

aspirant to the representatives of the Allies here. The result easily may be the starting of an argument which may run over several days, and before it gets far may involve rumors of ugly charges abroad here and in New York that man close to high officials benefited greatly by going short of the market before the sending of the American note was publicly announced.

It is hoped that before the Senate takes action approving the President's reinforcement of Germany's peace note the reply of the Allies to Mr. Wilson will have been received.

Hitchcock Urges Speed In urging immediate action on his resolution Senator Hitchcock expressed the hope a new might receive "non-partisan" consideration.

"I think it would be better, for two reasons, to have the Senate act on this resolution without sending it to committee," he said in the first place, it would be more expeditious, and the moral effect of its passage would be much greater if the Senate were to act now.

Gallinger Assails Note "In all these countries there is a sentiment looking to peace, which will come from a new impulse by such action of the Senate."

"I know there are Senators on that side of the chamber as much as on this who desire indeed as much as any one could to end this awful horror. This right to make a peace move is given as specifically by the Hague convention."

"I yield to no man in my desire to have the horrible condition in Europe ended," replied Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader, "but I have received a large number of letters from men for whose wisdom I have great respect, saying that this resolution is not in good form, and will not lead to the result desired."

"They make suggestions of grave consequence to this nation if we are to turn from Washington's policy of avoiding entangling alliances. They even suggest that a following up of the bill by this note we are asked to endorse would gravely imperil the Monroe Doctrine."

Lodge Opposes Haste "I think the resolution ought to go to the Foreign Relations Committee," declared Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member of that committee. "This resolution ought to have consideration at the hands of that committee. It is a very great, large and important question, and not one to be put through in the morning hour, as has been proposed."

"It is too important to be allowed to pass without discussion. It has got to meet through discussion before leaving the Senate, and there must be opportunity for amendments. I think it requires amendment."

Senator Lodge then criticized the White House and State Department, by inference, for their neglect to furnish the Senate with copies of the official papers, thus compelling the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to obtain

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The Astor, January 2nd to 10th.

its information almost entirely from newspaper accounts.

"I think it unnecessary to refer this resolution to the committee," replied Senator Stone, chairman of the committee. "The resolution is very simple in its terms and is confined to one proposition."

"The President's note called upon the nations engaged in war for a statement of the terms and a statement of the exact issues involved—what the issues at stake in this bloody conflict are, and the terms on which peace can be discussed."

"There is nothing in the note that cannot easily be understood. The movement of the Chief Executive was with a view manifestly to opening the door to negotiations which might lead to a cessation of hostilities. Now the simple question is whether the President acted rightly, and whether we approve this movement he initiated, or do we disapprove."

Will Lose Moral Effect "If we refer this resolution to a committee—the Lord only knows how long—if it is to be made the subject of delay, if the Senate hesitates to express itself, the moral effect is lost."

A resolution similar to that of Senator Hitchcock was introduced in the House late to-day by Representative McKellar, of Tennessee, and referred without discussion to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

It was stated at the State Department that no more neutral countries had replied to the President's note, and that, though copies were sent to all the South American republics for their information, none of them had felt it necessary to reply in any way.

Reply Cabled to Germany The Entente reply, rejecting the peace proposal of the Central Powers, was cabled by the State Department to-day for presentation to Germany and the other belligerent nations whose diplomatic interests the United States represents at Allied capitals.

PARLIAMENT CHIEFS OF ALL TEUTON ALLIES TO MEET Important Session To Be Held in Berlin on January 18

London, Jan. 2.—In a dispatch to "The Exchange Telegraph" from Copenhagen the correspondent says: "The Vienna Reichspost says it learns that an important meeting of the presidents of the German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish parliaments will be held in Berlin on January 18."

London, Jan. 2.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam says the Vienna newspaper comment on the Entente Allies' reply describes it as arrogant, and declares that the presumptuous demands for expiation, reparation and guarantees must be rejected because the Central Powers have nothing to expiate and nothing to guarantee. They add that "the blood which is still to flow will be on the head of the Entente."

ALLIES AFRAID, BERLIN ASSERTS Continued from page 1 tributed to this principle in the present situation? "No nation is better able to understand this principle than the German, for no great civilized nation has suffered so much, has been forced to struggle so greatly, because of being suppressed and dismembered by neighboring races. Equally, no single great nation has less to fear from the application of this principle of nationalities than the German."

"Germany would absolutely consent if this principle of nationalities were carried out in Egypt, India, Morocco, Ireland, by the country in power, not to speak of Russia's nationalities. "Germany has been brutally treated for centuries by her neighbors, despite this principle of nationalities. Yet in 1866, exactly fifty years ago, that is, in the Nikolsburg Peace (closing the war between Prussia and Austria), a change was inserted upon the demand of Napoleon III which left open for the southern German states the conclusion of a separate confederation. The leading but unwavering idea was then to found a new Rhine Bund."

Rumania Dragged Into War "This idea, too, has found a very strange illustration during the war. Only a few weeks have elapsed since a leading English minister termed the misfortune of the Rumanians plainly a 'gross blunder.' By this blunder a whole nation has been pushed into misery. Rumania has been dragged into a great war by all sorts of dark machinations. "And then look at Greece. There the Entente has occupied the ports, railroads, cable and postal stations and whole districts of the country, all against the law of nations. There the Entente has simply taken what it needed and by blockade and hunger has forced the Greeks to surrender those things which the Entente was unable to take."

"What about the reproach that Germany in the previous week of July (1914) declined the British proposal of a conference and thus made war unavoidable?" he was asked. "Russia Prevented Conference "The proposal for a conference was made July 26 by Grey," Dr. Hammann replied. "The meaning of it was that the delegates of France, Italy and Germany should meet with Grey in conference and try to find a way out of a difficult situation. "The first condition of such a conference should have been that the Russian Cabinet, de facto, should not answer July 27 in an evasive manner and referred to conversations with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in St. Petersburg as having begun under the most favorable auspices."

"The following day Grey agreed to the German proposal that a direct understanding between Vienna and St. Petersburg would result in quicker and better action. Thus Grey on July 28 telegraphed in Goshen (British Ambassador at Berlin): "But as long as there is a prospect

FIGHT TO FINISH, CRY IN BERLIN

Peace Dream Ended and Armies Must Answer Foe, Press Says

"COLD STEEL TO COOL FEVER OF THE ENEMY"

Central Powers Have Nothing to Atone For or Guarantee, Vienna's View

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The abandonment of all immediate hope of peace and a determination of fight to a finish are the chief reactions to the Allies' reply to the German peace offer, as reflected in the German press.

"The peace dream is over for the present," says the "Taegliche Rundschau." "Whoever abandoned himself thereto will be sobered by the Entente reply and will adapt himself to the hard reality. "If the German offer is to-day rejected, the thought of peace is not to be raised, asserted the "British, French and Russian people have been deluded into the belief that our offer of peace was a confession of our weakness and an attempt to save ourselves before the collision."

Woe to Enemy Rulers "When the coming months of the war show that this lie, too, is shivered on the German arms revolution must come, and then we to those rulers who will have to answer for the useless bloodshed."

"None ought to be surprised at the action of the Entente nations in rejecting peace proposals," said the "Lokale Anzeiger." "Should sign such a document without any foundation—a frivolous, lying document, constituting the last kernel of untruth. "It may be the people of Germany will read hope of peace between the lines. However, we consider it the sharpest refusal. It is impossible for the Entente to say plainer that peace is not wanted and negotiating on conditions upon nor negotiating our conditions. We now can see that the world is full of devils. Let every one in Germany do their utmost so that they will not succeed."

Answer in Cold Steel Bernhard, in the "Voessische Zeitung," declared to-day: "After this insulting refusal there is only one answer—energetic fighting until our cold steel forces the enemies' feverish temperature down to normal."

"The 'Tageblatt' says: 'We would gladly have written, 'Peace be unto these,' over the gate of the new year, but it would have been in vain. In the Entente's reply any expressions but those of an absolute 'No.' Who in the world can now doubt that the Entente plans, which aim at the dismemberment of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, will be resolutely repelled by the 'German people'?"

"The 'Kreuzzeitung' says: 'The form of the Entente's rejection makes it an insult. Our reply can only be given with the sword.' "The 'Vorwaerts' says: 'Since our enemies desire to continue the war, no choice remains to the German people. There will be no illusion that behind the refusal lies the hope of finally being able to lay Germany prostrate. It is to the interest of the whole German people to frustrate this design.'

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WAR CAUSES DATE WAR BACK

"I can only advise every one to read the English Blue Book if he wants to be informed about these matters. But to my mind it seems to be altogether wrong to look for the real causes of the war in the events during the last weeks of July, 1914. Then, perhaps, the last impulse for war was given, but the real cause must be found a considerable time before. "Since the Anglo-French treaty of 1904 a complete literature had sprung up in France, in which openly and loudly the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine was discussed and everything said to suggest to the French the idea of Germany's inferiority. "The Entente's note points out that at the last peace conference Germany treated the proposition to disarm with contempt. But Germany, when then that the proposition was mainly directed against her existence. "Russia, after the economic regulation that followed the war with Japan, had worked with increasing zeal for the preparedness of her army. When Germany employed the surplus of her youth for military service, France, to surpass us, introduced a three-years' service, thus sapping her capital of vital forces. "Six months before the beginning of the war the French military specialists published openly discussions regarding the reasons for billions and billions of French money streaming into France and the conditions under which France financed the construction of strategical railroads in Russia. "In this literature it was explained, with all the circumstances, that Warsaw, but Grodno and Kovno, would be the base for Russian deployment, because from there the Prussian army corps in Koenigsburg and Allenstein could most quickly be rolled up, and the road to Berlin could be opened. "Followed Strategic Plan "In August, 1914, the attempt was made at least to make things go this way, and to-day they want to persuade the nations of the world that Germany prepared herself, not for protection against an aggressive coalition, but in order to annihilate France. "The same people who promised to Russia the conquest and possession of Constantinople dare to assert that Germany has aggressive intentions. Of course, the conquest of Constantinople, which was announced by Treppoff (the Russian Premier) in the Duma, is passed in silence in the Entente note, just as they, in a discussion of diplomatic events in July, 1914, elegantly slid over the decisive event—that brusque intervention in all attempts at mediation by the Russian mobilization, which was even repeatedly dissuaded by the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg. "Do you think that under these circumstances the moral indignation in the tone of the Entente note is sincere?" he was asked. "Agrees with Bernard Shaw "Most certainly I do," replied Director Hammann. "I am of the same

OPINION AS BERNARD SHAW, AND CONSIDER THE SINCERITY OF THIS MORAL INDIGNATION AS A NEW INSTANCE OF THE PROVINCIAL HARMONY BETWEEN THE INTERESTS AND MORAL AND POLITICAL IDEAS OF ENGLAND.

"We know this moral indignation from history, when the Prussians and Austrians marched into Schleswig-Holstein to assist their countrymen and fight on the side of the Schleswig-Holstein irredentists for the independence of the German race. Then Lord Palmerston and Lord Shaftsbury, in the lower and upper houses, manifested the same moral indignation. They also immediately found the same sincere words as 'outrage,' 'violence,' 'most cowardly' and 'frightful atrocities.' "Sincere was Sir Edward Grey's indignation when, on July 29, 1914, he received from the German Chancellor the suggestion that Germany, if English neutrality were guaranteed, would enter into an obligation not to aspire to territorial extension at France's cost. At that time, also, Grey declared this proposal as most shameful and the offer of the German race. Then Lord Palmerston and Lord Shaftsbury, in the lower and upper houses, manifested the same moral indignation. 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