepticism. They indicate progress in the direction of parliamentary institutions, but do not go the whole way toward the democratization of Germany. Much more radical changes are required in a constitution which makes the Emperor the supreme arbiter of peace and war before the world can be made "safe for democracy."

Guarantees, which alone can render the League of Nations a practical and not an idealistic program, are needed from Germany.

One portion of the Chancellor's speech which is attracting particular attention here is that dealing with the protection of labor. Here the Prince has taken a leaf out of the British labor book, as set forth in the Labor party's statement of war aims, but he couples his proposals with an implication of superiority of German system of labor insurance, which the British Labor party will not readily accept.

Officials Silent on Offer

No comment was obtainable in official quarters yesterday on the new peace proposals of the Teutonic Powers. It was felt that specific proposals had apparently been addressed to President Wilson and that, consequently, to the President must be left full opportunity of replying directly. It is understood that no statement will be issued here except as supplementary to whatever response the President may decide to make.

Austria's acceptance of the fourteen principles laid down by Wilson, taken in conjunction with the German Chancellor's statement that Germany could accept these principles as a basis for negotiations, and also the program outlined in the President's speech of September 27, is regarded as meaning anything or nothing.

Unless these verbal "agreements" have been sanctioned by more specific undertakings in the note which Prince Max has addressed to Washington, the official opinion in London is that while Germany's as well as Austria's desire for peace cannot be questioned, evidence is lacking that the former power is at least prepared to take steps which will make peace discussions possible on the Wilson terms.

The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"There must be 'restitution, reparation and guarantees,' and the criminals responsible for the war must be beaten so unmistakably that there can never afterward be a doubt raised as to who won it and who lost it."

The Morning Post says:

"The Imperial Chancellor speaks in the name of the German Government, which is unaltered. His attempt to represent recent superficial changes as a democratic reform is a little too palpable. Therefore the peace note fails to fulfill the condition postulated by President Wilson.

"The fact is, the rulers of Germany now clearly perceive that victory is out of their reach; therefore, they naturally desire to end the war as soon as possible upon the best terms they can secure."

GERMAN REPENTANCE FIRST PEACE REQUISITE

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 7.

Distrust of Germany's intentions and skepticism as to the result of the peace overtures of the Central Powers are reflected in comments made on the peace proposals by the newspapers here.

The Mail will have nothing to do with Germany's offer, which it says "means not peace but trickery."

"In Prince Maximilian's speech" the newspaper continues, "there is not a word of repentance for crimes Germany has committed. He offers proposals which are less than the conditions that will be imposed by the Allies as preliminaries to any discussion at all.

"We did not allow Bulgaria to tell us what to do. We told her what she had to do. We intend to act precisely in the same way with Germany and Austria.

"If the German people wish to know what guarantees President Wilson and the Allies require, they may be embodied in two words "unconditional surrender." The Germans must leave the territories they have occupied, restore the property they have stolen, pay for all the damage they have done and surrender for trial by the Allies the great criminals of the war."

The Mail says there are about 500 of these, beginning with the Emperor. It also declares that Germany will in no circumstances be given back her colonies.

Will Be No "Bargain Peace"

"This method of approaching peace is the method of a people trying to strike a bargain, and the peace that is coming is not going to be a bargain peace," says the Telegraph.

The newspaper sees a marked change in Germany's attitude as to certain matters in dispute, but declares the proposals as a whole to be impossible. "Even the most strongly pacific element in this country has indorsed the demand for the evacuation of France and Belgium," it says, "as a condition precedent to negotiations, and Prince Maximilian knows that, in asking for negotiations and an armistice while German armies are in France and Belgium, he is asking for an impossibility. Negotiating under such circumstances would be an admission of Germany's superiority and concede the loss of the war by the nations who are aiming to break German militarism. For this reason we cannot believe the peace offer to be seriously meant."

The newspaper repudiates the idea of trying to reach an understanding as to indemnity for Belgium. It says:

"It is a requirement of simple justice that Germany meet the account which will be presented her for the devastation and plundering of Belgium. There are no fundamental changes in the German administration. Only a few men have been shifted and the Kaiser, and those who rule him, are still the real rulers of Germany."

Wilson Prepares Peace Plea Reply

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Austria trying to out-foot each other to safety.

Germany is sensible of the diplomatic advantages of holding Austria and Turkey together with herself in approaching this country and the Allies. The situation is summed up in Franklin's famous epigram "We must all hang together or we shall all hang separately." If Germany comes in alone asking for peace after Austria and Turkey have surrendered, she knows she can expect nothing but unconditional surrender.

Faces Double Collapse

Germany is thus faced, on the one hand, by the danger of a military collapse, and on the other by the danger of a diplomatic collapse. She cannot debate long, nor haggle much, nor maneuver at her leisure. On the other hand, the Allies are supremely confident. It is human when you are winning to desire to give the last knockout punch. The armies see the weakness of Germany on the west front, and the Governments see with the eyes of the military. No one is in a mood for unnecessary compromises. The rejoinder to Germany is likely to be firm, as firm as was the rejoinder a few days ago to Bulgaria. There is little reason to doubt that the course of the Bulgarian negotiations will repeat itself in the present interchange with Germany.

President Wilson is likely to reply quickly, for he wishes to preserve his position of authority as spokesman for the Allies. There was a marked advantage in his quick rejection of Austria's last proposal. The Bulgarian collapse was hastened by it. Bulgaria waited to hear what Wilson would say to Austria and then moved to be the first out of the burning building to save herself by seeking peace. Had there been delay, weakness, a disposition to talk, Bulgaria would have waited.

In a similar way Austria and Turkey are waiting to hear what is said in reply to Germany. Decision on Mr. Wilson's part will register its effects in Berlin, Constantinople and Vienna. And successful leadership in the present diplomatic maneuvers will confirm the President's position of international authority in the coming peace conference, and on that his real achievement as the leader of this nation in war will ultimately rest.

WILSON PREPARES ANSWER ON PEACE

Washington, Oct. 7.—A prompt and decisive reply to Germany's latest peace proposal is indicated by developments in Washington early today.

President Wilson canceled his usual morning recreation hour and remained secluded in his study at work.

Germany's peace note was delivered to President Wilson personally today by Frederick Oederlin, an attache of the Swiss legation. This gave rise to suggestions that it came from Emperor William himself.

Quite irrespective of the nature of the reply, it seemed to be agreed that the German note called for a prompt reply so that the American people might not be misled into relaxing their efforts for the fourth Liberty Loan, so that the American troops in the field may know at once the position of their Government and so that an offer of peace may receive such diplomatic attention as it deserves.

Unconditional Surrender

"Unconditional surrender" is the answer of the American press to the appeal for peace made by Austria and Germany.

The attitude of official Washington does not encourage the hope entertained by the enemy, that the Allies can be induced to enter into negotiations at a time when Germany's armies are in retreat and when Marshal Foch's masterly strategy is beginning to bear fruit.

Allmar Hedenstjerna, the Swedish minister, presented the note from Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, to Secretary Lansing at 10:30 o'clock. He was at the State Department only a few minutes.

The Austrian communication is substantially similar to that from Germany, and both ask President Wilson to arrange an armistice and for peace negotiations on conditions previously laid down by the President. It is said neither of the offical texts differs materially from the version published in press dispatches.

Secretary Lansing said there could be no comment on the Austran proposal until that of Germany also had been received.

No Official Statement

But there was no abatement of the indication that, if Germany seeks a "negotiation," leading to round-table conferences and diplomatic quibblings, the offer will fall flat.

This is Germany's first formal offer of peace. It was noted that it was made to the President with a request that he invite America's associates in the war to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations. Attention also was directed to the fact that throughout the note the term "the German Government" was used with the "Imperial" omitted. This copy of the note, however, was not the official one.

Sparring for Time

In the general discussion of the proposal, two thoughts were voiced in many quarters. One was that Germany might be sparring for time and winter to aid her battered army, and the other that the German effort, coming at this time, might have been intended to affect the fourth Liberty Loan campaign by leading many people in America to believe that the end of the war is near.

No one in Washington gave thought to any proposal that the victorious forces of the Allies and America should cease their steady push against the retreating enemy while there are "discussions" of peace terms. As to the effect on the Liberty Loan, there was a quietly confident air everywhere that the American people would give their answer to the enemy proposal for any but peace on Allied terms by an even greater oversubscription of the loan than otherwise might have been expected.

GERMANY "ANXIOUS TO SAVE HER OWN SKIN"

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 7.—Germany, in her latest peace offer, seems anxious to save her own skin, even at the expense of her allies, said George Nicoll Barnes, member of the war cabinet, in a speech at Derby last night. The latest offer showed no change of heart and no change in the German system. The peace proposal only indicated that the Germans realized the change in the military situation and the shifting of the balance of power, he declared.

"If anything could come of the overtures," he said, "we should be foolish to deny ourselves that chance. But it would smooth and facilitate the path to peace if the Germans showed some evidence of work following their propositions of faith. By clearing out of France and Belgium they could save their own souls."

Nineteen Deaths at Camp Upton

Camp Upton, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The camp surgeon's bulletin on the influenza epidemic showed nineteen deaths, a decrease of one from the preceding day. There have been a total of 4486 influenza and 548 pneumonia cases in the camp.

Text of German Chancellor's Announcement of Peace Offer

The text of the speech of Prince Maximilian of Baden, new German Imperial Chancellor, before the Reichstag Saturday, in which he announced the fact of his peace appeal to President Wilson, 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 deserves 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.

"These principles were firmly established by the agreement of the federated 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 people's 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 the conduct of the empire's affairs in this hard and earnest time in which we are living.

Pleads for Support of German People

"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 the 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 therefrom 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 I say is not only in my own name and those of my official helpers, but in the name of the German people.**

"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.

Ready to Revise Conquest Treaties

"It considers this solution of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation (wiedernerstellung) of Belgium, particularly of its independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall be made to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity.

"The program will not permit the peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace.

"Its particular aim is that popular representative bodies shall be formed immediately on a broad basis in the Baltic provinces in Lithuania and Poland. We will promote the realization of necessary preliminary conditions therefor without delay by the introduction of civilian rule. All these lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference.

"In the matter of international policies, I have taken a clear stand through the manner in which the formation of the Government was brought in all not purely military questions, and hence especially as to censorship and right of assemblage, the attitude of the civilian executive authorities shall make itself heard and that final decision shall be placed under the Chancellor's responsibility. (Applause.)

"To this end the order of the Emperor will be sent to the military commanders. With September 30, the day of the decree, began a new epoch in Germany's internal history.

"The internal policy whose basic principles are therein laid down is of deciding importance of the question of peace or war.

"The striking force which the Government has in its strivings for peace depends on whether it has behind it the united, firm and unshakable will of the people. Only when our enemies feel that the German people stand united back of their chosen leaders—then only can words become deeds. (Applause.)

"At the peace negotiations the German Government will use its efforts to the end that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the protection of labor and insurance of laborers, which provision shall enable the treaty-making States to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar, of at least equally, efficient institutions for the security of life and health as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism.

"Of direct importance are the conclusions which the Government in the brief span of its existence has been able to draw from the situation, in which it finds itself and to apply virtually to the situation. More than four years of bloodiest struggle against a world of numerically superior enemies are behind us, years full of the hardest battles and most painful sacrifices. Nevertheless, we are of strong heart and full of confident faith in our strength, resolved to bear still heavier sacrifices for our honor and freedom and for the happiness of ous posterity, if it cannot be otherwise. (Applause.)

"We remember with deep and warm gratitude our brave troops, who, under splendid leadership, have accomplished almost superhuman deeds throughout the whole war and whose past deeds are a sure guarantee that the fate of us all will also in future be in good and dependable hands in their keeping. For months a continuous, terrible and murderous battle has been raging in the west. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army, which will live as an immortal, glorious page in the history of the German people at all times, the front is unbroken.

"This proud consciousness permits us to look to the future with confidence. But, just because we are inspired by this feeling and the conviction that it is also our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle be not protracted for a single day beyond the moment when a close of the war seems possible to us, which does not affect our honor, I have, therefore, not waited until today to take a step to further the idea of peace.

Intervention of President Asked

"Supported by the consent of all duly authorized persons in the empire, and by consent of all our allies acting in concert with us, I sent on the night of October 4-5, through the mediation of Switzerland, a note to the President of the United States in which I requested him to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate to this end with all the belligerent States.

"The note will reach Washington today or tomorrow. It is directed to the President of the United States, because he, in his message to Congress January 8, 1918, and in his later proclamations, particularly in his New York speech of September 27, proposed a program for a general peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations.

"I have taken this step not only for the salvation of Germany and its allies, but of all humanity, which has been suffering for years through the war.

"I have taken it also because I believe the thoughts regarding the future well-being of the nation which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson are in accord with the general ideas cherished by the new German Government and with it the overwhelming majority of our people.

[Section of speech missing here.]

"So far as I am personally concerned, in earlier speeches to other assemblages my hearers will testify that the conception which I hold of a future peace has undergone no change since I was intrusted with the leadership of the empire's affairs.

"I see hence no distinction whatever between the national and international mandates of duty in respect of peace. For me the deciding factor is solely that all participants shall with equal honesty acknowledge these mandates as binding and respect them as is the case with me and with other members of our new Government. And so, with an inner peace, which my clear conscience as a man and as a servant of the people gives me, and which rests at the same time upon firm faith in this great and true people, this people capable of every devotion, and upon their glorious armed power, I await the outcome of the first action which I have taken as the leading statesman of the Empire.

Germany Ready for Peace or War

"Whatever this outcome may be, I know it will find Germany firmly resolved and united either for an upright peace which rejects every selfish violation of the rights of others or for a continuance of the struggle for life and death to which our people would be forced, without our own fault, if the answer to our note of the Powers opposed to us should be directed by a will to destroy us.

"I do not despair over the thought that this second alternative may come. I know the greatness of the mighty power yet possessed by our people and I know that the incontrovertible conviction that they were only fighting for our life as a nation would double these powers. [Applause.]

"I hope, however, for the sake of all mankind, that the President of the United States will receive our offer as we meant it. Then the door would be opened to a speedy, honorable peace of justice and reconciliation for us as well as for our opponents."

U. S. PRESS SPURNS ARMISTICE PROPOSAL

Newspapers Unanimous in Demand for Unconditional Surrender by Kaiser

Without exception the leading newspapers of the United States, in their editorials this morning, declare there can be only one reply to the German peace proposal—a refusal to enter into any negotiations until Germany surrenders.

The New York Times

If Germany wants peace let her do away with her irresponsible braggart Kaiser and speak by a Government of her own people. It is not from Prince Maximilian, answerable only to Imperial authority, but from a minister responsible to the German people that Germany's plea for peace must come. He does not even describe himself, in his Reichstag speech, as such a minister. Compliance with the terms the Allies are agreed in insisting upon are indispensable to a lasting peace demands of Germany an enforced or voluntary change of heart and purpose. There can be no change so long as the Hohenzollern, combining the political and military ideals of Genghis Kahn with the moral principles of Attila, holds in thrall seventy million subjects, always ready at his command to butcher their neighbors and seize upon their possessions. More evils than Pandora's box contained have been let loose upon the world by Prussia, militarism, lust of conquest, brutal disregard of law and right, perpetual alarms in time of peace and barbarous savageries in war, but imperialism is the root of them all. The world will know no safety while it continues to exist.

New York Sun

For the Allies to agree to stop hammering the Germans, pending a bargaining for terms, until winter came to the relief of the Kaiser's collapsing military machine would be an act of madness on the part of the Allies, and the Allies are not madmen. For the Huns the only act that the Allies can trust is unconditional surrender.

New York Tribune

It is true that we have laid down certain abstract conditions of peace, but these concern only our allies and ourselves exclusively and are not open to Germany for discussion. We have laid down one condition of war—the only one—and that is to use "force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit," until we shall have destroyed forever in this world the indecent, intolerable, criminal thing that now holds out its dripping hand.

New York World

Press reports give sufficient evidence that the military rulers of the Central Empires have at last realized to some extent the judgment that is hanging over them. * * * To save what it can from the wreck * * *—what further motive can have inspired it (the Imperial German Government) and its Austrian vassal in renewing so soon and in phrases so little changed a proposal for a negotiated peace? The answer to this question, we believe is that autocracy is whipped and knows it is whipped.

New York Herald

The hit dog yelps! From Berlin and Vienna come simultaneous peace wails, with the exhausted Turk echoing a feeble "me, too." * * * What Prince Maximilian asks and all that he asks is "peace by negotiation"—a Prussian peace. * * * What he asks is an armistice. * * * It is the same old trap. * * * There will be no armistice. There will be no negotiations until Germany prefaces its plea with unconditional surrender. We have just begun to fight.

Boston Herald

"Let us beware of calling a halt to listen to empty talk which is intended to flatter and dupe. The proper course was taken with Bulgaria. She was refused an armistice and required to lay down her arms, retreat to her own territory and demobilize her army. Treat her partners in the same way. Unconditional surrender is the door to real peace negotiations."

Chicago Tribune

"Now we have the diplomatic Friedensturm, the greatest offensive of the war. We hear now that the Presidents fourteen points are acceptable to the new regime. We do not doubt it. Nothing could be cheaper than the official adoption by a defeated Potsdam of the fourteen points.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There is but one possible termination to the war. The fighters will never pause until Potsdamism is beaten down into the dust and until the Germany that seks terms is a non-Potsdam Germany. Germany can have the peace that has come to Bulgaria. She can have the peace of utter surrender; the peace that is based on safe assurance of future decency.

Initial for Canadian Tool Company

Montreal, Oct. 7. — The Canada Pneumatic Tool Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The directors announced that the company in the near future will erect a large manufacturing plant in this city to take care of the rapidly increasing business.

Kaiser Tells His Army and Navy of Peace Move

Berlin (via Basle), Oct. 6.

Emperor William, in a proclamation to the German army and navy, dated October 6, says:

For months past the enemy, with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting, has stormed against your lines. In weeks of the struggle, often without repose, you have had to preserve and resist a numerically far superior army. Therein lies the greatness of the task which has been set for you and which you are fulfilling. Troops of all 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 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 beloved fatherland.

WILHELM.

Deaths

ABBOTT. — Of pneumonia, Oct. 5, CHARLES R., husband of Christian C. (nee Blicke), aged 85. Funeral Tuesday, 8 p. m., father-in-law's residence, John Blickle, 2427 N. 5th st. Int. private, Northwood Cem.

ABBOTT.—Oct. 5, ROBERT ABBOTT, son of George N. and Teresa Abbott, aged 23. Services private, parents' residence, Andalusia, Pa., Wed. Int. private.

ACHENBACH. — Oct. 4, CHRISTIANA, widow of George William Acenbach (nee Dickie), aged 81. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services Mon. eve., daughter's home, Mrs. John Adolph, 205 Bucks st., Easton. Remains may be viewed at North Cedar Hill chapel, between 1 and 2 p. m. Tues. Immediate family invited.

ADAMS.—Of pneumonia, Oct. 4, J. HOWE ADAMS, 3d, son of Dr. J. Howe Adams and Margaret Agnew Adams, aged 22, of Dilinger Dell," Paoli, Pa. Services, residence, Paoli, Pa. Tues. 2:30 p. m.

ALBER.—Oct. 6, ALBERT, husband of late Henrietta Alber, aged 74. Relatives and friends, Younger Maennerchor of Phila., invited to funeral services, Thurs., 11 a. m., son-in-law's residence, Daniel Lamb, 1102 S. 4th st., Camden, N. J. Int. private, New Camden Cem. Friends may call Wed., 7 to 9 p. m.

ALBRIGHT.—Suddenly, Oct. 5, of pneumonia, JOHN WESLEY, husband of Mary A. Albright (nee Cuthbert), aged 25. Funeral services, Tues., 3 p. m., 3247 N. Newkirk st. Int. private, Northwood Cem. Limousine funeral.

ALBURGER.—At 1830 Rittenhouse square, Oct. 4, JACOB TRYON ALBURGER, aged 75. Funeral services Tues., 2:30 p. m., Oliver H. Bair Bldg., 1820 Chestnut st. Int. private.

ALEXANDER.—Oct. 4, of pneumonia, HELEN DOROTHY, daughter of Edward L. and Harriet L. Alexander, aged 21. Funeral services private, Tues., 2 p. m., 4359 Orchard st., Frankford. Int. private.

ALLAN.—Of pneumonia, Oct. 3, JAMES THOMAS, son of Catharine and late John J. Allan, aged 15. Funeral Wed., 2 p. m., mother's residence, 2048 N. Hancock st. Int. Holy Cross Cem. Auto funeral.

ALTHOUSE.—Oct. 5, of pneumonia, FLORENCE SYLVIA ALTHOUSE, only daughter of Prof. Calvin O. and Florence M. Althouse, aged 11 years 3 months 9 days. Funeral Wed., 1:30 p. m., parents' residence, 1217 W. Lehigh ave. Int. privatae Hillside Cem.

AMBLER.—Oct. 6, of pneumonia, MABLE BLANCHE, wife of William H. Ambler and daughter of Thomas and Mary L. Addison. Relatives invited to services, Tues., 8 p. m., husband's residence, 5 Laurenton st., Roxborough. Int. Manasquan, N. J., Wed.

ANDERER.—Oct. 6, LIDIA M., wife of Albert Anderer (nee Herr), of influenza. Funeral Thurs., 9 a. m., 2419 Germantown ave. Int. private, Holy Redeemer Cem.

ANDERSON.—Of pneumonia, Oct. 5, ANDREW J., husband of Hannah Anderson and son of Catharine and late Jacob Anderson. Funeral Thurs., 9 a. m., 921 E. Moyamensing ave. Int. private, Holy Cross Cem. Auto funeral.

ANDERSON. — Oct. 4, of pneumonia, THOMAS H., aged 36, brother of Mrs. Albert Clements, 3711 Leonard st. Funeral Tues., at 2:30 p. m., Church of the Saviour, Schuyler Bldg., Broad and Diamond sts. Int. strictly private.

ANDES.—Oct. 6, of pneumonia, MARY, daughter of Margaret and late John B. Andes, M. D. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Tues., 8 p. m., residence of Rev. Jones E. Kerr, 53 and Main sts., Colwyn, Delaware County, Pa. Int. Honeybrook, Pa., Wed. afternoon.

ANNEBERLEY. — Oct. 6, of pneumonia, KATHERINE M., widow of George Annebery (nee Berger). Funeral Wed., 10 a. m., 2508 E. Lehigh ave. Int. Holy Cross Cem. Auto service. Solemn requiem mass St. Ann's Church at convenience of family.

ATZ.—Oct. 5, of pneumonia, LYDIA ATZ (nee Raul), wife of William J. Atz. Funeral, Wed., 11 a. m., 3431 Tioga st. Int. private.

BALDT.—Oct. 5, of influenza, WILLIAM J., son of Lula and late Frederick Baldt, aged 21. Funeral, Mon., 8 p. m., 3248 N. Broad st. Int. private, Coatesville, Tues.

BARTH.—Oct. 5, of pneumonia, CARL PAUL RUDOLPH, husband of Dorothy E. Barth (nee Wilson) and son of Charles and Elizabeth Barth, aged 26. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Tues., 2 p. m., residence of his father, 1811 N. 7th st. Int. private, Northwood Cem. Auto funeral.

BAUER.—Oct. 5, of pneumonia, CARRIE BAUER (nee Megerle), wife of Frederick Bauer, aged 29. Funeral, Thurs., 2 p. m., 6212 Ogontz ave. Int. private, Chelten Hills Cem.

BAZIN.—Oct. 6, CAROLINE FOX, widow of Emile Bazin, aged 82. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Thurs., 4 p. m., 4944 Hazel ave. Int. Old Cathedral Cem.

BEISEL.—Oct. 4, 412 S. Lippincott, formerly of Camden, N. J., of pneumonia, ANDREAS, husband of Martha Elizabeth Andes Beck, aged 78. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Lodge No. 1, O. O. F., invited to services, Tues., 10 a. m., Oliver H. Bair Bldg., 1820 Chestnut st. Int. private, Harleigh Cem., Camden, N. J. Camden, N. J., papers copy.

BELL.—Oct. 6, CAROLINE A., daughter of August Bell and the late Augusta Bell, 1114 West Silver st. Due notice of funeral will be given.

BEDELL.—Oct. 5, of pneumonia, LOUIS JAMES, husband of Elsie W. (nee Hentz) and son of James B. and Margaret J. Bedell (nee Long), aged 27. Funeral Thurs., 1 p. m., 6024 Trinity place. Int. private, Mt. Moriah Cem. Kindly omit flowers.

BEDLOW.—Of pneumonia, Oct. 4, JENNIE D., wife of David Bedlow and daughter of Joseph P. and late Jennie Dougherty, aged 26. Funeral private, Wed., 9 a. m., 344 Cantrel st. Int. Holy Cross Cem.

BEGLEY.—At Chester, Pa., Oct. 6, MARY, daughter of John and Eunice Begley (nee Callahan), aged 20. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Wed., mother's residence, 1124 Spruce st. Int. St. Michael's Cem.

BEISEL.—Oct. 4, HENRY BEISEL, aged 62. Relatives and friends, Eureka Assembly, No. 38, A. O. M. P., invited to funeral service, Tues., 8 p. m., 1717 N. Tioga st. Int. Greenmount Cem. Remains may be viewed Mon. eve. Auto funeral.

BELLAK.—In the service of his country, of pneumonia, on 21st C. A. C., Camp Hughton, D. C., Oct. 4, Ensign JOSEPH PAUSETT BELLAK, formerly of Phila., son of Blanche Ansell and the late Joseph W. Bellak. Services, Tues., 2 p. m., Oliver H. Bair Bldg., 1820 Chestnut st., Phila.

BENDER.—Of pneumonia, Magnolia, N. J., Oct. 6, FRANK BLAKE BENDER, son of Frank and Deborah Bender (nee Edwards). Relatives and friends invited to funeral service, Wed., 2 p. m., residence of father, Magnolia, Int. Berlin, N. J. Remains may be viewed Tues., 7 to 9 p. m.

BENNER.—Oct. 6, of pneumonia, at 6115 Germantown ave., Gtn., SUSAN S., widow of William Benner and daughter of late Captain David and Sarah N. Smith. Services and int. private.

BERG.—Oct. 5, of pneumonia, WILMER M., husband of Blanche C. Berg, aged 35. Funeral services at parlors of Emmanuel Asher & Son, 1602 Diamond st., Tues., 10:30 a. m. Int. private, Adath Jeshurun Cem.

BIAESCH.—Oct. 5, of pneumonia, GRACE, wife of Henry W. Biaesch and daughter of Martha and late William Fleming, aged 29. Funeral Tues., 8 p. m., parlors of Frederick Mann, Jr., 19th st. below Montgomery ave. Int. private, Arlington Cem., New Jersey.

BILLINGHAM. — Of influenza, Oct. 5, ARTHUR F., son of Elizabeth and late Joseph Billingham, aged 22. Funeral private, Thurs., 9 a. m., Oliver H. Bair Bldg., 1820 Chestnut st. Int. private.

BISSET.—Oct. 6, of pneumonia, PAUL A. BISSET. Funeral Wed., 3 p. m., residence of brother, Dr. R. A. Bisset, 3438 Old York road. Int. Thurs. South Perkasie Cem. on arrival of 10:32 a. m. train from Wayne Junction.

BOESE.—Oct. 5, of pneumonia, EDWARD J., son of John D. and Emma Boese, aged 33. Funeral Wed., 8 a. m., apartments of William H. Batersby, 3318 N. Broad st. Int. private, Holy Sepulchre Cem.

BOISTON.—Oct. 6, GEORGE, husband of Grace M. Boiston. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Bethayres, Pa., Wed., 2 p. m. Int. Ivy Hill Cem.

BOONE.—Of influenza, Oct. 4, MARY A., wife of James B. Boone and daughter of Mary and late Patrick McDermott. Funeral Tues., 9 a. m., 2128 Watkins st. Int. private, Holy Cross Cem.

BOOTH.—Oct. 6, of pneumonia, MARGARET, wife of William Booth (nee Bennett). Funeral Wed., 11 a. m., 1417 Hollywood st. Services 12 m. Int. private, New Cathedral Cem. Auto funeral.

BOWEN.—Oct. 5, of pneumonia, MARY ALMIRA, wife of Dr. David R. Bowen and daughter of Theresa and late Sherman M. Morris, Mon., of Owego, N. Y., aged 29. Int. Owego, N. Y.

BOWEN.—At Mt. Holly, N. J., Oct. 6, MARY REBECCA, wife of John A. Bowen, aged 20. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, residence of aunt, Mrs. Alice E. Frake, 21 Green st., Mt. Holly, N. J., Wed., 2 p. m. Int. Brotherhood Cem.

BOWERS.—Oct. 6, ELEANOR H., daughter of the late Daniel J. and Sarah Cox. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Wed., 1 p. m., 230 E. Johnson st., Germantown. Int. Chelten Hills Cem. Remains may be viewed Tues. eve. Auto funeral.

BOWERS.—Of pneumonia, MARY DAVIS, wife of Charles H. Bowers. Funeral services, Wed., 2 p. m., 5831 Ellsworth st. Int. private, West Laurel Hill Cem.

BOYLE.—Oct. 4, of influenza, CATHARINE C. (nee Cavanaugh), wife of Bernard Boyle. Funeral Tues., 8:30 a. m., 731 W. Allegheny ave. Int. private, Holy Cross Cem. Auto service. Requiem mass later at St. Veronica's Church.

BOYLE.—Oct. 5, SARAH, daughter of late James and Ann Boyle, of Kilmacrennan, County Donegal, Ireland. Relatives and friends, also League of the Sacred Heart and the Sodality of the Church of the Gesu Boro More Society, invited to funeral, Mon., 7:30 a. m., 1828 Thompson st. Solemn requiem mass Church of the Gesu. Int. Holy Sepulchre Cem. Auto funeral.

BRADEN.—Of pneumonia, Oct. 5, 116 W. Sedgley ave., Gtn., ELIZABETH, widow of William, daughter of late John and Annie Braden. Funeral services and int. private.

BRADLEY.—Oct. 5, of pneumonia, JOHN D., husband of late Esther Bradley. Funeral Wed., 2 p. m., 2836 S. Lee st. (Front and Ritner sts.). Int. private. Auto service.

BRADY.—Oct. 3, ROSE, wife of James J. Brady. Funeral Wed., 10 a. m., 4424 Pine st. Int. Holy Cross Cem. Auto funeral.

BRENNAN.—Oct. 4, FRANCIS H., husband of Louise Nagel Brennan. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Tues., 10 a. m., 3121 N. Broad st. Int. private. Remains may be viewed Mon., after 7 p. m. Auto funeral.

BRENNAN.—At South Langhorne, Oct. 4, SARAH, daughter of Edward and Sarah Brennan. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Tues., 10 a. m., residence of father, South Langhorne. High mass Our Lady of Grace Church, 10:30 a. m. Int. St. Andrew's Churchyard, Newtown, Pa.

BRIERLEY. — Oct. 5, of pneumonia, ABBIE, wife of Byron Brierley and daughter of Samuel and late Mary Shaw Pinyard. Funeral, Wed., 3:30 p. m., 87 W. Washington lane, Gtn. Int. private, Ivy Hill Cem.

BROOKS.—On Oct. 2, 1918, LENA BROOKS. Services, Tues., 1:30 p. m., at St. Francis Country House, South Lansdowne, Aldan, Darby, Pa. Int. private.

BROOMALL. — Oct. 4, of pneumonia, HARRY C., Jr., son of Harry C. and late Jennie Broomall. Funeral, Tues., 1 p. m., 2451 N. 11th st. Int. private, Mt. Peace Cem.

BROTHER FIDELIS (James Gallagher). —Oct. 4. Relatives and friends invited to fun