

WILSON'S REJECTS POPE'S PLEA FOR PEACE

President Unable to Accept
Kaiser's Word.
LEAVES THE ROAD OPEN

Wilson Declares America Must Continue to Fight Until It is Satisfied Peace Treaty Means More Than "Scrap of Paper" to Be Torn by Germany's Rulers at Will.

Washington, Aug. 30.—President Wilson rejected the peace proposals of Pope Benedict XV at this time.

In a note sent to the pope on Tuesday he declared that the United States must continue to fight until it is satisfied that a peace treaty would be more than another "scrap of paper" to be torn by Germany's rulers at will.

While the president's note is a rejection of peace at this time, it leaves the road wide open for further discussion and proposals.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure," he says. And later he adds:

"We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central empires. God grant it may be given soon and in way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenant peace."

President Wilson declares flatly against an economic war after the war, against annexations or indemnities other than restitutions, such as payment to Belgium and the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Messages to Teutons.

The bugle call to "Cease firing!" may not come for months or for years, but the surrender or defeat of Germany was made inevitable when Mr. Wilson, on his own typewriter, held the German government up to the gaze of all mankind as a treacherous, murderous world freebooter, and told the German people what they must do to be saved.

Mr. Wilson's note is addressed to his holiness Benedict XV, but his message is to the German people. He tells them they have followed the gory trail of an imperial buccaner through rivers of blood and a wester of broken pledges toward the impossible goal of the domination of the world.

While they follow this leader there can be no mercy and no pardon, for any word they gave would be worth no more than the bond of their fore-sworn master that he would respect and protect the neutrality of Belgium.

As long as Germany means Hohenzollernism, the war will go on, and if this means the end of Germany in the same torture to which Belgium, France and Serbia have been put, the blame will be upon their own heads.

Show the world a government that the world can trust to keep its pledges. Instead of an autocrat, crazed with ambition to make the whole world stand in attention to a Hohenzollern despotism, and peace is yours for the asking. Is what the president tells the German people in political words.

He tells the pope that the circumstance of the German people responding "with temporary zest" to the sanguinary frenzy of their ruthless master does not concern us, but, he adds:

"It is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to their handling."

Text of Wilson's Reply to Pope.

August 27, 1917.

To His Holiness, Benedictus XV, Pope.

In acknowledgment of the communication of your holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the president of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of his holiness the pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out.

"But it would be folly to take it if it does not, in fact, lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else."

"It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

"His holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that then there be a general condemnation, disarmament, and a concert of nations, based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan states, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the course of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the people whose political fortunes and institutions will be involved.

Blame on the Kaiser.

"To manifest that no part of this

program can be successfully carried out unless the restoration of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it.

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood, not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

"This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

No Reprisal on German People.

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by his holiness the pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influence to which the German government has of late accustomed the world.

"Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?"

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.

"The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the imperial German government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government, and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

Purposes of U. S. Known to World.

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government, on the one hand, and a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and those that are strong.

"Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

Unable to Accept Kaiser's Word.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenant peace.

"ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State of the United States of America."

Seeks Exemption for 2,358.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—Asserting that women cannot do the men's work, Bell company officials asked for the exemption from the draft of 2,358 male employees.

Pennsylvania Artillery Leaves.

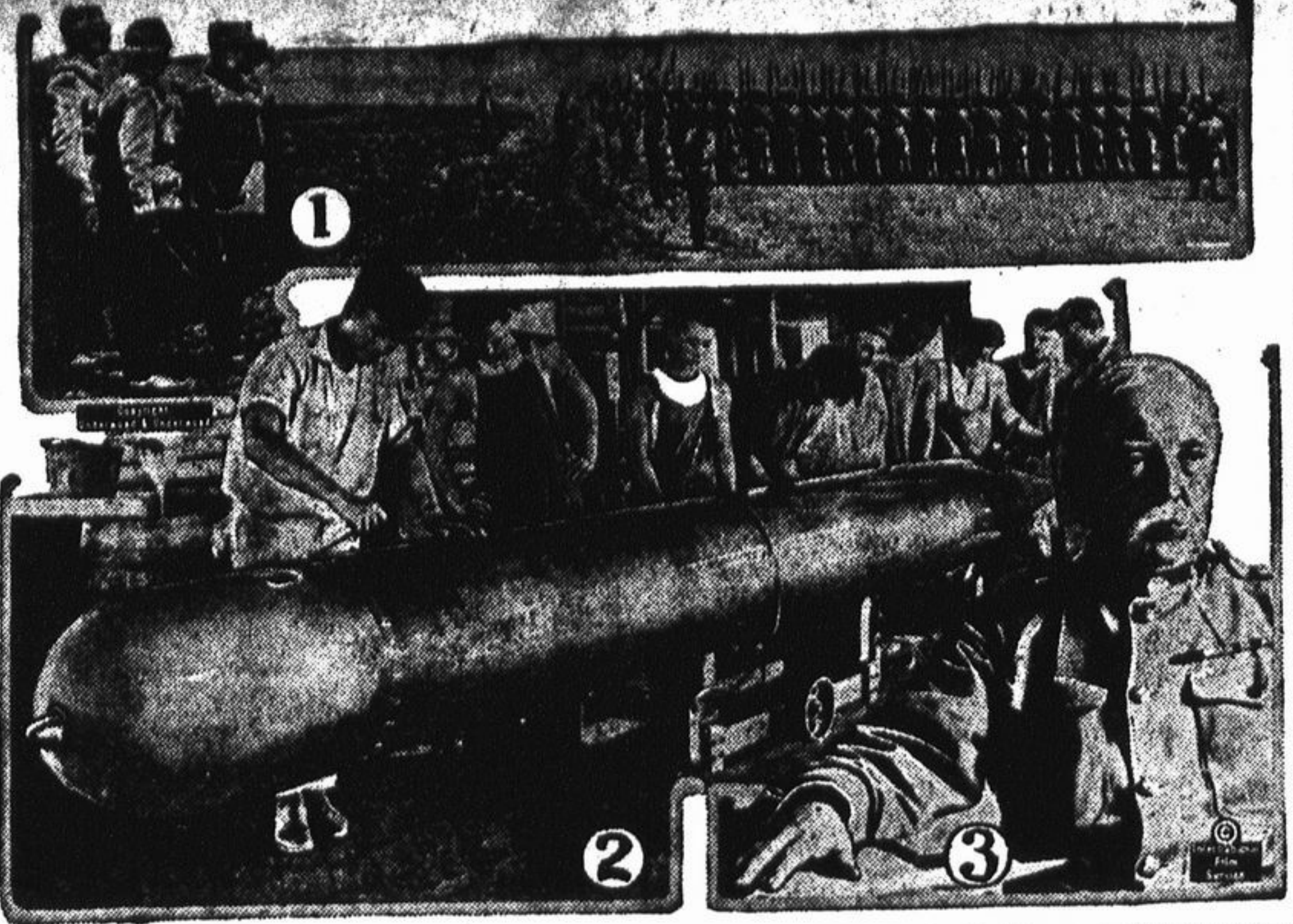
Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—The Second Pennsylvania artillery left here for Camp Hancock.

Two Dead in Shooting Battle.

Boston, Ill., Aug. 30.—Two men were shot dead and three others injured seriously in a battle between bootleggers and Deputy Sheriff Wiley Hall and Chief of Police Bird Walls at Franklin Heights, near here.

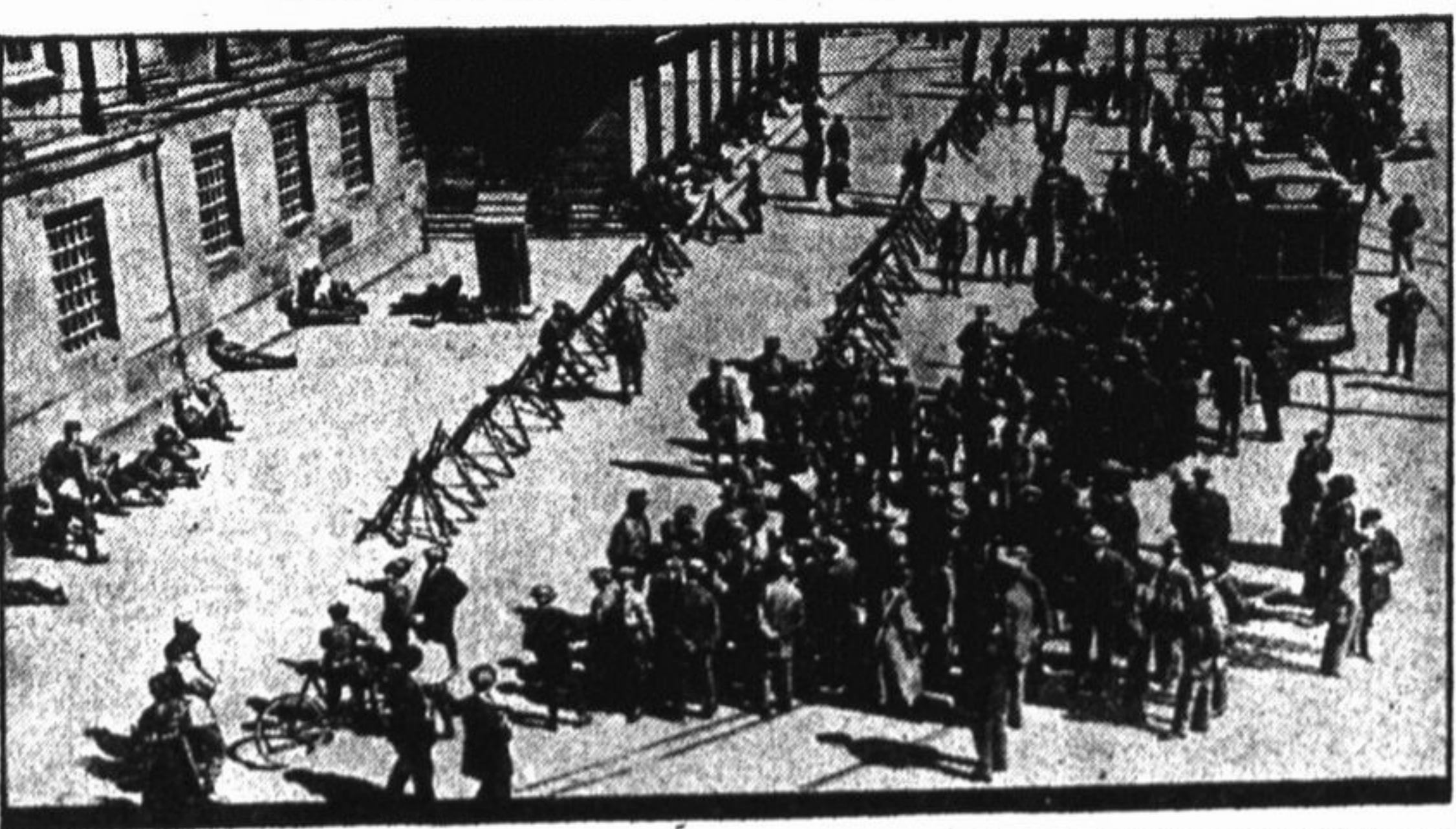
Van Papen Leader of Spy Work.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 30.—Some of the newspapers insist that Capt. Franz Von Papen, former German military attaché at the embassy in Washington, is directing the work of German spies.



1—King Ferdinand of Roumania reviewing a brigade of his reorganized forces. 2—Working on a big torpedo for an American battleship on one of the barges on which the projectives are assembled. 3—New photograph of Maj. Gen. William A. Mann, who will command the Forty-second division, soon to be sent to France.

SCENE DURING FOOD RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM



Dutch troops guarding the palace at Amsterdam during the serious food riots that took place there and in many towns of Holland.

BROTHERS DIVIDED BY THE WAR



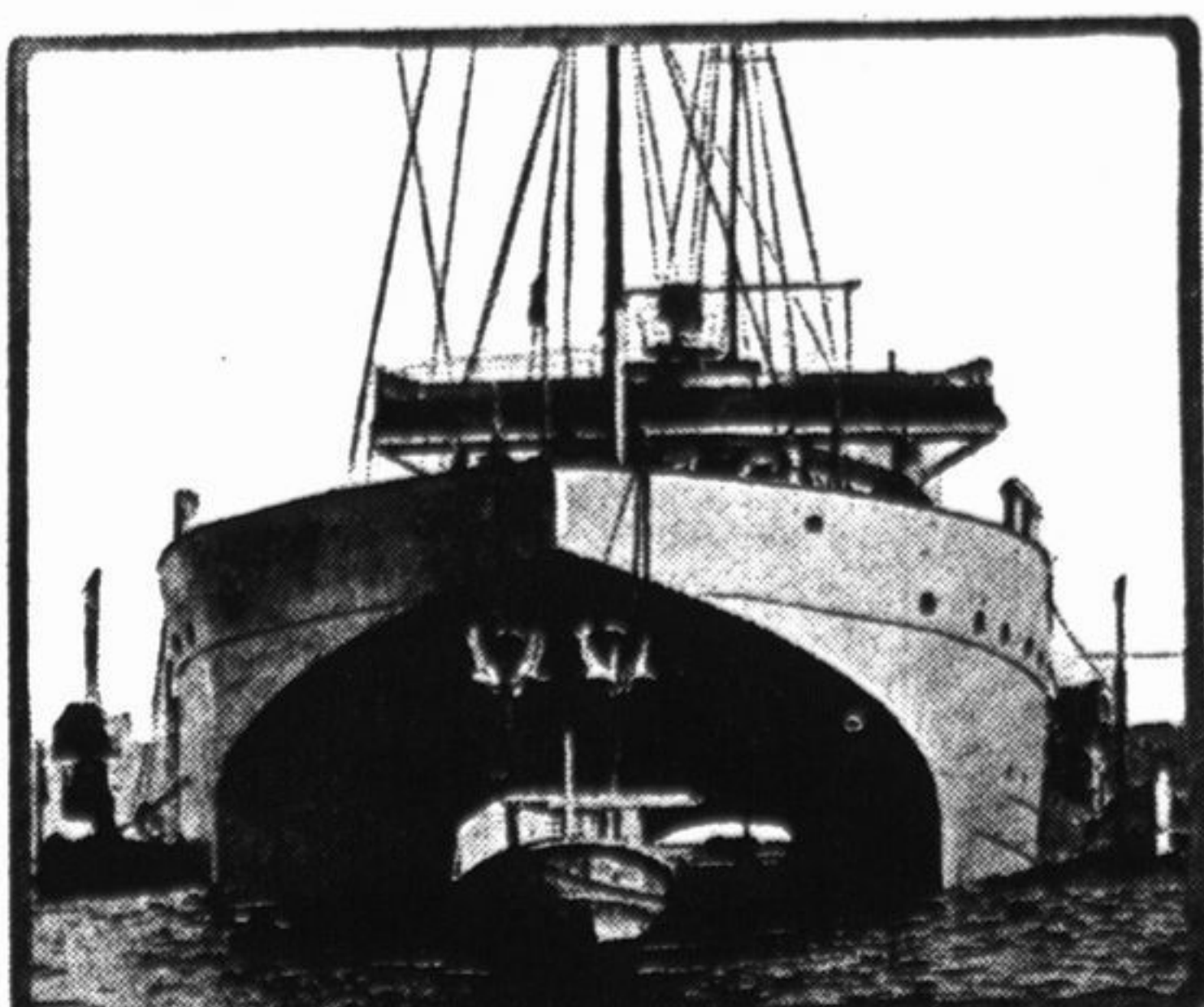
These are two sons of Mme. Schumann-Heink, the prima donna, who are fighting against each other in the war. August, on the right, is serving in the German navy, and Henry, on the left, has enlisted in the naval forces of the United States.

UNIVERSITY DEAN OF WOMEN



Dr. Arline P. Munn Recht, daughter of Dr. John T. Munn, president of the United States Insurance company, has been appointed first dean of women of New York university. Doctor Recht is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, 1909, and of John Hopkins, 1913.

MOTHER SHIP FOR SUBMARINES



This is a mother ship for German submarines.

SCRAPS.

A new shaving mug has a lamp in the base for the purpose of heating the water.

Mushrooms contain a considerable proportion of nitrogen, but so do crab shells.

Lack of foreign competition has created a large market for American shoes in Chile.

More than two-thirds of the entire area of Australia has an annual rainfall of less than 20 inches.

The latest idea for speeding up the automobile calls for propellers in addition to the usual gear to help it over the ground.

The doctrines of Epicurus found wide acceptance in Asia Minor and Alexandria. They gained a brilliant advocate in Rome in Lucretius (95-50 B. C.).

The old-fashioned aquarium is giving way to pretty shaped tanks, sometimes illuminated with electric lights which change their color automatically.

BAER IN "RUBE" MAKEUP



This picture of J. M. Baer in "rube" makeup was circulated all over the First district of North Dakota as a campaign document for Mr. Baer's race for congress.

Modern Magic.

The fairy's wand which turned a ragged gown into a dress fit for a princess, and a pumpkin into a coach, is not altogether a myth. The cheerful disposition which sees everything at its best, rather than its worst, makes as wonderful transformations. The magic of cheerfulness is still at work.—Exchange.

A New Version.
A switch in time saves the boy, and saves the father a lot of worry in time to come.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.
EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Arrive from East.	Depart for East.
8:35 a. m.	9:07 a. m.
8:49 a. m.	9:58 a. m.
11:40 a. m.	1:24 p. m.
12:28 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	5:33 p. m.
8:10 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
	7:00 p. m.

Arrive from West.	Depart for West.
6:02 a. m.	8:49 a. m.
9:58 a. m.	11:40 a. m.
1:34 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
5:33 p. m.	

Mails leave post office 30 minutes before train time.

GROVE LODGE NO. 284, F. & A. M.—Stated meetings, second and fourth Fridays at 8 o'clock p. m., at Masonic hall, Curtis and Main streets. Fred Ince, Secretary; H. E. Tank, Worshipful Master.

GROVE CHAPTER, No. 28, R. A. M.—Stated meeting first Thursday of each month in Masonic hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting companions always welcome. T. H. Bluser, E. H. P.; H. F. Legenhansen, Secretary.

VESTA CHAPTER, No. 32, O. E. S.—Meeting second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Florence I. Uhlhorn, Worshipful Matron; Wm. H. Haines, Worthy Patron; Osa Lower, Secretary.

MAPLE GROVE LODGE No. 528, K. of P.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Morris hall, L. I. Chevrolet, Chancellor; Com. Commander; H. F. Legenhansen, Keeper of Records and Seal.

NAPER POST, No. 68, O. A. R.—Meets the second Saturday, 2:30 p. m., of each month in O. A. R. hall, Captain T. S. Rogers, Commander; F. A. Rogers, Senior; Vice-Commander; Geo. T. Hughes, Junior Vice-Commander; E. W. Farrar, Officer of the Day; R. W. Bond, Adjutant; Geo. B. Heatt, Quartermaster.

DOWNERS GROVE HIVE, Ladies of the Macabees. Meets in Morris hall every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. M. E. Collier, Commander; Mrs. L. V. Hannum, Record Keeper.

DOWNERS GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB—Royal League.—Meets Wednesday, beginning second Wednesday in October and closing last Wednesday in April. Mrs. H. P. Jones, President; Mrs. L. G. Heatt, Corresponding Secretary.

VICTORY COUNCIL, No. 128, Royal League.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Morris hall, Glen E. Chester, Archon; George Stalger, Scribe.

DOWNERS GROVE LODGE, No. 28, L. O. O. F.—Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Masonic hall, corner Main and Curtis streets. Geo. Schindler, N. G.; E. M. Brunson, Secretary.

DOWNERS GROVE CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution.—Hold a monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of each month in the home of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Regent, Verne Frankenhoff; Mrs. Lavera Bauman, Secretary.

MAPLE CAMP NO. 88, M. W. A., meets the third Thursday of each month in Morris hall, A. H. Barnhart, V. C.; R. O. Miller, Clerk.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA.—Honor Camp, No. 303.—Meets the third Thursday of each month in Morris hall. Mrs. M. E. Collier, Oracle; Miss Agnes Vanard, Recorder.

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