

# KAISER BLINDING PEACE DESIRE BY ALL WORLD

## WITH TEUTON IMPERIALISM BALKING CHANCES OF PEACE, SAYS EXECUTIVE, AMERICA HAS NO CHOICE BUT TO GO ON UNTIL JUSTICE IS DONE.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Wilson, addressing Congress in joint session at 12:30 o'clock today, replied to the recent speeches by German Chancellor Von Hertling and the Austrian foreign minister, Count Czernin.

Chancellor Von Hertling's statement, the president said, was very vague and confusing and leads to practically no conclusion. It was very different in tone from Count Czernin; which the president said had a very friendly tone.

The president reiterated that the United States had no desire to interfere in European affairs and "would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorders to impose her own will upon another people."

All the way through the President drew a parallel between the pronouncements of Chancellor Von Hertling and Foreign Minister Czernin and his hearers drew the conclusion that the President decidedly considered Czernin's utterances as being more favorable than Hertling's.

"Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them," said the President.

"Count Czernin," said the President, "probably would have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassment of Austria's alliance and of her dependence on Germany."

Again the President reiterated that the United States was in the war and would put forth its whole strength "in this war of emancipation."

The text of whether it is possible for the belligerents to go on comparing views, the President said, was simple and obvious and the principles to be applied, he said, were as follows:

1. Each part of the final settlement must be based on essential justice to bring a permanent peace.

2. Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about like chattels to establish a balance of power.

3. Territorial settlements must be for the benefit of people concerned and not merely adjustment of rival states' claims.

4. Well defined national aspirations must be accorded all possible satisfaction.

"A general peace on such foundations can be discussed," said the President, "until such a peace can be obtained we have no choice but to go on."

These general principles, the President said, have been accepted by every one except the military autocrats in Germany.

President Wilson spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the congress: On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the subjects of the war as our people conceived them. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To this addresses the German chancellor replied on the 24th and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

"Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address, on the 8th of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone.

"He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience."

"Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it certainly is a very different tone from that of Count Czernin and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international council. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that be confined at any rate in this case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions on whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the 22 states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood. He agrees that the seas should be free but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German plenipotentiary, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the government of France the conditions under which French territory will be evacuated; and only with Aus-

## RED LAW REQUIRES PAY FOR STRIKING FINN WORKINGMEN

Stockholm, Feb. 11.—According to a message from Helsingfors a law has been published there prohibiting the death sentence for providing for the payment of wages to workmen during strikes and decreasing that the Red guard be maintained as a state institution. The law also provides for the suppression of counter revolutionary newspapers.

at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not been organized to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the right to enter into agreements which affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other. I believe that the nations see that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputable Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must of course be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must of course be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

After all the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these: First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that, third, every territorial settlement must be based upon the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states; and

Fourth, that all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected on such foundations cannot be discussed. There shall be no contributions, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. Self-determination is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketches of principles, and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany, against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future, and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it.

# FIND SIGNS OF TEUTON THRUST

## Efficiency of American Troops Prevented Heavy Losses on Tuscania.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The relatively small loss of life among American soldiers aboard the Tuscania is attributed by Secretary Baker to the fine discipline of the men and the efficiency of their officers. In his weekly war review, published today, the Secretary also expresses the nation's appreciation of splendid work of the British navy in rescuing the American forces.

The review points out that recent reconnoitering thrusts by the Germans, notably in Flanders and around Cambrai, may suggest development of Germany's long deferred offensive in the west. So far, however, the department's statement says, the actions have been local in character.

American troops occupying a sector on the Lorraine front are described as having proved themselves well fitted for their task.

From a list of 1,832 American soldiers saved from the torpedoed Tuscania so far reported to the war department, the Associated Press is entitled today to give the names of more than 300 troops whose names were counted for. No report has reached the department to change the estimate that only 113 American soldiers were lost and officials, although expecting additional names to come in slowly, could give no assurance as to what the lists would be complete.

The names already received by the war department checked against the list of troops shows 345 met unaccounted for, but 35 names of survivors were made public last night which do not appear on the sailing list. It is assumed that some soldiers possibly went aboard the Tuscania at the last moment without being reported on the sailing list and that members of the crew may have been reported among the military survivors.

Hartford, Feb. 9.—Newspaper advertisements in Hartford and other cities of the state are now carrying bakers' ads, showing that real Victory bread and Victory pies and pastry are to be had. This means that the bakers are using at least 20 per cent of corn meal, barley, or some other cereal substitute, mixed with their wheat in making bread and rolls. Nobody is entitled to use the name Victory until their product has reached this "80-20" ratio and it must reach it by February 24. Similarly, the pies and cakes must contain at least thirty per cent of the cereal substitutes before they may be called Victory.

There is more than one reason why the United States Food Administration treasures its trade name of Victory. It not only represents the official product made according to the administration's formula but it constantly reminds the administration officials in Washington of the words in which how close they came to losing the name. It is all a striking illustration of the patriotic co-operation of business men in the work of the food administration.

After this name had been decided upon by the Food Administration it was learned that the same name had just been registered by the Schulze Advertising Service, affiliated with the Schulze Baking Company of Chicago. The Schulze Company had already prepared an advertising campaign on Victory bread and had opened negotiations with many bakers throughout the country to make use of the name in connection with the Schulze Service.

The Food Administration telegraphed to the Chicago firm explaining the situation, and Mr. Paul Schulze of the Schulze company promptly wired this epigrammatic reply: "Victory is yours."

A letter immediately followed stating that the Schulze Advertising Service would gladly assign to the government all rights to the name "Victory Bread" permitting the Food Administration to use the words in any manner, with no strings attached by the Schulze company.

William Evans, manager of the Schulze Advertising Service, also offered his personal assistance in working out the plan, utilizing his experience of many years in promoting advertising campaigns to bakers.

## N. Y. TO HAVE SECRET SERVICE

New York, Feb. 9.—A secret service bureau to combat German activity in this city has been organized here, it was announced today by the mayor's committee on national defense. A police inspector and 10 picked detectives have been assigned to co-operate with the committee and with federal and state authorities.

## USE BELL FOR WAR MATERIAL

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—The great bell of Cologne Cathedral (Maria Gloria) was rung for the last time on New Year's eve, and the metal which weighs several tons will be used for war purposes.

The bell was first rung on the birthday of William I. on March 22, 1877, and was cast from French guns captured in 1870-71.

# TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ARTISANS ON SHIPYARDS WORK

## Newport News Firm Has Experts to Instruct Recruits on New Labor.

## ENROLLMENT FOR CONNECTICUT 500

## Campaign to Enlist More Volunteers is Pushed by Many Speakers.

Hartford, Feb. 9.—Skilled mechanics enrolling in the United States Shipyard Volunteers need have no fear that their special ability will not fit into shipbuilding according to Leo A. Korper, federal director for Connecticut of the United States Public Service Reserve, who is conducting the shipbuilding volunteers campaign in Connecticut in co-operation with the Connecticut State Council of Defense.

"The United States Shipping Board realized from the start that there were not in the entire country even a small fraction of the necessary hands already trained to shipbuilding specialties," said Mr. Korper. "Three months ago it completed its plan to bridge this gap between the average artisan and the shipbuilding specialist."

"Under the superintendence of E. E. McNary, the Shipping Board has established at Newport News a shipyard normal school," Mr. Korper explained. "In a warehouse supplied by the Newport News Dry Dock Co. an expert staff of dozen instructors drawn from all parts of the country takes in hand the men who come to be taught. As the first comers graduate, others take their places; 150 can be accommodated at any one time. These pupils are by no means novices in shipbuilding; on the contrary they are the best and most experienced men in the yards. They include foremen of riveters with 20 years service behind them—men entirely competent to do excellent work themselves and to direct other mechanics. What they learn at Newport News is how to pass along their knowledge—and incidentally, as they have themselves admitted—they acquire more efficiency in their own specialties."

"The pupils of the Newport News schools are put right to work under service conditions. There is no division into classes, no artificial atmosphere. They are taught while they are actually building ships on full time schedule at full wages. They are paid by the shipyard where they are regularly employed, while these yards in turn receive \$5 per day per man as partial reimbursement.

"After a month or six weeks of training at Newport News graduates return to their yards where they take charge of less competent men and educate them to higher service. Their first job is to fit men already capable of good work to do better work, to take responsibility and qualify as foremen. Their second job is to teach new men how to adapt their skill in other trades to the requirements of the shipyard. In this instruction the same conditions are maintained as at Newport News—the pupils are taught individually under service conditions. They learn how to build ships by building them. Even the production department of the yard is not allowed to interfere with pupils under the tutelage of the Newport News graduates."

Director Korper has an office in Room 25, State Capitol, Hartford, where enrollments are being taken. War Bureaus and Town Committees of the defense council are also accepting enrollments. Up to last night Connecticut total enrollments for the United States Shipyard Volunteers of the Public Service Reserve were approximately 500. Men when enrolled are instructed to remain at their present employment until they receive further instructions from the government.

## TROTZKY SENDS OUT DELEGATES TO 'TELL TRUTH'

Stockholm, Feb. 9.—Constantine Diamanti, the Rumanian minister to Petrograd, who is now in Haparanda, says the diplomatic missions of the great powers soon will have to leave Stockholm, according to the Dagbladet Stockholm Correspondent. Minister Trotzky had telegraphed to Tornea ordering that Diamanti be sent back to Petrograd, but Trotzky's orders are not obeyed in Tornea now.

A Bolshevik commissioner who came on the same train from Petrograd with Diamanti and the Russian Bolshevik representative in Tornea were tried by court martial by the White guard there and shot.

A Swedish rescue expedition has reached Stockholm with 450 refugees from Helsingfors, including the wife and daughter of Finland's new minister to Sweden and a number of released Austrian and German prisoners. The expedition also was compelled to bring three Bolshevik delegates sent by Trotzky to spread "the truth" among other nations.

American Minister Morris was informed that a train has arrived in Tornea with American couriers from Petrograd.

## LAD UNDER 18 A CAPTIVE OF HUNS

Washington, Feb. 9.—Delay in delivering orders to forces in France was responsible for Daniel D. Gallagher, an American trooper, being taken prisoner in the first German raid on American trenches. Representing the Huddleston of Alabama told the House committee on expenditures in the post office department, today.

Relations of Gallagher, who is not yet 18, had prevailed on the war department to grant his discharge. Orders to release him were sent on Sept. 26, but did not arrive until Oct. 6, 1917, and was cast from French guns captured in 1870-71.

# ORDERS GENERAL DEMOBILIZATION ON ALL FRONTS

## OPPOSITION TO GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, TURKEY AND BULGARIA ABANDONED DESPITE FACT THAT PEACE HAS NOT YET BEEN SIGNED.

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—Russia has declared the state of war to be at an end and has ordered demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, according to a dispatch received here today, dated Brest-Litovsk on Sunday.

"The president of the Russian delegation at today's (Sunday's) sitting stated that while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

# U. S. AMBASSADOR AT PETROGRAD IS SAFE, HE WIRES

Washington, Feb. 11.—Ambassador Francis telegraphing from Petrograd the embassy and in the American colony safe and well. This is regarded as disposing finally of a rumor that diplomats of the co-belligerents were being sent out of Russia.

# MAJOR GIDDINGS GOES ABROAD TO HELP NEXT LOAN

## Member of State Council of Defense Is Part of Special Mission.

## REPRESENTS STATE IN THE WAR ZONE

## Will Report Back to Governor on How State Can Help in War.

Hartford, Feb. 11.—Major Howard A. Giddings, a member of the Connecticut State Council of Defense, sailed several days ago from an Atlantic port as a member of the Federal Reserve Bank Liberty Loan Mission. He is one of 12 men who have gone abroad for a tour of study and observation in connection with the next Liberty Loan. It is planned that members of this mission will spend most of their time in the war zone. Announcement that this Liberty Loan Mission, of which Major Giddings is a member, sailed for France several days ago was authorized today.

Upon arrival abroad, Arthur Crosby, assistant secretary of the Treasury, and a member of the Inter-Allied High Financial Commission, will have general direction of the Liberty Loan Mission which has gone abroad under the auspices of the Treasury, State and War Departments. The members of this mission from New England, in addition to Major Giddings, are Grafon D. Cushing of Boston, George W. Glidden of Boston and George W. Gardner, vice president of the Union Trust Company of Providence.

In connection with his service abroad as a member of the Liberty Loan Mission, Major Giddings also goes to Europe representing the Connecticut State Council of Defense and Governor Marcus H. Holcomb. He will make certain investigations in the war zone which will assist the state council and the state government in efficiently performing Connecticut's part in the nation's war work.

Major Giddings, who has been a member of the Connecticut State Council of Defense since it was created by Governor Holcomb, is superintendent of agencies of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford. He is secretary-registrar of the Connecticut Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

# WEALTHY DONATE DIAMONDS FOR CHILDREN'S FUND

London, Feb. 11.—The Duchess of Marlborough has given a \$25,000 collar composed of fifteen rows of Vanderbilt pearls connected by a large diamond, to a "Children's Jewel Fund," for child welfare, of which she is treasurer. The work was inaugurated by prominent society women to care for needy mothers and babies, thus lowering the infant death rate and improving the conditions of living.

The Duchess has received gifts of three diamond tiaras, diamond pendants, diamond brooches and other valuable jewelry toward the establishment of 5,000 more centers for the distribution of aid. Articles of jewelry will be received at a central depot, portions being sold through a jewel dealer and the remainder disposed of as factation.

"Women throughout the country are asked to send at least one piece of jewelry, as anything from a wedding ring to a tiara is acceptable.

# EX-SULTAN OF TURKEY DEAD

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—The death yesterday of Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey, from inflammation of the lungs, is announced in a dispatch received here today from Constantinople by way of Vienna. A state funeral will be held.

# Russia steps formally out of the war by act of the Bolshevik government, which seized the reins of power in Petrograd last November and almost immediately opened peace negotiations with the Central empires. The authority of this government seems virtually unquestioned at present in northern Russia, and the Teutonic Powers have already assured the cessation of even nominal hostilities along virtually all the remainder of the original long line in the east by signing a peace with the Ukraine and isolating Rumania.

Although cutting little figure in the war for nearly a year, Russia's great, indeed vital part in the conflict comes forcibly to mind as the circumstances leading up to her exit are reviewed. Becoming a belligerent on August 1, 1914, through Germany's declaration of war on her, her troops were soon sweeping through east Prussia, creating a diversion that hampered the Germans in their first dash through Belgium and on Paris. Though disastrously defeated by Von Hindenburg at Tannenberg, she rallied quickly and by winter was hammering again at the German borders and her great armies, overrunning Austrian territory in Galicia, were at the crests of the Carpathian mountains, threatening an invasion of Hungary.

It took the bulk of the Austrian armies and a large proportion of Germany's virtually an entire year of campaigning in 1915 to break Russia's hold on Galicia, drive her out of Poland and the lower Baltic territory and force her armies under Grand Duke Nicholas back to the line of which Brest-Litovsk, the scene of the recent peace negotiations, formed the keystone. Beaten back but not yet disorganized, she fought through 1916, creating havoc among the Austrian armies in Volhynia and Galicia, and in Asia Minor, driving the Turks out of virtually all Turkish Armenia.

The opening of 1917, however, found Russia, under the old bureaucratic regime, virtually at the end of her tether.

Since August last Russia has figured in the great world war as a military factor only by reason that she still held numbers of German and Austrian troops on her frontiers awaiting the forces of disorganization within to bring about her final disintegration.

A dispatch from Vienna says that negotiation between Austro-Hungarian and Russian commissions in Petrograd resulted on January 31 in an agreement to the effect that Austro-Hungarian civilians detained in Russia, and Russian civilians detained in Austria of specified categories shall, as far as they desire, be repatriated as speedily as possible. The specified classes include girls, women and males under 16 or over 45, and males between the ages of 16 and 45 who are unfit for military service, and doctors and clergymen regardless of age.

## \$500,000 FUND FOR TRANSPORT OF U. S. LABOR

Washington, Feb. 11.—Transportation of workers enrolling for industrial war service will be provided in a revolving fund of \$500,000 which the department of labor announced today has been asked of Congress. Advances would be repaid either by the workers or by their employers according to the individual arrangement, for similar uses in future cases.

Appropriations for transportation and for housing, \$50,000,000 having been asked for the latter purpose, are expected by officials of the department to go far toward solving the apparent labor shortage, which they say is merely a problem in distribution and in providing satisfactory living quarters. Inability of many workers to pay traveling expenses over great distances has proved to be a handicap in recruiting workers.

# ALLEGED TEUTON SPY ARRESTED

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 11.—Charged with being a German spy, Capt. Alexander A. Tanos, arrived here today aboard the steamer Brazos from San Juan, P. R., in the custody of a United States marshal. Tanos was arrested under the Espionage law and will be sent to the Ellis Island internment camp pending disposition of his case.

# FAMILY QUARREL ENDS IN SHOOTING

South Norwalk, Feb. 11.—Joseph Quorme, aged 29, of this city, is in the Norwalk hospital in a dying condition as a result of having been shot in the stomach by a youth known as "George Felice," who together with his father, has fled the city after the shooting yesterday afternoon. The quarrel in which Quorme was shot arose out of the latter's son sliding on some property belonging to the Felice family.