

end. An honorable, complete reinstatement of Belgium is our duty. Herr Scheidemann went on to say that Germany will say to the Entente: 'We accept your terms. We are beaten.' But just as little can I see the day when England, France and the United States will say the same to us.

**Kaiser Insulted by Austrians**

Regarding relations between Germany and Austria, Herr Scheidemann said an indication of the Austrian feeling toward the present German regime might be gathered from the fact that during the recent negotiations in Vienna the Austrian Emperor was never once attacked by speakers, but that the German Emperor was openly and repeatedly insulted. This was due, he said, to attacks of the German junkers on Austria. He declared the junker press had been demanding that "Germany should be freed from Austria."

**Touching on President Wilson's Peace Terms**

Herr Scheidemann said touching on President Wilson's peace terms, it will remain open for us to discuss. But as for Belgium, let us cease meddling in Flemish politics. Let us seek in honor to save the world from new bloodshed in the spring. Let us give up illusions on both sides. Remember that the feeling among our people is most serious. If you permit the present situation to break up and the people's hope to be disappointed, what else can be expected but catastrophe?

**Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at the sitting yesterday of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, dealt with the peace negotiations.**

He referred to what he termed the "fiction that the negotiators went to Brest-Litovsk and there concocted a policy to accord to the world a peace of no account." This, he said, lacked foundation, as Germany's Eastern policy had been decided upon before he took office.

**Changed by Entente's Refusal**

The Foreign Secretary explained at some length that the Central Powers had accepted the first Russian suggestion for a general peace without annexations or indemnities as a basis for the negotiations, but that when the Entente Powers failed to respond the situation was changed and the peace negotiations were suspended on December 25 no longer held good.

**Dr. von Kuehlmann said that, after the arrival at Brest-Litovsk of M. Brest-Litovsk, the German negotiators, in the friendly spirit which previously had prevailed on the Russian side, themselves offered and accepted a modification of their terms.**

"At the moment they are at a standstill, but they probably will be resumed at the beginning of next week," the Foreign Secretary spoke of the Russian dissolution into a series of republics in which there were further disintegrating elements, and expressed the opinion that the only way to deal with the situation was to make a public declaration there was a still better prospect of peace with Finland.

**On the subject of the Bolshevik government," Dr. von Kuehlmann said, "I relate mainly to details regarding the carrying out of self-determination, which will not only be a political innovation, Bismarck having stipulated it in the peace treaty after the campaign of 1866."**

**Masses Follow Leaders**

Discussing the future of the occupied states, Secretary von Kuehlmann said that so far as carrying out the right of self-disposal was concerned, there was no European precedent, but that the national will, when national development is in its infancy," he continued, "is always formed and expressed by a relatively small number of men, usually not only political, but also inspired leaders. The great masses then follow slowly. It is an undeniable fact that certain elements of the population, owing to their territorial position, education and traditions, have an overwhelming influence in those countries and are entitled to speak for them.

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**He agreed with what was explained here yesterday, that the decision of a representative body, expressed on broad principles, is infinitely more to the purpose than a referendum.**

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**Hertling Locks Door to Peace, Say Diplomats**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Confirmatory reports of the labor troubles in Austria were received at the State Department to-day in a dispatch from Holland. This dispatch was sent, however, prior to January 20, and added nothing to the unofficial information already received. The report was based upon contacts secured from German sources, and indicated that the cause for the disorders in Austria was political as well as economic and was based upon a growing desire in that country for peace.

**Officials of the State Department displayed interest to-day in the reactions that have been registered among the Socialists in Germany as a result of the speeches of von Hertling and Czernin.**

The opinion of Scheidemann was given as indicating the attitude of the more conservative group of Socialists.

**Little Hope of Peace Under Present Rules, Haase Tells Reichstag**

The workmen of Germany want peace, but the present rulers do not, and as long as they remain in power there is very little hope of peace. This is the belief of Herr Haase, the German minority Socialist leader, and he had the courage to say so in a speech he made recently in the Reichstag.

**These gentlemen, he said, pointing to the government, seem to think that they can kill opinion by the use of their cudgel and police sabre, and if Germans are in power now, and if Herr Haase says to-day that he and his friends have succeeded in overthrowing pan-Germans here in Germany they are shutting their eyes to the truth.**

The generals in command, the police and the so-called party truce was nothing but military dictatorship and police despotism carried to the point of persecution.

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**Hertling Talks Like Victor, Germany Takes Press Declares**

Hertling's Speech Shows She Is Determined Upon Aggression and Therefore the War Must Go On, Is the View of Majority

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The view entertained by a majority of the morning newspapers of London respecting the speeches of Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Minister Czernin is that Germany regards herself as the conqueror, and she is determined upon aggression and is prepared to listen to no peace terms except her own, and that the war must go on.

It is admitted that the tone of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister is more conciliatory than that of the German Chancellor, but this is attributed largely to the pressure of internal conditions in Austria-Hungary. Count Czernin's respectful references to President Wilson's address are received coolly for the most part because of his declared fidelity to the allegiance with Germany.

"The Daily News" takes a rather different view, urging the most favorable interpretation of Chancellor von Hertling's utterances. It says that although superficial examination of the speech may not encourage the idea of a change in tone, closer study will justify that idea.

No Basis for Peace  
"The News" regards it as important that the Chancellor invited continuance of the conversations initiated by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, and that he replied in detail to the President's propositions, adding: "The Chancellor says that the basis for peace, as a whole offers no ground for hope, but in no sense shuts the door. If it were Germany's last word the horizon would be dark, but the last word will be with a Germany conscious of its own democracy."

"The Times" says that the German Chancellor fails utterly to follow the reasoning of his collaborator, Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, declaring: "For we to believe the Alsace-Lorraine question the only bar to peace would be the fact that the Allies are not ready to restore Belgium without restrictions to assure the Poles, Lithuanians and Letts freedom to settle their own destinies."

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**Cossack Congress Declares War on General Kaledine**

Soldiers of the Don Organize Congress to Rule in Place of Former Hetman

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26.—An official statement issued to-day by the Bolshevik government says that on Wednesday the Congress of Cossacks from the front was inaugurated at the military station of Kamesky and passed unanimously a resolution declaring war on General Kaledine and delegating all authority to the congress.

The official statement, which was sent out by wireless addressed "To all" and under the caption of "The Revolution on the Don," begins: "On Wednesday, a congress of Cossacks was inaugurated. Representatives were present from twenty-one regiments, five batteries and two reserve regiments. There were present also at the congress all of the participants in the conference of laboring Cossackdom which was instituted at Voronezh on January 19.

General Kaledine gave orders for the dispersal of the congress and the arrest of the organizers. The congress unanimously passed a resolution declaring war on Kaledine and delegating to itself all authority on the Don. A military revolutionary committee was elected, and detachments have been sent out for the purpose of capturing the stations of Likhaya and Zverev. Eighteen officers of superior rank have been arrested, during the operations for the capture of the military station of Zverev the divisional staff, headed by Colonel Mikhailoff, fled.

The statement is signed by "Antonoff, People's Commissary" (Assistant Minister of War).

The Congress of All-Russian Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates sitting here has adopted the following resolutions: "The congress of the principal nations of Europe and America, in commenting on the speeches of Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Minister Czernin.

"The Tribunes" says it is out of the question to accept any peace proposal unless the chief conditions laid down by the Allies, especially in regard to Poland, be believed. President Wilson's views demonstrate his political acumen, as they would make a peace treaty with Austria, the latter of which would force the pace to peace, can bring Germany to reason.

"The Times" says that the German Chancellor fails utterly to follow the reasoning of his collaborator, Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, declaring: "For we to believe the Alsace-Lorraine question the only bar to peace would be the fact that the Allies are not ready to restore Belgium without restrictions to assure the Poles, Lithuanians and Letts freedom to settle their own destinies."

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**Clemenceau Will Voice Decision of Allies on Peace**

Statement Expected in Speech After Next Conference in Paris

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It is expected that immediately following the next Paris conference a statement will be issued or a speech made by Clemenceau reflecting the decisions of the conference on the present exchanges of peace views.

I understand that next week Lord Lansdowne will make a speech of considerable importance. This declaration, the first since his letter to "The Daily Telegraph," will follow a presentation address signed by many publicists, journalists and members of Parliament thanking him for his efforts toward moderation.

The peace drive to-day is in full swing, and though it may not prove any more successful than many of the military pushes of the past, it is constantly gaining momentum.

If the "earnest sincerity" of Count Czernin is set against the "bluff bravado" of Count von Hertling a considerable advance is recorded.

Naturally Hertling's reference to the freedom of the seas and his demand that the British relinquish Gibraltar, Malta, Hong Kong and other naval bases have created a storm of disapproval here, but no greater than that caused in Germany at the statement that she is to have no colonial possessions after the war. It is recognized that this is an effort to drive a wedge between Britain and America and an attempt to satisfy pan-German opinion.

The visit of Premier Orlando of Italy here and the conference at Vermeil are events of the highest importance. Though the question of proper distribution of food and fuel among England, France and Italy is naturally discussed, as are also plans