

Ports Built By Americans Thrill Baker

Praises Men Whose Genius Assures Success for Army

Views Big Terminal From Flat Car Seat

Reports, He Says, Did Not Give Him Idea of the Great Undertaking

(By The Associated Press)
ON BOARD SECRETARY BAKER'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN FRANCE, Thursday, March 14.—The American Secretary of War spent a large part of the day in a crude observation car, which was only a flatcar, hastily fitted at the lunch hour with pine benches, traversing the railway yards of the American forces, which spread over the lowlands bordering a certain waterfront in France. They will be the biggest thing of the kind in Europe when finished—something to bring railway engineers from afar in France to see.

The trackage will be 228 miles and will provide for 2,500 incoming freight cars and 2,500 outgoing cars, as well as 3,200 on the interior switches.

General Pershing and Brigadier General Atterbury explained them in abundant detail as the flatcar with the Secretary was drawn slowly over the trunk and switching lines during the afternoon. A dozen or more French and American engineers were in the party, some of whom were members of the engineering staff which constructed the yards, and they added a point now and then to General Pershing's explanation.

General Atterbury explained them in abundant detail as the flatcar with the Secretary was drawn slowly over the trunk and switching lines during the afternoon. A dozen or more French and American engineers were in the party, some of whom were members of the engineering staff which constructed the yards, and they added a point now and then to General Pershing's explanation.

Features Within

Part III, page one—**BELLOC** in this week's article tells why Germans raid the United States trenches, why American soldiers are highly thought of by military observers and why it may be necessary to suppress casualty lists.

Part III, page seven—**Ships will win or lose the war in eight months, says P. W. Wilson, American correspondent of "The London Daily News."**

Part III, page three—**"His Furlough at the Front,"** a grim short story by **Rene Benjamin.**

Part III, page five—**Karl Marx, the Moses of socialism, condemns pacifists.**

Part IV, page eight—**Setting fire to Asia.**

Review, Part V, page three—**Some things the Bolsheviki have done. Three ghastly cartoons from a Russian paper.**

Visions of Loot Give Germans a New Frenzy

Why the Reichstag's 1917 Resolution for a Peace Without Conquest Was Scrapped Like a Foreign Treaty

Junkers Triumphant With the Ancient Cry: "Let Us Take the Wicked Enemy's Land and Goods"—Study of the Change That Has Taken Place in the Psychology of the People

NOTE—Until the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany Mr. Dreher had been for years *The Associated Press* correspondent at Berlin, specializing in financial, economic and political subjects. He has, therefore, a very wide knowledge of the sources and nature of Germany's industrial power and also an unusual understanding of German emotions. In this and succeeding articles he will digest all available evidence as to the conditions now existing in the land of the enemy and draw such conclusions as seem to him to be warranted.

By William C. Dreher

WASHINGTON, March 16.—How would the war look to us if we could see it with German eyes and then return to our American standpoint?

What do the Germans think about the war, and what are their grounds for thinking so?

What are conditions in Germany which justify the German point of view?

Such questions must suggest themselves to the mind of every thoughtful reader of Count Hertling's recent speeches, and of every observer of Germany's course toward Russia.

What, then, are conditions in Germany? They seem to me to fall under two chief heads:

First—The psychological attitude of the people toward the war, toward recent peace movements, toward the Kaiser.

Secondly—The state of business, the financial resources of war, the food supply and prospects.

I have therefore to deal with political and economic matters, all with a view to giving some sort of answer to the question, How long can Germany hold out?

AMSTERDAM, March 16.—The Associated Press hears on excellent authority that the Dutch government has accepted the demand of the Allied governments relating to the use of Dutch ships in the danger zone.

LONDON, March 16.—A conference was held at the Berlin Foreign Office yesterday at which the situation created by the contemplated taking over of Dutch shipping by the Allies was discussed, according to Berlin advices sent by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. He quotes the "Lokal-Anzeiger" as stating that measures to be taken in the event of Holland's acceptance of the Allied terms were particularly discussed.

The reports from the Wilhelmstrasse, added the newspaper, indicated there was no prospect of Holland accepting the Allied terms.

In this connection Germany's diplomatic representatives at The Hague are reported as declaring that Germany's Rhine tonnage would be placed as far as possible at the disposal of the Dutch, and that as much coal as could be spared for Holland would be shipped to her from Germany.

A reply from the Dutch government to the Allies' announcement regarding the utilization of Dutch shipping is expected here before Monday. According to information received here it will propose an agreement for the use of Dutch ships on the understanding that they are not to be taken into the danger zone.

The Allies will not assent to this, and it is expected that the taking over of the ships on March 18 will proceed according to the programme.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Holland, on the eve of her shipping being taken over by the United States and Great Britain, has given evidence of a readiness to make a voluntary agreement in connection with the entrance of the United States into the war, and the disappointment of Germany's peace hopes—this writer said.

"We did not permit ourselves to be cowed by all that. With eyes fixed upon the goal, we have continued to devote all our powers to the conduct of the war, to the defence of our existence. And, supported by our allies, we have made further strides on the path to victory." He narrated "with proud joy" the military events of 1917, adding: "We owe this to no happy accident, but solely to our unbending

Wilson Will End Talk of Peace With a Demand for Victory

IT IS APPARENT THAT THE ONLY THING THAT WILL CURE HIM IS AN OPERATION



Expected to Denounce Both Germany and Austria as Empire-Mad

Press of Japan United for Action

Soviets Cheer Wilson's Message and Ratify Peace by a Big Majority

It is intimated in Washington that President Wilson will soon make a public statement on Russia. It is believed that the President's declaration will be a call to arms for the utter defeat of German and Austrian militarism as now exhibited in eastern Europe. He is said to have lost faith in the fair words of Count Czernin and Hertling.

The All-Russian Congress of Soviets at Moscow, after sending a message of Bolshevik propaganda to America in reply to President Wilson's cable of sympathy, have finally ratified the German-made peace by a large majority.

The congress, however, while accepting, condemned the German peace terms and adopted resolutions calling for an "army of defence" of both sexes. The Social Revolutionaries withdrew from the congress, affirming they would never submit to the German demands.

Direct advices from Tokio say that the press of Japan, after some dissension, is now practically a unit for intervention in Siberia. The Japanese declare they will act without ulterior motives, and as loyal friends of Russia, seeking to save her from her enemies. Negotiations now in progress forecast the joint intervention of China with Japan.

U. S. Snipers Stop Germans From Peeking

Senate Sends Daylight Bill

Accurate Fire Has Forced Easter Sunday To Be First Day Under New Time

(By The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 16.—Beginning Easter Sunday, as the result of the Senate to-day accepting House changes in the daylight saving bill, the hands of the clock will be moved forward one hour. One hour of daylight will be gained in the morning and the hours of darkness will be utilized to just that additional extent for sleeping.

Following final acceptance of the bill by the Senate, which leaves remaining only the signature of the President to it, Senator Calder, of New York, who has been fighting to put the measure through, said:

"The action consummated, as far as the Congress is concerned, legislation that will put into effect the daylight saving plan, which, it is universally believed, will bring about a considerable contribution toward the winning of the war and conserve human energy and a large amount of fuel consumed in the manufacture of artificial illumination."

It will also supply an additional hour for home gardening by the city and suburban dweller, estimated at one-fifth of our total population, and it will give to the people one hour for recreation at that part of the day when it is most difficult for them to enjoy it. Briefly, the bill provides that on the last Sunday in March (which this year occurs on the 31st) clocks shall be moved forward one hour, and remain so until the last Sunday in October. We simply move the whole day one hour ahead during the seven months between these two dates by making use of an hour of daylight ordinarily wasted in the early part of the morning.

"The change will be universal and will cause no confusion. Business will go on just the same, appointments will be kept just the same, and railroads will run on present time tables."

"England, France, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Holland and Portugal. In fact, every European country of importance, save Russia alone—has adopted this plan and has found that it works with the greatest success in the saving of fuel and in general helpful benefit for the people."

"It will not affect our agricultural workers, since their rising and retiring are due almost entirely to seasonal conditions. The sun, rather than the clock, is the farmers' guide."

"Those who have carefully worked out the problem insist that it will save the United States in the matter of fuel alone at least one million tons of coal annually."

"Eighty per cent of the people of the United States, rising in the morning, allow only sufficient time to dress, eat breakfast and arrive at their place of employment just at the stroke of the time to begin their day's work. If their time to start work is 8 o'clock, under the new arrangement it will still be 8 by the clock. Street railways, suburban and interurban transit facilities will be operated upon the same theory, and there will be no difficulty at all about the changed conditions. In fact, after the first day no one will be inconvenienced or confused."

"Perhaps no better argument of daylight saving can be cited than that of the conservation commission of Detroit, which, of its own accord, has adopted the plan. The commission report it has made the after supper hour the most popular hour of the day. Baseball games among employes of factories and offices are numerous and the influence on the social and moral welfare of the city is great."

"I predict this is going to be a popular measure and that after its beneficial effect is felt and realized no effort will be made to repeal it."

U. S. Snipers Stop Germans From Peeking

Senate Sends Daylight Bill

Accurate Fire Has Forced Easter Sunday To Be First Day Under New Time

(By The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 16.—Thirty officers of General Pershing's general staff in France have been ordered to Washington for places on the General Staff, and a similar number of the present staff here have been ordered to France, Major General March, acting chief of staff, announced to-day.

The exchange of officers is General March's plan of having the American staff corps composed largely of officers who have an intimate knowledge of the needs of the overseas forces. He said the plan of shifting officers would progress until all of General Pershing's staff corps members were returned to Washington and their places filled by members of the staff corps here.

The exchange of officers will not extend to the brigadier generals in charge of the five sections of the General Staff, but it is contemplated that all ranking from colonel downward will be affected in the switch.

"The scheme is to have available in Washington for staff corps duty officers who have been in close and intimate touch with the overseas forces and what they require," General March explained. "The transfer of the officers longest on duty with General Pershing to Washington and the assigning of officers of the staff now here will enable us to have a general staff here and there working in close harmony. The plan also will give the officers here who have desired service in France an opportunity of going to France. We'll get team work this way."

General March indicated that officers injured in action may later be utilized for staff corps assignments.

Thirty Pershing Staff Officers Ordered Home

General March Announces Exchange Plan in General Staff Reorganization

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, March 16.—Thirty officers of General Pershing's general staff in France have been ordered to Washington for places on the General Staff, and a similar number of the present staff here have been ordered to France, Major General March, acting chief of staff, announced to-day.

The exchange of officers is General March's plan of having the American staff corps composed largely of officers who have an intimate knowledge of the needs of the overseas forces. He said the plan of shifting officers would progress until all of General Pershing's staff corps members were returned to Washington and their places filled by members of the staff corps here.

The exchange of officers will not extend to the brigadier generals in charge of the five sections of the General Staff, but it is contemplated that all ranking from colonel downward will be affected in the switch.

"The scheme is to have available in Washington for staff corps duty officers who have been in close and intimate touch with the overseas forces and what they require," General March explained. "The transfer of the officers longest on duty with General Pershing to Washington and the assigning of officers of the staff now here will enable us to have a general staff here and there working in close harmony. The plan also will give the officers here who have desired service in France an opportunity of going to France. We'll get team work this way."

U. S. Warship Shelled By Liner; One Killed

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, March 16.—An American destroyer in the war zone, mistaken for a submarine, was fired on by an armed guard of an American liner, and one sailor was killed and four others injured, it became known to-day when Vice-Admiral Sims advised the Navy Department he had ordered an investigation of the incident.

William Lusso, seaman, second class, of Kansas City, Mo., was the man killed. The incident occurred on the night of January 16. Lusso was reported at the time as "accidentally killed."

The court of inquiry will ascertain if the mistake of the naval gunners was avoidable. This is the first time that a destroyer has been mistaken for an enemy submarine, according to navy records.

U. S. Warship Shelled By Liner; One Killed

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, March 16.—An American destroyer in the war zone, mistaken for a submarine, was fired on by an armed guard of an American liner, and one sailor was killed and four others injured, it became known to-day when Vice-Admiral Sims advised the Navy Department he had ordered an investigation of the incident.

William Lusso, seaman, second class, of Kansas City, Mo., was the man killed. The incident occurred on the night of January 16. Lusso was reported at the time as "accidentally killed."

The court of inquiry will ascertain if the mistake of the naval gunners was avoidable. This is the first time that a destroyer has been mistaken for an enemy submarine, according to navy records.

U. S. Warship Shelled By Liner; One Killed

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, March 16.—An American destroyer in the war zone, mistaken for a submarine, was fired on by an armed guard of an American liner, and one sailor was killed and four others injured, it became known to-day when Vice-Admiral Sims advised the Navy Department he had ordered an investigation of the incident.

William Lusso, seaman, second class, of Kansas City, Mo., was the man killed. The incident occurred on the night of January 16. Lusso was reported at the time as "accidentally killed."

The court of inquiry will ascertain if the mistake of the naval gunners was avoidable. This is the first time that a destroyer has been mistaken for an enemy submarine, according to navy records.

U. S. Warship Shelled By Liner; One Killed

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, March 16.—An American destroyer in the war zone, mistaken for a submarine, was fired on by an armed guard of an American liner, and one sailor was killed and four others injured, it became known to-day when Vice-Admiral Sims advised the Navy Department he had ordered an investigation of the incident.

William Lusso, seaman, second class, of Kansas City, Mo., was the man killed. The incident occurred on the night of January 16. Lusso was reported at the time as "accidentally killed."

The court of inquiry will ascertain if the mistake of the naval gunners was avoidable. This is the first time that a destroyer has been mistaken for an enemy submarine, according to navy records.

U. S. Warship Shelled By Liner; One Killed

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, March 16.—An American destroyer in the war zone, mistaken for a submarine, was fired on by an armed guard of an American liner, and one sailor was killed and four others injured, it became known to-day when Vice-Admiral Sims advised the Navy Department he had ordered an investigation of the incident.

William Lusso, seaman, second class, of Kansas City, Mo., was the man killed. The incident occurred on the night of January 16. Lusso was reported at the time as "accidentally killed."

The court of inquiry will ascertain if the mistake of the naval gunners was avoidable. This is the first time that a destroyer has been mistaken for an enemy submarine, according to navy records.

U. S. Warship Shelled By Liner; One Killed

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, March 16.—An American destroyer in the war zone, mistaken for a submarine, was fired on by an armed guard of an American liner, and one sailor was killed and four others injured, it became known to-day when Vice-Admiral Sims advised the Navy Department he had ordered an investigation of the incident.

William Lusso, seaman, second class, of Kansas City, Mo., was the man killed. The incident occurred on the night of January 16. Lusso was reported at the time as "accidentally killed."

The court of inquiry will ascertain if the mistake of the naval gunners was avoidable. This is the first time that a destroyer has been mistaken for an enemy submarine, according to navy records.

U. S. Warship Shelled By Liner; One Killed

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, March 16.—An American destroyer in the war zone, mistaken for a submarine, was fired on by an armed guard of an American liner, and one sailor was killed and four others injured, it became known to-day when Vice-Admiral Sims advised the Navy Department he had ordered an investigation of the incident.

William Lusso, seaman, second class, of Kansas City, Mo., was the man killed. The incident occurred on the night of January 16. Lusso was reported at the time as "accidentally killed."

The court of inquiry will ascertain if the mistake of the naval gunners was avoidable. This is the first time that a destroyer has been mistaken for an enemy submarine, according to navy records.

Dutch Accept Allies' Terms For Shipping

Use of Vessels in the Danger Zone To Be Permitted

AMSTERDAM, March 16.—The Associated Press hears on excellent authority that the Dutch government has accepted the demand of the Allied governments relating to the use of Dutch ships in the danger zone.

LONDON, March 16.—A conference was held at the Berlin Foreign Office yesterday at which the situation created by the contemplated taking over of Dutch shipping by the Allies was discussed, according to Berlin advices sent by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. He quotes the "Lokal-Anzeiger" as stating that measures to be taken in the event of Holland's acceptance of the Allied terms were particularly discussed.

The reports from the Wilhelmstrasse, added the newspaper, indicated there was no prospect of Holland accepting the Allied terms.

In this connection Germany's diplomatic representatives at The Hague are reported as declaring that Germany's Rhine tonnage would be placed as far as possible at the disposal of the Dutch, and that as much coal as could be spared for Holland would be shipped to her from Germany.

A reply from the Dutch government to the Allies' announcement regarding the utilization of Dutch shipping is expected here before Monday. According to information received here it will propose an agreement for the use of Dutch ships on the understanding that they are not to be taken into the danger zone.

The Allies will not assent to this, and it is expected that the taking over of the ships on March 18 will proceed according to the programme.

Bolsheviki Vote to Form Army of Men and Women

MOSCOW, March 16.—The All-Russian Congress of Soviets has ratified the peace agreement with Germany by a large majority.

A Bolshevik resolution approving the acts of the government of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates and of the peace delegation and calling for organization of the defence of the country by the creation of a national army of both sexes was passed after Lenin's plea for restoration of peace among the warring factions and his statement that this action was the only way out, intimating that the treaty might be broken under changed circumstances.

The opposition, notably the social revolutionaries of the Left, made a valiant, though vain, effort to prevent the acceptance of the treaty, which was characterized by the Minister of Justice as being "anti-revolutionary and anti-socialist." He stated that the Social Revolutionary party repudiated the responsibility for the acceptance of the peace treaty, would resign from the government and devote all of its power and influence to the organization of armed resistance to German imperialism.

The congress is being held in the splendid banquet hall of the Nobility Club, where former emperors often were entertained. Soldiers, sailors and peasants formed a majority of the 1,164 delegates present. M. Sverdloff, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the congress, presided. The Bolshevik members numbered 732 and there are 30 Social Revolutionaries of the Left.

Premier Lenin made the principal speech and received a great ovation. He reviewed the history of the revolution and emphasized the necessity of signing a peace treaty. M. Tchitcherin, the acting foreign minister, read the peace terms, which is the only one capable of assuring a permanent and just peace, as well as the culture and well being of all who toil."

Meet in "Nobility Club"

The congress is being held in the splendid banquet hall of the Nobility Club, where former emperors often were entertained. Soldiers, sailors and peasants formed a majority of the 1,164 delegates present. M. Sverdloff, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the congress, presided. The Bolshevik members numbered 732 and there are 30 Social Revolutionaries of the Left.

Premier Lenin made the principal speech and received a great ovation. He reviewed the history of the revolution and emphasized the necessity of signing a peace treaty. M. Tchitcherin, the acting foreign minister, read the peace terms, which is the only one capable of assuring a permanent and just peace, as well as the culture and well being of all who toil."

Wilson's Note Applauded

(By The Associated Press)
MOSCOW, March 14 (Delayed).—President Wilson's message of sympathy to the Russian people was received with marked applause when it was read to-night at the opening session of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The congress immediately adopted a resolution of appreciation.

The resolution reads:

"The All-Russian Congress of Soviets expresses its appreciation to

Wilson's Note Applauded

(By The Associated Press)
MOSCOW, March 14 (Delayed).—President Wilson's message of sympathy to the Russian people was received with marked applause when it was read to-night at the opening session of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The congress immediately adopted a resolution of appreciation.

The resolution reads:

"The All-Russian Congress of Soviets expresses its appreciation to

Wilson's Note Applauded

(By The Associated Press)
MOSCOW, March 14 (Delayed).—President Wilson's message of sympathy to the Russian people was received with marked applause when it was read to-night at the opening session of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The congress immediately adopted a resolution of appreciation.

The resolution reads:

"The All-Russian Congress of Soviets expresses its appreciation to

Wilson Convinced Now That Germans Are Empire-Mad

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It was officially intimated to-day that the President might make an early declaration about Russia. If a speech or letter is written by him on this subject, both Germany's conduct toward Russia and Austria's conduct toward Rumania are likely to receive attention. The high hand which Czernin has shown in dealing with Rumania has disillusioned the Administration. It no longer divides the Central Powers into the sheep and the goats. Austria has manhandled Rumania and ignored the President's speech specially addressed to her. Liberalism must look elsewhere.

When the President speaks or writes it will probably be to put an end to peace talk as much as to utter the rallying cry to liberals the world over in the fight to end the triumph of militarism in the East. For it has come to be strongly felt here that peace talk now only serves Germany's interests, and it is believed now that what is heard is largely accelerated. So much is this true that an official statement on the impossibility of concluding a peace upon any such terms as Germany might be expected to accept is almost sure to be forthcoming in the immediate future, whether in the form of a Presidential utterance or not.

Believe Germany Now Empire Mad

Washington believes that Germany is now empire mad. And Austria is thought to be only a little worse than Germany in its imperial and militaristic purposes. No one thinks Germany will restore Russia unless she is compelled by force of arms to restore her. What is being done in the East bears all the marks of a permanent purpose. And as Washington sees Germany, a great change has taken place there which makes peace remote. The parties which seemed to be swinging toward liberalism have swung back toward reaction. Every one seems intoxicated at the prospect of profit that lies in the great commercial empire toward the East.

The Centrist party no longer inclines toward a peace bought with concessions. Scheidtmann has weakened in his advocacy of such a peace. The doctrine of no annexations no longer appeals to a state which has lost its head over the Eldorado that lies before it, won and to be held by German men and guns.

The German press sings a different tune from what it was singing a short while ago. There is, official Washington knows, not the slightest hope of peace to be derived from the reading of what German editors are saying. The militarist papers are jubilant. What were formerly the liberal papers are hesitant. A war weary nation has been transformed into a nation determined to fight for the spoils she has won. All this is clearly seen here, and it is understood to be perceived equally by the Administration that peace talk does

Wilson Convinced Now That Germans Are Empire-Mad

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It was officially intimated to-day that the President might make an early declaration about Russia. If a speech or letter is written by him on this subject, both Germany's conduct toward Russia and Austria's conduct toward Rumania are likely to receive attention. The high hand which Czernin has shown in dealing with Rumania has disillusioned the Administration. It no longer divides the Central Powers into the sheep and the goats. Austria has manhandled Rumania and ignored the President's speech specially addressed to her. Liberalism must look elsewhere.

When the President speaks or writes it will probably be to put an end to peace talk as much as to utter the rallying cry to liberals the world over in the fight to end the triumph of militarism in the East. For it has come to be strongly felt here that peace talk now only serves Germany's interests, and it is believed now that what is heard is largely accelerated. So much is this true that an official statement on the impossibility of concluding a peace upon any such terms as Germany might be expected to accept is almost sure to be forthcoming in the immediate future, whether in the form of a Presidential utterance or not.

Believe Germany Now Empire Mad

Washington believes that Germany is now empire mad. And Austria is thought to be only a little worse than Germany in its imperial and militaristic purposes. No one thinks Germany will restore Russia unless she is compelled by force of arms to restore her. What is being done in the East bears all the marks of a permanent purpose. And as Washington sees Germany, a great change has taken place there which makes peace remote. The parties which seemed to be swinging toward liberalism have swung back toward reaction. Every one seems intoxicated at the prospect of profit that lies in the great commercial empire toward the East.

The Centrist party no longer inclines toward a peace bought with concessions. Scheidtmann has weakened in his advocacy of such a peace. The doctrine of no annexations no longer appeals to a state which has lost its head over the Eldorado that lies before it, won and to be held by German men and guns.

The German press sings a different tune from what it was singing a short while ago. There is, official Washington knows, not the slightest hope of peace to be derived from the reading of what German editors are saying. The militarist papers are jubilant. What were formerly the liberal papers are hesitant. A war weary nation has been transformed into a nation determined to fight for the spoils she has won. All this is clearly seen here, and it is understood to be perceived equally by the Administration that peace talk does

Wilson Convinced Now That Germans Are Empire-Mad

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It was officially intimated to-day that the President might make an early declaration about Russia. If a speech or letter is written by him on this subject, both Germany's conduct toward Russia and Austria's conduct toward Rumania are likely to receive attention. The high hand which Czernin has shown in dealing with Rumania has disillusioned the Administration. It no longer divides the Central Powers into the sheep and the goats. Austria has manhandled Rumania and ignored the President's speech specially addressed to her. Liberalism must look elsewhere.

When the President speaks or writes it will probably be to put an end to peace talk as much as to utter the rallying cry to liberals the world over in the fight to end the triumph of militarism in the East. For it has come to be strongly felt here that peace talk now only serves Germany's interests, and it is believed now that what is heard is largely accelerated. So much is this true that an official statement on the impossibility of concluding a peace upon any such terms as Germany might be expected to accept is almost sure to be forthcoming in the immediate future, whether in the form of a Presidential utterance or not.

Believe Germany Now Empire Mad

Washington believes that Germany is now empire mad. And Austria is thought to be only a little worse than Germany in its imperial and militaristic purposes. No one thinks Germany will restore Russia unless she is compelled by force of arms to restore her. What is being done in the East bears all the marks of a permanent purpose. And as Washington sees Germany, a great change has taken place there which makes peace remote. The parties which seemed to be swinging toward liberalism have swung back toward reaction. Every one seems intoxicated at the prospect of profit that lies in the great commercial empire toward the East.

The Centrist party no longer inclines toward a peace bought with concessions. Scheidtmann has weakened in his advocacy of such a peace. The doctrine of no annexations no longer appeals to a state which has lost its head over the Eldorado that lies before it, won and to be held by German men and guns.

The German press sings a different tune from what it was singing a short while ago. There is, official Washington knows, not the slightest hope of peace to be derived from the reading of what German editors are saying. The militarist papers are jubilant. What were formerly the liberal papers are hesitant. A war weary nation has been transformed into a nation determined to fight for the spoils she has won. All this is clearly seen here, and it is understood to be perceived equally by the Administration that peace talk does

Wilson Convinced Now That Germans Are Empire-Mad

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It was officially intimated to-day that the President might make an early declaration about Russia. If a speech or letter is written by him on this subject, both Germany's conduct toward Russia and Austria's conduct toward Rumania are likely to receive attention. The high hand which Czernin has shown in dealing with Rumania has disillusioned the Administration. It no longer divides the Central Powers into the sheep and the goats. Austria has manhandled Rumania and ignored the President's speech specially addressed to her. Liberalism must look elsewhere.

When the President speaks or writes it will probably be to put an end to peace talk as much as to utter the rallying cry to liberals the world over in the fight to end the triumph of militarism in the East. For it has come to be strongly felt here that peace talk now only serves Germany's interests, and it is believed now that what is heard is largely accelerated. So much is this true that an official statement on the impossibility of concluding a peace upon any such terms as Germany might be expected to accept is almost sure to be forthcoming in the immediate future, whether in the form of a Presidential utterance or not.

Believe Germany Now Empire Mad

Washington believes that Germany is now empire mad. And Austria is thought to be only a little worse than Germany in its imperial and militaristic purposes. No one thinks Germany will restore Russia unless she is compelled by force of arms to restore her. What is being done in the East bears all the marks of a permanent purpose. And as Washington sees Germany, a great change has taken place there which makes peace remote. The parties which seemed to be swinging toward liberalism have swung back toward reaction. Every one seems intoxicated at the prospect of profit that lies in the great commercial empire toward the East.

The Centrist party no longer inclines toward a peace bought with concessions. Scheidtmann has weakened in his advocacy of such a peace. The doctrine of no annexations no longer appeals to a state which has lost its head over the Eldorado that lies before it, won and to be held by German men and guns.

The German press sings a different tune from what it was singing a short while ago. There is, official Washington knows, not the slightest hope of peace to be derived from the reading of what German editors are saying. The militarist papers are jubilant. What were formerly the liberal papers are hesitant. A war weary nation has been transformed into a nation determined to fight for the spoils she has won. All this is clearly seen here, and it is understood to be perceived equally by the Administration that peace talk does

Continued on Page Three

Continued on Last Page