

THE KAISER MUST GO

WILSON'S DIPLOMACY is subtle beyond expression through its very virtue of frankness and absolute-ly open expression. The field of European diplomacy has been an open book to trained minds, because of its deceit. The interpreter in diplomatic communication often had but to read to know the truth because its opposite had been stated.

In Prussia, on the threshold of Potsdam, there will be surprise this morning, when the Hohenzollern reads to his six sons at the family breakfast table, that the German Chancellor, speaking for the German government, but not for the Imperial German government, and for the large majority of the Reichstag, has agreed in the name of the German government, in the name of a large majority of the Reichstag and in the name of the German people, to be rid of the Hohenzollern and his rule.

It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

It is as follows:—"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world, or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees, which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

In these words of the President's immortal communication is pronounced the doom of autocracy. Germany now must yield, or become again foresworn in the presence of the world.

Otherwise the President but demands the conditions which follow; when a beaten power desires to yield to the conqueror. The conditions of evacuation will not be arranged by a mixed commission, but the military advisers of the Allies, to wit: Foch, Haig and Pershing, with the military leaders of Italy, Belgium, Serbia and Greece.

They must be such terms as will guarantee German performance and assure to the Allies a continuance of the military supremacy now held by them.

That upon the eve of evacuation Germany should cease her U-boat aggression, and stop from the wilful and unnecessary destruction of evacuated territory follows logically from the terms of the German offer. That would be a strange evacuation, which withdrew its armies from the lands of the Allies, but continued to direct war against the soil of the Allies on the high seas. A ship of a sovereign nation is indeed in truth but an extension of the soil of that nation. Evacuation to be complete must cover land and sea. U-boats must evacuate as well as armies.

One difficulty stands in the way of peace. Germany has no word; the wilful treachery of the Imperial German government, its policy of saying anything for the mere purpose of gaining an immediate purpose, without regard to the truth of what is said. Germany once more may play the cunning part, the false and lying part.

Wherefore the Allies must fight on, with energies unrelaxed.

Democracy fights with renewed zeal under Woodrow Wilson, to whom even the enemies of the world turn, when they seek understanding and justice.

WHAT COMES AFTER

WITH UNACCUSTOMED doubt of its own judgment and a touching respect for the opinion of Homer S. Cummings, The Courant appeals for the election of Governor Holcomb, on the ground that Mr. Cummings once said a few kind words about him.

Whether this method of appeal is a hit with the distinguished governor, he knows. Perhaps he would rather be boosted upon his own merit; or would even prefer to seek support upon the asset that The Courant has faith in him.

It is necessary to exchange confidences. The Times-Farmer also has a good opinion of Governor Holcomb, and fears his election less than what might follow. This is the same fear. The Courant has so ably and eloquently expressed, that something might happen by which Mr. King, the out-reaching Republican leader in Bridgeport, will add Hartford and the Capitol to his stock in trade. The Courant, we take it, is agreed that this would follow upon the succession of the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, of whose nomination The Courant has said, that it was the product of a bluff, worked on the Republican State convention.

Mr. Cummings, so far as anybody knows, has uttered no words of praise for that bluff, for Mr. King, nor for the product of that bluffing.

Taking all the chances together, will it not be better to elect a strong able man like Mr. Spellacy, to whose nomination no bluff contributed?

THE KNOW-IT-ALL TWINS

INTO THE LIMELIGHT again come Lodge and Roosevelt. Lodge absolutely knows, beyond the shadow of a doubt that "acceptance in any degree of the German reply to President Wilson's note means the loss of the war to the Allies."

How does he know it? Nobody else does.

Listen to what the Colonel says: "In short, I regret the President's action, because of its effect upon our allies and our enemies, no less than upon our own people, for it can't help awakening an uneasy suspicion that we are an untrustworthy friend and an irresolute foe."

It would occur to anybody but the Colonel that the President of the United States keeps well posted as to what the Allies prefer, how they think and how they feel. Since America joined the war, and Wilson took hold, the total stock of co-operation appears to be increased.

Here is some of the effect of the action of the President upon the Allies.

Note these lines from today's report of the Associated Press, as printed in The Times-Farmer:

London's streets, parks and public places were crowded with people today. All wore their best clothes and the crowd had an almost festive aspect. They exhibited the general spirit of Paris. Such cheerfulness has been long unknown here.

It seems that the President is successful in bringing cheer to London, but he can't bring it to Lodge and Roosevelt. The more joyful becomes the rest of the world, the sadder these. They cannot conceive a victory with which they have nothing to do.

Wilson Offers Stern Terms to Autocracy

"From the Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States:

"Department of State, Oct. 14, 1918.

"Sir:—In reply to the communication of the German Government, dated the 12th instant, which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the German Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifying the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decisions with regard to the communications of the German Government of the eighth and twelfth of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the processes of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisors of the Government of the United States and the Allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied governments.

"The President feels that it also is his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the Government of the United States is associate as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practice which they still persist in. At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone but the very boats in

which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules of practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain, not only but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mt. Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

"It is as follows:—"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency." The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"(Signed) ROBERT LANSING."

Unconditional Surrender General Interpretation of Pres. Wilson's Reply

American and Allied Officials Say Only Through Absolute Surrender Can Enemy Now Prevent Terminating Evidence of Defeat, Invasion of Germany—Put It Beyond Power of Germany to Reap Benefit From Insincere Move Toward Peace.

Washington, Oct. 15—Unconditional surrender by Germany was the interpretation put on President Wilson's answer to the German plea for peace by both American and Allied military officials here. Only by absolute surrender, they said, can the enemy now prevent the terminating evidence of his defeat—invasion of Germany.

It was Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and not the Prince Maximilian who caused the German government to accept President Wilson's peace terms and seek an armistice, according to advices which reached Washington today.

There is no doubt among officers that sooner or later the enemy will be compelled to accept these uncompromising terms. The German army is being pounded to death in the field, they declared, and the only thing Germany can hope to save from the wreckage is to prevent the war being carried across her borders, and that can be accomplished only at the price of putting herself as utterly at the mercy of the victors as did Bulgaria.

Military opinion appeared to be in full agreement that in enunciating the policy that absolute safeguards and guarantees of the "present military supremacy" of American and Allied forces must control any armistice agreement. President Wilson had placed it beyond the power of Germany to reap any benefit from an insincere move toward peace.

The question of the agencies to be employed in framing armistice conditions naturally will come up only when Germany has complied with the President's other requirements. It seemed probable to officers, however, that the military board of the Supreme war council at Versailles would be the natural agency. The council itself is composed only of the premiers of the Allied nations and President Wilson. The military and all other boards of the council are advisory only and their recommendations must be ratified by the council to become effective.

Without question Marshal Foch, the supreme commander, and the field commanders, Generals Petain, Haig, Pershing and Diaz would be fully consulted and the resulting definite terms of surrender in all probability would be at once ratified and laid before Germany as the only price for respite from attack.

The general elements of the terms appear to all officers. It was pointed out that it was the situation of today at the front that constituted the supremacy which the President speaks. The situation which must be adequately safeguarded. As competent military judges see that situation the German army is in desperate straits, particularly for man power. There also is striking evidence of waning morale.

Many officers have feared that by some diplomatic trickery the enemy would secure enough time to fall back on the Rhine, shorten his lines, redistribute his forces, reconstitute his stocks of guns and munitions and prepare for a long defensive battle. President Wilson's reply has shown the enemy, it was said, that this program no longer is possible to him. He must fight it out now or surrender.

Should Germany as a nation cry "Kamerad" it must be treated in the military view substantially as the individual German soldier who surrenders is treated; it must be disarmed and guarded.

Disarmament of a nation means demobilization. To prevent any possibility of re-mobilization, military necessity would require Allied occupation of strategic points of communication. To insure suppression of submarines, occupation of submarine bases also would be essential.

Guarding, in this sense, would mean absolute control of the military approaches to Germany, Belgium, and the way to the Rhine valley. The great fortified zone of Metz-Thionville erected by the Germans as an offensive threat in French border at the same time guards the way to the Rhine in the south. Allied occupation of this fortress, officers believe would be a certain requirement.

TRANSPORT 'AMERICA SINKS AT DOCK; NO LOSS OF LIFE

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 15—Shortly before the American troop transport Amerika, formerly the German transatlantic passenger steamship Amerika was about to sail today for Europe with soldiers and supplies the vessel foundered at her pier here.

In the early morning darkness, while the troops aboard were sleeping the Amerika settled with her keel in the mud leaving only three of her eight decks, together with parts of her funnels, above water.

So far as was known up to noon there was no loss of life. Earlier reports were that between thirty and forty of the crew had perished after being trapped in the boiler room.

Troops were placed on guard outside the pier. The cause of the accident remained a mystery to navy department officials.

The submerged Amerika, next to the largest of the government's transports, was within sight of persons crossing the lower Hudson river on ferries. The vessel appeared to be resting on an even keel. Tug boats and government vessels with cranes began operations to raise her.

The Amerika of 22,622 tons gross, has a capacity for carrying 8,000 troops and a crew of 1,200 men. Of the troops it was said that only 200 or 300 were on board at the time. All the coal had been placed in the bunkers except a small portion to have been loaded today.

The ship went down in 25 minutes, it was said. Red Cross workers

were summoned to administer to the shivering soldiers and relief supplies arrived in army trucks throughout the forenoon.

Regarding possible loss of life, a naval official here in authority, said: "Only incomplete information is in the hands of the authorities of the port. Any loss of life must be determined by a checking up of the muster roll."

This official and other investigators stated that no circumstances of a suspicious character had been learned of but that the inquiry was continuing.

One theory expressed in naval quarters was that in the hurried coaling and supplying of the ship during the night, one or more of the coal ports had been left open accidentally, allowing water in great volume to enter as the ship gradually settled under the weight of the added stores.

The sinking of the Amerika makes the second transport to be put out of commission in New York harbor since the war. On April 25 last the liner St. Paul sank while being warped into her pier. Water poured into an open coal port and she turned over. The St. Paul was not raised until about two weeks ago.

NEW SUB MENACE; SHIPBUILDERS TO SPEED UP WORK

Washington, Oct. 15—American shipbuilders were called upon by Secretary Daniels today to speed up their output of destroyers to meet the menace of the new and greater submarine effort which Germany is known to be planning.

WANT FRANCE TO STOP SHELLING LARGE TOWNS

Amsterdam, Monday, Oct. 14—There is good reason to believe that the German submarine warfare will reach a climax during the winter, according to the Rheinisch Westphalisch Gazette, which says it will produce a crisis of unanticipated dimensions in entente countries.

WEATHER SIGNAL INVENTOR DEAD

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 15—Dr. Patrick Hines Mall of Atlanta, Ga., who devised the system of weather signals now used by the United States weather bureau, died here today. He was 65 years of age.

GETS SENATORIAL NOMINATION

New Haven, Oct. 15—Thomas F. Falls of Milford, was nominated for senator by the Fourteenth District Democratic convention last night.

ESTABLISH FOUR HOSPITALS

Washington, Oct. 15—Hospitals have been established by the American Red Cross in Italy at Milan, Rome, Genoa and Florence.

NEW HAVEN FIRM PENALIZED FOR SECOND OFFENSE

Eastern Flour and Merchandise Co. Must Give \$300 to the Red Cross.

Hartford, Oct. 15—After a delay of several weeks, the Food Administration Saturday announced that, for the second time in five months, the Eastern Flour & Merchandise Co., a large wholesale firm doing business at New Haven, has been convicted and penalized for violation of the food administration rules and regulations. The latest punishment was the alternative sentence either of the indefinite revocation of their food administration license or the "privilege of contributing" \$300 to the New Haven chapter of the American Red Cross.

After filing an appeal with Washington for another hearing and then vacating it, the firm has paid the \$300 to the Red Cross and unless they again violate the food regulations, will be permitted to continue in business. They were forced to close last May 2 and 3, and to display over their main entrance, in conspicuous lettering, a sign reading, "Closed by Order of the United States Food Administration." For some time the Food Administration officials both in Washington and in this city, considered erasing the original penalty of \$300 and revoking the license, for a stated period or for the duration of the war, but it was finally determined that the compulsory contribution and a warning that a third offense would be the last, was the proper penalty.

Isador Bear, a president and Charles J. Finley is secretary of the Eastern Flour & Merchandise Co., and both have endeavored by every possible means to balk the execution of the penalty imposed by Assistant Federal Food Administrator Joseph H. Lawler, who gave the accused firm a hearing in the city Aug. 15. At this hearing the firm was convicted of selling flour without substitutes and of selling flour with an insufficient amount of substitutes. The Food Administration ordered the firm to cease all business under its license during the last week in August. In lieu of this penalty, the firm was given the privilege of contributing \$300 to the Red Cross.

Last April Thomas W. Farnam, who recently retired as New Haven Food Administrator, closed up the firm for two days because, as he said in his finding, he did not believe the infringement of the flour and wheat substitute sales regulations had been deliberate. The lenient penalty was also imposed with the understanding that the recommendation would be made to Washington to revoke summarily the license on condition that they would hereafter carefully observe all the Food Administration's rules and regulations.

At the hearing before Mr. Lawler on Aug. 15, both Bear and Finley contested the charges from the very beginning of the hearing and several formal motions for the postponement of the hearing and for a more specific statement of the charges were quickly overruled by Mr. Lawler. The hearing proceeded, the chief witness being Eugene A. New Haven expert accountant, who had taken transcripts from the firm's ledger proving beyond any doubt that they sold wheat flour without substitutes to J. Kuzma of Bridgeport on July 6, 1918, and that on June 15 they sold to A. E. Andrews of Norwich 240 barrels of flour with only a small amount of white corn meal. The firm on Aug. 25 placed with Food Administrator Farnam a certified check for \$300 which check has now been paid to the American Red Cross.

OVER 1,000 DEAD IN FOREST FIRE

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 15—More than 600 bodies of persons burned to death in the forest fire which swept over northeastern Minnesota last Saturday, had been recovered today, and it was expected this number would be increased by three hundred and possibly by four hundred when an entire devastated district has been searched. Searching parties started from Moose Lake, Cloquet and Duluth before daybreak today and took up the work where it was left off last night when darkness made it impossible to distinguish bodies from charred and blackened tree trunks.

Other reports were by Michael Larsen, Grand High Priest; O. L. Burdick, Grand Senior Warden; William J. Burges, Grand Treasurer, and F. M. Canfield and F. N. Bushnell, grand representatives. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: Grand Patriarch, Michael Larsen, Hartford; Grand High Priest, Oscar L. Burdick, Stamford; Grand Senior Warden, A. H. Lubbenou, New Haven; Grand Scribe, William S. Hutchinson, New Haven; Grand Treasurer, William J. Burges, Stamford; Grand Junior Warden, William H. Lowe, Waterbury; Grand Representatives, Fred M. Card, Bridgeport, and Frank M. Canfield, Bridgeport.

SOCIALISTS TO DIE FOR TREASON

Stockholm, Monday, Oct. 14—Five Socialist leaders were condemned to death on Saturday at Helsingfors on a charge of treason. Others who were tried with them received sentences of from two years' imprisonment to penal servitude for life. A delegation from the Finnish diet passed through Stockholm yesterday on its way to Germany to officially inform Prince Charles of Hesse of his election as King of Finland.

SOLDIERS DIE FROM PNEUMONIA

Belfast, Monday, Oct. 14—Five more American soldiers, T. G. McMahon, J. Cavellastine, J. Clifton, G. Knowlton and J. Marshall, all artillerymen, have died from pneumonia contracted at the time the transport Otranto was wrecked. They were buried today.

SAVING LOST

Washington, Oct. 15—Paul L. Maxwell of Wareham, Mass., quartermaster, is missing from the U. S. S. Seneca, and John T. Mathers, of Washington, Iowa, electrician, has been reported lost from the steamship Lake City, sunk in collision Sept. 31, the department announced today.

After a short session the United States Supreme Court adjourned until next Monday because of the influenza epidemic.

READJUST WAGE SCALES; INCREASE AFFECTS 150,000

Washington, Oct. 15—Wage scales in the anthracite coal fields have been readjusted with an increase in pay affecting about 150,000 men in order that the standard set by competing industries may be met. Fuel Administrator Garfield said details of the readjustment probably would be announced Thursday.

The increase in wages to the miners will be absorbed largely, Mr. Garfield said, without putting the burden on the consumer. In consequence of the wage readjustment some of the prices for anthracite coal will be advanced while others will be reduced.