

FULL TEXT OF PFACE OFFER IN WILSON'S HANDS

(Continued From First Page.)

pany the transmittal with some expression of hope, in some form, that the proposals for consideration of peace shall not be rejected without examination and reflection. There is a prevailing opinion here that the President wants to do something of the sort and is looking forward to some movement for a league of nations to preserve peace as one of the elements of the settlement of the war.

It is possible that some means may be taken to establish a little more definitely the temper of the entente allies toward peace proposals before the President acts, but it is understood there will be no decision had before the German notes to the foreign belligerent capitals.

After reading the German note carefully Secretary Lansing said that while there were some differences in translation when compared with the unofficial copy and while the order of arrangement of some of the paragraphs was a little different there was absolutely no change in meaning.

Mr. Lansing said the note would go forward to the belligerents presumably to-day and that no decision had been reached as to whether the United States would accompany it with any expression.

The German note was the only one to arrive. Nothing has been heard from the communications from Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey but it is said they would be forwarded in the same manner without delay.

At least one of the European neutrals here already has sent a dispatch to his home government asking to be authorized to assure President Wilson of the support of his government in sending some expression to the entente allies designed to influence them to give consideration to the offer to discuss peace. There are indications that some of the other neutrals may follow suit.

The German embassy to-day had no new advices on the situation and the Turkish and Bulgarian representatives were entirely without any dispatches from home.

The Swiss minister called on Secretary Lansing. His visit, coupled with the fact that one other neutral is moving to support the President in any effort to secure a consideration of peace, led to the belief that some light on the attitude of the United States toward such a general movement by neutrals was at least being sounded out.

**Stocks Sell Off Sharply After Strong Opening**  
New York, Dec. 14. — The stock market sold off sharply soon after the strong opening to-day, the decline being sequential to receipt of the news that Washington had received the full text of the German peace note.

War shares fell 2 to 7 points and other issues of a more stable character also became heavy. Much of the selling issued from professional quarters and was more effective because of lack of support.

**Peace Offer Dominates News in English Papers**  
London, Dec. 14. — German's peace offer again dominates the morning papers, the last page of many columns of press views and interviews of allied and neutral countries. Special prominence is given to American dispatches which are also mentioned appositely in the morning papers.

In which reference is made to the Teutonic offer show that the views previously expressed have, possibly, hardened in the last 24 hours.

The Times claims that Germany's proposals are condemned as a mere political maneuver everywhere outside the dominions of the central powers and their allies and says that the opinion of the Unionist, Liberal, Radical and Labor parties in Britain is absolutely agreed that the German note and the Chancellor's comment afford no possible basis of peace.

The Daily News reiterates its plea for a consideration of the German proposal. It says: "There is doubtless a certain risk involved in entertaining proposals for negotiations at the present time, but there is no risk involved in a blunt refusal to even consider the possibility of negotiations? Can the allies view with entire indifference the quenching of the last spark of doubt among the Germans that their cause is one of just defense against outrageous aggression, and the establishment in unchallenged predominance in Germany of the brutal jingoism which made the war?"

The Methodist Times, a largely circulated weekly, joins in the plea for consideration of the offer of the central powers. It insists, however, on the necessity of the entente nations vindicating their pledges word to free Belgium and Serbia as otherwise the only result would be a more gigantic upheaval. "Nevertheless," says this paper, "the allies must treat the German offer seriously. They must formulate their own terms and plainly show the world that the end can only come when Germany agrees to a peace absolutely guaranteeing the unfettered existence of little nations."

**French Register Vote of Confidence After Peace Offer Is Denounced**  
Paris, Dec. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies, after a lengthy debate to-night registered its confidence in the government by a vote of 314 to 185.

The previous vote of confidence, that of last Thursday, was 344 to 150. That a number of the deputies were dissatisfied with the new ministry and the present policy of the government in the conduct of the war was evidenced by speeches made.

The opening paragraph of Premier Briand's speech were received coldly by the chamber, which, however, warmed to the speaker as he proceeded. There was marked applause when the premier referred to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's peace proposal as a trap and warned the country not to be deceived. The announcement that the government proposed to restrict the liquor traffic was also received with much approval.

Premier Briand accompanied his denunciation of the German peace offer as a trap with an announcement that he would ask for the increased power with which to carry on the war. At the same time the premier promised that the government would not undertake any scheme of national mobilization such as that involved in the German home army plan.

**Hope to Intensify War**  
Premier Briand expressed that certainty that some of the measures taken by Germany have behind them the object of intensifying the war next Spring when, he said, she will have stronger armies to face. He warned France to be prepared for this effort and to have confidence in the final outcome. Then he turned to a discussion of the German peace proposals.

"It is not proclaimed its victory," he said, "while at the same time making new efforts to gain it that Germany sends us certain words which I am not unable to explain. You have read the address delivered by Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the chancellor of the German empire. I have not the text and therefore I cannot give an official opinion, but it is improbable that in the present circumstances those who are asked to intervene will accept a task which might well disturb confidence here. I will make known officially the precise concerted opinion of the allies, but I must now warn my country against a possible poisoning of opinion. When a country armed to the teeth mobilizes its entire civil population at the risk of ruining its commerce and disorganizing the homes of which it is so proud, when its factories are working overtime to increase its war materials and when it takes, in disregard of the law of nations, the people of an invaded country and obliges them to work for it, if at that moment I do not cry out to my country: 'Look out; take care! I would be entirely culpable. What comes from yonder as a proposition to negotiate peace is made at a time when Belgium is invaded, Serbia is invaded, ten departments of France are invaded.' Deputy Andre Lefevre here interrupted by saying: 'And crimes unpunished.' Premier Briand resumed:

**Denounces Gross Trap**  
"It is a redoubtable moment and I cannot call your attention too much to the facts. What do we see in this address? It is the same cry to deceive neutrals or the clairvoyance of the German people—it was not we who desired this horrible war. It was imposed on us. I want to answer for the hundred time, 'No you were the aggressors and whatever you say the facts are there to prove it. The blood is on your heads and not on ours.'"

"Now, coming to the bottom of things, I have the right to enounce this maneuver of gross trap. We want, it is said, by our enemies, to give our people all the means to prosper that they can desire. Others are offered as almost a consent not to annihilate them. After the Marne, after Verdun, France, France resting firmly is offered this! Such a document must be thoroughly meditated upon to see toward what objects it tends."

There was loud applause at these words and Deputy Thierry-Cazes shouted: "The country thinks as you do." Premier Briand then concluded: "From this rostrum I must say that there is a maneuver to separate the allies, disturb the conscience and demoralize the people of the French republic. In circumstances such as these one will not do less than the convention."

**Germans at Front Greet Reading of Peace Note With Great Shouts of Joy**  
German Great Headquarters on the Front, Dec. 13, via Berlin, to London, Dec. 14.—The German peace note was read at noon on Tuesday to all the reserves and to the troops resting behind the front. Its contents were made known to the soldiers at the front or on the way to or from the trenches through announcements on improvised bulletin boards.

The effect of the announcements was to call forth spontaneous shouts of joy, tempered later by doubt as to whether the entente would agree to make peace now. It is generally agreed, however, that the note comes exactly at the right time and that in case it is rejected the fighting will continue with renewed vigor.

The inhabitants of the occupied territory displayed as lively an interest in the announcement as did the soldiers and many praised the emperor unreservedly for his peace initiative.

**Germany Is Anxiously Awaiting Neutral Opinion**  
Copenhagen, Dec. 14, via London.—A dispatch to the Politiken from Berlin says: "What the entire city and the country are discussing now is not the proclamation by the emperor or the speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, but the nature of the reply from abroad. The anxiety before the delivery of the chancellor's speech was great, but now it is many times greater."

"Despite the press opinions from enemy countries, of a discouraging nature, telegraphed to Germany, it is hoped they do not express the opinions of the respective governments."

**JAPS DISCREDIT OFFER**  
Tokyo, Dec. 14. Officials of the Japanese Foreign Office said to-day that they do not take the German peace proposals seriously. They expressed belief that the entente allies would have to fight to the end.

Japan, it was stated, has not yet been officially notified of the making of the proposals.

**DUTCH DISCUSS OFFER**  
London, Dec. 13.—The German peace proposals came in for brief discussion to-day in the Dutch second chamber, says a Reuter dispatch from The Hague. The war minister replying in the name of the government to some observations by the Socialist leader, Pieter Troelstra, said: "The government has with interest taken cognizance to what took place yesterday in the German Reichstag and the government is following with special attention what has happened and what will result therefrom."

**NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRY**  
London, Dec. 14.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Austrian ministry, according to a Vienna dispatch received by Reuter's way of Amsterdam, and has entrusted Alexander Spitzmueller with the formation of a new cabinet.

Herr Spitzmueller, who has been asked to form the new Austrian ministry, is a former minister of commerce and a former director of the Kredit Anstalt.

The ministry of Dr. von Koerber, which has resigned, succeeded that of Count Karl Stuerskh, who was assassinated in Vienna October 21.

"The Live Store"

"Always Reliable"

Open Every Night Until Christmas



Open Every Night Until Christmas

"Santa's" Trip to Doutrichs

Let me tell you what I found there---such a wealth of merchandise that it dazzled the human eye. I went right through the store into the Basement—then to the top floor—then I was awakened — for I never dreamed of any one store house having so many of my kind of presents.

You see this year I resolved that I would give nothing but the most useful gifts—and I wanted to be sure before I commenced buying — that I could make most of my purchases at one store — and I thought of the Boys and the Men who would be so happy and pleased if I would fill my sleigh at "DOUTRICHS."

These are some of the things I saw — Thousands and Thousands of Shirts — Silk — Madras — Percales and every other kind of a shirt that would please men — even white bosom shirts for the conservative man and full dress shirts with PK bosoms — every one in a free gift box.

At the "Real Christmas Store" There Were

Bath Robes and Slippers to Match

Great Quantities of Good Warm

I thought at first I had made a mistake when I got to the

I don't believe there could be many cold hands or cold feet in this town for I found enough

Underwear

Sweaters

Stockings and Gloves

Union Suits and Two-Piece Garments

It looked like a factory there were so many.

for every man and boy in Harrisburg.

Suits and Overcoats

I'd hate to tell you the number of suits and overcoats— at "DOUTRICHS." It would sound like a dream. I wish you could see them! I selected a great many for they were only fifteen, eighteen & twenty dollars.

I think the best things I saw were those new kind of

Silk Mufflers and Scarfs

most men are wearing, they had plain gray — white — black and some with fancy stripes.

If you want to feel as warm as toast wish yourself one of those Mackinaws or a Beach

Coat or Vest

they're fine for outdoors.

I hope you will visit this wonderful store and see the great quantities of Ties, Handkerchiefs, Flannel Shirts, Leather Goods, Umbrellas, Etc., that "DOUTRICHS" have.

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