

Today

The Ocean Is Cute. Fly Sees Little. Great Gibbon Ditto. A Wise Chinese.

A young American girl described the ocean as "cute." Many things in the ocean escaped that young woman's observation.

In the Capitol at Washington is a picture several yards wide and high, showing Commodore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie. A fly might walk up, down and sidewise on that picture all summer and at the end know little about the painting.

As the girl looked at the ocean, without quite understanding it, as the fly would look at the battle picture, so we flies that read newspapers and talk about the war, look upon the events of our day.

Future historians will stand off from the picture, see it all and wonder at our blindness.

They will ask why we stupidly failed to see that the white races were cutting their own throats, bleeding themselves to death, to make the yellow races powerful.

They will wonder at our failure to be warned by Russian collapse and the beginning of chaos in that direction. (News comes now that Russia officially retires from the fight.) The future will ask: "Were they ABSOLUTELY blind? Could they see nothing and understand nothing?"

What is coming out of this horror of war? Each nation is telling the others what IT WANTS and what it MUST have to make peace. It seems not to occur to any that when the war ends there may not be left ANYTHING WORTH HAVING.

The nations fight Prussia, and worry about their own workmen at home.

It is one thing to say how long you WILL make the people fight to carry out your ideas, another thing to say how long the people will CONSENT to fight.

The wisest man knows as little about events in his own day as does the most ignorant man.

You realize, amazed, how thoroughly the great Gibbon weighed and measured events that led to the downfall of Rome.

But when that same Gibbon, at Lausanne, met Voltaire, he saw nothing except a DRAMATIST AND ACTOR.

He had read Voltaire, he knew about the defense of Calas. Yet he saw in the great intellectual destroyer and rebuilder only a man that wrote plays, and occasionally amused himself on the stage, acting his own parts.

Voltaire had written and published seventy volumes. It did not occur to the profoundly wise historian Gibbon that volume 71 would be the French Revolution and an end of everything that Gibbon saw in France.

We read endless volumes of cable messages, speeches of prime ministers, protests of labor. We study, bewildered, the shifting kaleidoscope of Russia. We see the great Ukraine, granary of Europe, passing into German hands. We see the barbarians again in northern Italy, destroying works of art, murdering ruthlessly.

We crawl up and down the picture which shows the bloodiest, most miserable, humiliating page in all the history of our unhappy blood-soaked planet. And seeing everything, WE SEE NOTHING.

Out of China there comes a wise word, from Kwo-Chang, looking backward upon his mistakes and announcing his retirement.

"I examine myself and feel that I have many defects. I appointed Fu Liang Tio and others without carefully examining into their conduct, so I am GUILTY OF IGNORANCE OF MEN."

"I ordered the negotiations for peace while the rebels were triumphant. . . I offered easy terms in an effort to satisfy the popular desire, so that I am lacking in foresight. My effort to save from misery brought more misery; my hope to save the situation resulted in more confusion."

We can all look backward, as does the Chinese statesman, although few confess mistakes as he does.

What is needed is somebody that can look ahead.

Poor Kwo-Chang says, "When order is restored and the populace relieved I shall retire, full of gratitude, into the country."

Judging China by the past, we know the probability that the well-meaning man will retire, BEFORE the populace is relieved, into a narrow grave with his head cut off.

We of the United States, and the allies associated with us, are planning the disposition of forces that we do not understand, dealing with a picture too big for our feeble sight.

We can only hope that now, as in the past, justice will win against brutality, that the break which must come soon will come in the ranks of those that planned and started the world murder.

THE WOLVES OF NEW YORK BEGIN IT TODAY ON PAGE 13

WEATHER: CONTINUED WARM TODAY, TOMORROW

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

NUMBER 10,436.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1918.

PRICE WITHIN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1c. ELSEWHERE, 2c.

PRESIDENT, IN DISCUSSION OF PEACE, REBUKES HERTLING, PRAISES CZERNIN

"No Peace Until the Causes of This War Are Removed, Its Renewal Rendered, As Nearly As May Be, Impossible"

SEEK WOMAN IN EFFORT TO LOCATE MILLIONAIRE

Detectives Believe Mrs. Marchant, of Baltimore, Holds Key to Mystery of Millionaire's Disappearance.

Cherese is femme—look for the woman.

When the elder Dumas coined this phrase he could not have had in mind the case of the missing millionaire, C. Loomis Allen, but it is quite applicable as if he had been seeking to find the man whose mysterious departure from Washington has been the chief topic of conversation in half a dozen cities for the past three days.

Allen disappeared from sight on January 10, closing up the apartment he had at the Hotel Belvidere in Baltimore, although he was representing in Washington the war board of the country's electric railway companies. He had an office in the Munsey building and was there daily up to the day of his disappearance.

Woman Also Missing. On the same day that he disappeared Mrs. Mabel Marchant, of Baltimore, the wife of Roland Marchant, well-known lawyer, also dropped out of sight, and has not been heard from since either by her husband or her friends.

The Baltimore American of today prints the following regarding Mrs. Marchant's going away and the report that she accompanied Allen when he left town:

"If Mrs. Mabel Marchant, wife of Deputy State Attorney Roland B. Marchant, of the Carlton apartments, who disappeared on January 10 simultaneously with C. Loomis Allen, railway magnate, of Syracuse, N. Y., decides to forsake Allen, her husband is willing to forgive and forget. Since the woman's disappearance he has employed and exhausted every available means to communicate with her." (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

Peace Principles Set Forth By President

Each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case.

Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game.

Every territorial settlement must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned.

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.

SENATE ASKS FACTS ON D.C. CAR LINES

The Senate this afternoon adopted the Jones resolution calling on the Public Utilities Commission for facts concerning the street car situation in Washington.

Senator Jones of Washington, in a sweeping resolution which he introduced in the Senate today, calls on the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to inform the Senate what steps the street railway companies are taking to meet the congested traffic conditions of the present and future.

Senator Jones also inquired what the Public Utilities Commission is doing to meet the congestion. The inquiry of Senator Jones is in all probability preliminary to a movement to take over the control of the street railways and have them operated, if not owned, by the Government.

Senator Jones gave notice of his resolution a few days ago. He includes in it nine questions which he wants answered. He asks what suggestions the Public Utilities Commission has made to Congress for meeting existing conditions; what action the Commission has taken under existing authority to compel the lines to furnish adequate service; whether existing trackage is adequate and if not what steps are being taken to increase it; how many new cars the companies have put on in the last two years and how many in the last year, and whether they are making any provision to increase their equipment.

BOLSHEVIKI OUT OF WAR; RUSS ARMY DEMOBILIZED

Trotsky Refuses to Sign Formal Peace Treaty, But Declares War With Central Powers at End.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—The Russian Bolshevik government has definitely withdrawn from the war, ordering complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, Petrograd dispatches declare today.

SITUATION IN BALKANS AND RUSSIAN FIASCO HEARTENING THE KAISER

Reports from Amsterdam that the Bolshevik government has ordered complete demobilization of the Russian army—thus definitely abolishing that country's last show of military designs—was received here without comment.

Russia as a potent pro-ally factor in the war has long since been discontinued. So far as being of service she has done nothing to help for many months. Germany has withdrawn practically all of her soldiers from the east front already.

The Bolshevik action, however, may forever a separate peace between Russia and Germany—which would further open up vast resources needed by Germany.

The peace pact signed between Germany and the rich grain country, Ukraine—is of serious importance to the allied nations. The situation of Roumania—already under severe German pressure—is now the most critical of the war. That the Kaiser at last sees the hope of clearing away the "Near East" danger by gaining, through diplomacy, or forcing by arms, a separate peace with the Balkan powers is indicated by developments of the last few days.

HER SHOW WINDOW



And she is buying War Savings Stamps this week.

Full Text of the President's Address

Gentlemen of the Congress: On the eighth of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the fifth of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the twenty-fourth and Count Czernin, for Austria, on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desires 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 of the eighth 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 that 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 is certainly in 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 counsel. If he accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three 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 colonies, 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 shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland. In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman Empire, to the Turkish authorities.

After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance. It must be evident to every one who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag resolutions of the nineteenth of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state. The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems. (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

OFFERS TO AUSTRIANS CHANGE TO GET PEACE

Czernin's Recent Message Has Tone Different From That of Kaiser's Foreign Minister, Says President.

A shot at the heart of German deceit—the "olive branch" to Austria—this is President Wilson's answer today to the war aims speeches of Count Hertling and Count Czernin, the German and Austrian chancellors.

America is mobilizing her strength to fight to the end that her aims in the war may be accomplished—but at the same time peace may be had with the unmaking of German autocracy and advances toward a settlement that is right, the President declares.

Hope For Austria. The President's address, prepared with scrupulous care, holds out to Austria the hope that a settlement between this country and the nation of Emperor Carl can be accomplished. It aims to drive again at the wedge inserted between Germany's militarists and the people of Austria-Hungary.

At the same time it scathingly attacks the reply of Count Hertling to the message of President before Congress January 8.

The Hertling was absurd, showing himself in the true light of the German militarist—vague, dodging, nonsensical—in his recent address, is the charge brought out in the message today.

Shows Difference of Aims. The President's action in again going before Congress showing this country's purposes in the war reveals again the difference of opinion between the United States and the allies on political issues involved. At the recent war council in Versailles, at which this country was not represented in a political way, decision was reached by the premiers of England, France and Italy to throw down in toto the replies of Hertling and Czernin. The joint statement did not bear the endorsement of the United States. It called entirely to appreciate the possibilities in a political offensive in Austria.

To Prevent Misapprehension. The President today spoke out again to correct any misapprehension in the central powers, that might follow the action of the allied council. News of the President's intention to address Congress in reply to the Teuton leaders, spread rapidly throughout the city. At 12 o'clock, long lines of people stood before the Capitol doors awaiting entrance. They were forced to run the gauntlet of a heavy police guard and door keepers who examined all tickets carefully.

President Wilson reached the Capitol shortly before 12:30 o'clock. He went to the Speaker's office, whence he was conducted by a Senate-House committee to the rostrum of the House chamber. He began his address at 12:30.

AMERICANS SAFE, FRANCIS CABLES

A dispatch from Ambassador Francis to the State Department dated Petrograd, February 6, received today, said that the American embassy and the American colony were safe, and that the city was relatively quiet. This was the first word received from Francis for several days.

Beginning Wednesday the Price of The Times Will Be 2 Cents

Beginning Wednesday, February 13, the price of the daily Times, purchased on the street or at newsstands, will be two cents a copy. The price of the Sunday Times will remain unchanged, for the present, at two cents.

Beginning March 1, the price of the daily Times, delivered in the home, will be 40 cents a month and of the daily and Sunday Times, together, 45 cents a month. This is equivalent to one and a half cents a copy.

This increase in the price of the daily Times has been long delayed. In nearly all the principal cities of the country a general two-cent price for newspapers has been established, in some of them as long as a year. Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and recently New York, are examples of cities in which no newspapers are sold for less than two cents.

Meantime the cost of production in Washington has mounted month by month. Salaries and wages have advanced enormously. Materials have reached an unprecedented range of price. The single item of white paper—a big item, to be sure—has cost in the seven months of the present ownership of The Times \$79,000 more than in the same period of a year ago. The cost of the white paper alone in a twenty-four page issue of The Times is twice as much as the wholesale price at which the newspaper is supplied. The advance to the reader of a cent a day seems the fair and necessary action.

Newsdealers and newsboys, like all others, have been facing the higher cost of living. At the current price of the newspaper it was impossible to increase their margin of profit. Times' readers will be glad to know that at the new price the profit per copy to newsdealers and newsboys will be increased 50%.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.