

Germany's Purpose to Continue in the Occupancy of Riga and Libau After Peace is Made Checks Negotiations

BALTIC PORTS HELD AS HOSTAGE FOR THE PACIFICATION OF REBELLIOUS PROVINCES

Hun Negotiators Refuse to Allow Lithuania, Courland, Livonia, Estonia and Poland to Vote to Confirm Protocol.

Petrograd, Jan. 3.—The chances of a separate peace between Russia and the Central powers being effected seem remote, because of what are regarded as Germany's unreasonable demands. Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, and his associates take the stand that the Baltic provinces are in reality under military pressure while they continue to be occupied by Germany and that their votes with respect to peace must be ignored, as now these provinces are virtually dependencies, the loyal Russians having fled.

The Russian delegation upon its return from Brest-Litovsk Tuesday, laid before the council of commissioners at Petrograd Germany's demands, which caused amazement and the declaration that the council was not favorable to acceptance. An elaboration of the German position in letters and statements which followed the general statement of terms showed that the Germans hold that Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Livonia and Estonia have already defined themselves nationally within the meaning of the peace terms proposed and insist that they shall not vote again.

The Germans also explained, through General Hoffman, that Germany cannot evacuate Riga, Libau and other occupied points until certain that all Russia sanctions peace; otherwise Germany's enemies might assist Ukraine or other disaffected sections in opposition to the Central powers.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Special Stress by Germans on Trade Relations.

(By Associated Press.) Petrograd, Tuesday, Jan. 1.—The Russian peace delegation returned to Petrograd today and reported to a joint session of the central executive committee of soldiers' and workingmen's delegates and the Petrograd council of soldiers' and workingmen's deputies, the progress of the negotiations with the Austro-Germans at Brest-Litovsk.

M. Kamenoff, a member of the Russian delegation, read the German terms which he characterized as showing the positive annexation plans of the central powers and he declared they were unacceptable in their present form. He added that the terms had not been discussed.

"If after the resumption of negotiations," the delegate said, "the Germans insist upon these terms Russia will conclude peace not with the German imperialists but with the representatives of the people, the socialists of Germany."

Hun Conditions. The German terms as submitted to the Brest-Litovsk conference were reported in substance as follows:

Articles I and II, treating of the ending of a state of war, evacuation of occupied territory, and exceptions to the latter provision in the cases of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, etc., are the Brest-Litovsk terms.

Article III. Treaties and agreements in force before the war are to become effective if not directly in conflict with changes resulting from the war. Each party obligates itself, within three months after the signing of the peace treaty, to inform the other which of the treaties and agreements will not again become effective.

Article IV. Each of the contracting parties will not discriminate against the subjects, merchant ships or goods of the other parties.

No Economic War. Article V. The parties agree that with the conclusion of peace economic war shall cease. During the time necessary for the restoration of relations there may be limitations upon trade, but the regulations as to imports are not to be of a too burdensome extent and high taxes or duties upon imports shall not be levied. For the interchange of goods an organization shall be effected by mixed commissions to be formed as soon as possible.

Article VI. Instead of the commercial treaty of navigation of 1894-1904, which is abrogated, a new treaty will accord new conditions.

Favored Nation Clause. Article VII. The parties will grant one another during at least twenty years the rights of the most favored nation in questions of commerce and navigation.

Article VIII. Russia agrees that the administration of the mouth of the Danube be entrusted to a European Danube commission with a membership from the countries bordering upon the Danube and the Black Sea. Above Braila the administration is to be in the hands of the countries bordering the river.

Article IX. Military law limiting the private rights of Germans in Russia and of Russians in Germany are abolished.

Waiver of Indemnities. Article X. The contracting parties are not to demand payment of war expenditures, nor for damages suffered during the war, this provision including requisitions.

Article XI. Each party is to pay for damage done within its own limits during the war by acts against international law with regard to the subjects of other parties, in particular their diplomatic and consular representatives as affecting their life, health or property. The amount is to be fixed by mixed commissions with neutral chairmen.

Article XII. Prisoners of war who are invalids are to be immediately repatriated. The exchange of other prisoners is to be made as soon as possible, the times to be fixed by a Germano-Russian commission.

Exiles Sent Home. Article XIII. Civilian subjects interned or exiled are to be immediately released and sent home without cost to them.

Article XIV. Russian subjects of German descent, particularly German colonists, may within ten years emigrate to Germany, with the right to liquidate or transfer their property.

Article XV. Merchants of any of the contracting parties which were in

ports of any other party at the beginning of the war and also vessels taken as prizes which have not yet been adjudged, are to be returned, or if that is impossible, to be paid for.

Article XVI. Diplomatic and consular relations are to be resumed as soon as possible.

KAISER WILHELM IS SWEEPED BY GUN FIRE

Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 2.—Swiss troops on duty on the shores of Lake Constance Wednesday fired upon the newly launched German lake steamer Kaiser Wilhelm, which entered Swiss territorial waters. The vessel was pierced in many places by rifle fire and withdrew rapidly. No lives were lost.

The incident is regarded as marking Switzerland's determination to protect her neutrality.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS OUT OF RESPECT TO DECEASED MEMBERS

Both Houses Meet in Joint Session at 12:30 Friday to Hear Wilson

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Congress reassembled today after the holiday recess, and both houses after sessions of a few minutes' duration adjourned until tomorrow in respect to the memories of Senator Newlands and Representative Bathrick, who died during the Christmas holidays.

Both houses will meet in joint session at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow, to hear President Wilson deliver an address, making recommendations for legislation to carry out government operation of railroads.

DR. NAON QUILTS BECAUSE OF HIS LUXBERG WIRES

Buenos Aires, Jan. 3.—It is reported with confirmation that Dr. R. S. Naon, the ambassador at Washington, has resigned in consequence of friction arising as the result of publication of telegrams from Count Luxberg to Berlin through the Swedish legation.

SUFFS AND ANTIS LINE UP BIGGEST GUNS FOR BATTLE

Last Great Skirmish Preceding Vote on Constitutional Amendment

HEAVY ARTILLERY IS THERE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Woman suffragists and anti-suffragists came out in force today before the house suffrage committee for the last big skirmish which will precede the fight in the house Jan. 10, when the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment comes up for a vote.

DEFINITE AGREEMENT BETWEEN LABOR AND GOVERNMENT

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—After a three-hour conference today with heads of the four railway brotherhoods, Director General McAdoo said that some definite agreement on all relations of all railroad labor to the government management would be made soon. The conference will continue tomorrow.

A general readjustment of passenger schedules, involving general curtailment of traffic, is now considered certain. The question was discussed today between Director General McAdoo and passenger representatives of eastern roads. Later the question was referred to the advisory council which will report recommendations to Mr. McAdoo probably tomorrow.

WILD GOOSE CHASE

Neighbors Seek Farmer Who Was Safe and Warm

Balfour, N. D., Jan. 3.—After the entire community had spent a night praying a howling blizzard in search of Emil Ehrlich, a well known farmer residing near this city, and who was believed to have been lost, morning dawned to find the object of their quest comfortably ensconced in a farmhouse, where he had found shelter for the night. Ehrlich had been unable to reach his family and friends, because there was no telephone in the vicinity of his haven.

JAP FREIGHTER SENDS OUT CRY OF DISTRESS

A Pacific Port, Jan. 3.—The Japanese freighter Shinyo Maru, number 2, which left an American Pacific port December 22 for an Oriental port, was reported last night to have sent out a distress call from somewhere in the Pacific. The message was picked up by an American vessel and relayed to Honolulu and thence to this port.

This is the time of year most trying on those inclined to be constipated. Many dread winter because of it. Don't worry, just take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, nature's gift of wondrous herbs, so scientifically blended, results are guaranteed.

BRESLOW'S. —Advt.

"Our Boys in France," an authentic, two-part feature will be shown at the Bismarck theater tonight.

THREE-DAILY WILCOX FOR RENT—Furnished room; close in. 223 Fourth street. Phone No. 6281. 1-3-18

"Our Boys in France," an authentic, two-part feature will be shown at the Bismarck theater tonight.

BALLOONIST IS EYES AND EARS OF THE ARMY

Watchful Observers Note Every Activity of Enemy.

KEEP GENERAL STAFF POSTED

Usual Routine of Enemy Is Known and Any Departure From This Schedule Is Cause for Suspicion—Men Selected as Observers Must Have Physical Endurance and Acute Vision.

(By a Captain in the Aviation Corps.)

Hardly a train moves within five miles back of the German trenches, or a squadron of men come up for relief, or digging begun on a new series of emplacements but a pair of keen eyes, steadily watching from great observation balloons just behind the allied front, takes notice of it. Every movement, every activity, is registered until a schedule of the usual enemy routine is built up and the average amount of motion known. Any departure from this schedule is suspicious. A train running late or with more cars than usual, men in the trenches being relieved too frequently, new roads or emplacements being built too earnestly, give the first hint that "Fritz" across the line, is up to something.

A keen balloonist notes any of these changes, and at once telephones down to the ground, "An extra train of six cars passed — at ten-forty." Half a mile farther down the line another pair of eyes reports, "Large convoy moving up to front, range so-and-so." Still a little farther down another suspicious circumstance is noted, until the general staff down below, assembling all these straws, foresees the beginning of a big offensive across the line. Counter measures are taken, batteries directed, convoys and trenches smashed up, and the enemy's plans thrown askew.

Possibly, however, the offensive is to come from the balloonist's own side. The observer ascends with full knowledge of all the details of action, emboldened probably to move up much nearer the German lines than usual, in the belief that the enemy's artillery will be driven off. The opening bombardment is a time of ceaseless and vital work, spotting shot by shot, watching for new enemy batteries to open up, moving the barrage fire back and forth with the advance of the troops. Any error here may send the steel wall into the observer's own troops or cost scores of lives later by failure to make a complete demolition of the enemy's defenses.

Gets Parachute Ready.

"Hostile airplane overhead," is apt to break in through the telephone wire at any moment. A German aviator, more adventurous than his fellows, is swooping down, perhaps under a protecting cloud, in an attempt to put out the ever-watchful eyes. The observer makes ready his parachute, the machine guns on the ground below click off a rain of lead at the invader, and the windless men start bringing the big envelope to ground with all possible speed. Perhaps the invader is driven off; perhaps the balloon is stricken into flames and the balloonist forced to parachute to the ground. In either case it is all a part of the day's work which adds adventure and romance to the responsible work done by the balloonist.

Such is, briefly—very briefly—the duty and work of the balloon observer. Calm, patient, ever watchful, he rides far above the ground as the great envelope sways on its long cable. Hours pass, perhaps, but finally, as inevitably as fate, the reward comes. A single flash, a slight movement across the line, and another tiny claw of the German eagle reveals itself for the allied artillerymen beneath.

The vital importance and development of this work has hardly as yet been suspected in this country. "Over

AND NOW IT'S "STRAI E THE WAR PRISONER"



KEYS

there" balloon observation has become a science which, while perhaps less spectacular than airplane observation, is none the less essential. The balloonist, riding steadily for hours at a time with the German lines spread out before him, and in direct telephone communication with the ground, with his batteries, and with other balloons, amasses a maze of details and accurate knowledge which his more vicarious and longer-winged air brother cannot hope to secure.

Used in Napoleonic Wars. The first use of balloons in warfare dates way back to the Napoleonic wars, when France employed them against Austria. So revolutionary was the procedure, however, that all captured observers were treated as spies by the enraged Austrians. During the Civil war in this country Northern observers looked out across the Potomac from near Washington at the Confederation, and gained very valuable information, though under very precarious circumstances. France further developed the art in the war of 1870 against Germany, who later took it up on a much more ambitious scale in her Zepelins. The science fell upon sick lines, however, as did that of airplanes, and the war department's reports of a few years back are full of brief statements that no work was done in ballooning for lack of funds.

The balloon services abroad, however, had been carefully, if modestly developed for military purposes, at the moment that the war settled in the trenches came into their own again. It was at once discovered that work could be done with them which could be done in no other way. Balloon observation began to assume vital importance until now hardly a mile of the front lines is without its big, clumsy envelope. A constant, ceaseless vigil is maintained over every move of the enemy, over every shell fired by either side, so that friends below may be saved from surprise and enemies across the lines may feel the weight of every shell hurled at them.

The United States is building up such a force literally from nothing. Last November the old field out West was overgrown with weeds, the gas reservoir out of repair, the whole place stagnant. In the last few months, however, the field has been cleared and brought back to activity, the air once again is filled with big, friendly balloons, and keen-faced men are being trained for immediate service abroad. Already the first American detachments are in France, as shown in the accompanying pictures, the vanguard of a large American balloon force which ultimately will be as complete as any other branch of the army.

Work is Invaluable. The work that this force will do will be invaluable. With the airplane spotters and photographers, it will complete the vast air service which it is expected will blind the German army and infantry to break up the German military resistance. Its minute-by-minute observations will head off all enemy surprises and will at the same time make it possible for American men and munitions to secure the maximum of destruction on the other side of No Man's Land.

Few of us here realize that the big envelopes commonly ascend as high as 4,500 feet and that they stay for hours poised in midair to perform the responsible duties assigned them. Usually the ascent is made anywhere from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 miles from the enemy's front-line trenches, depending on the power of his artillery, the direction of the wind, and the activity of the salient. In any case the observer has a circle of vision of about eight miles, and is able to pierce far back into the enemy's lines. The most detailed and up-to-the-minute maps, the finest kind of field glasses, and instant communication with the ground make the balloonist a master of everything spread out before his gaze.

When the American troops are preparing to go "over the top" an unusually large number of balloons will be concentrated as secretly as possible in masked camps in order not to betray what is about to take place. At the appointed moment they will take the air and divide up every detail of the battle amongst them. Some will record the heavy-artillery fire, shot by shot; others will see to it that the work of demolition behind the enemy's lines is effective; others will guard against any re-enforcements or traps.

Must Know Enemy Country. As the troops go over they will check closely the German batteries, the shifting of their infantry, and the assembling of supplies. As the American forces advance the balloons will move forward also in unison with them along routes previously prepared. Observations for the barrage will be sent down repeatedly, so that it may move back and forth with the men and details sent so that the enemy's guns setting up the destructive counter barrage may be silenced.

To do this the American balloonist must know every detail of the enemy's land opposite him, for a mistake on his part may cost the lives of scores of men below. No new battery should open up across the lines without its location being spotted on the detail map, the number and size of the pieces and their objective noted, and counter-fire preparations made against it. No new troops should move into the enemy trenches without being fully known, numbers as well as routes—difficult work all of it—for the German has many wily devices for simulating gunfire and camouflaging movements.

And the work also will not be without danger and difficulties, though the chances of a fatal outcome are not

large. If it is not a swooping airplane leant on setting the big gas bag on fire, it may be a rain of shrapnel seeking the same object or of percussion shells endeavoring to blow up the windlass below and set the big bag adrift in a wind blowing across the German lines. Naturally, every precaution in the way of protecting airmen and anti-aircraft guns are on hand, but even at that constant vigilance is essential.

Weather Makes Trouble. Weather conditions also bring difficulties, though not so great as might be expected from a distance. Flying in thunderstorms is, of course, dangerous because of the lightning. Rainstorms appreciably add to the weight of the balloon and thereby decrease its ascending power, while heavy winds put a strain on the cable and considerable wear and tear on the envelope. Clouds are bothersome as a mask for lurking airmen, and fogs, if regular through the atmosphere, render observation very difficult. Nevertheless, so essential is the news gathered by balloonists that they are sent up in all sorts and kinds of weather.

One of the most difficult and yet essential parts of the work is that of concealing the balloon "beds," especially from enemy airmen who like to hunt out the big envelopes when they are lying still on the ground. "Beds" in the form of a hill which obstructs artillery fire or in the deceptive shadows of a nearby wood offer a preliminary disguise, but beyond that "camouflages" are needed to exercise their highest skill.

Plans for all this work are now progressing at a gratifying rate. The American balloon program has been aided by the best and latest developments abroad, while manufacture presents but a few difficulties, owing to the resources of the big American rubber companies. The great need, as with all the air program, is for men of the type and ability needed, men for officers' commissions as observers and men for the enlisted squadrons to do the delicate mechanical work necessary.

The balloon section of the Signal Corps at Washington has already handled hundreds of letter applications and is ready to furnish the fullest details so that by next spring in France may be increased to a size commensurate with the pressing needs of the American army there.

Requirements for Service. Men who are being selected as observers and who will all be commissioned as officers, should have physical endurance, acute vision, an appreciation of distances and localities, and, above all a sense of responsibility and thoroughness in keeping with the importance of the work assigned to them. They may be somewhat older than aviators—preferably from twenty-five to thirty-five—and of somewhat less severe physical requirements. A special training is given in winds military observation meteorology and ballooning before a cadet is given his officer's commission and his post above the trenches in France in order that the high standards prevailing throughout the air service generally may be upheld.

For the enlisted men who will form the squadrons, gas-works employees, rope riggers, corning workers and mechanics are especially fitted. Their civilian occupations do this delicate and highly specialized work is limited, indeed, and the difficulty of establishing contact with them is great. Nevertheless, the forces are being brought together with gratifying rapidity and give every promise of becoming an efficient part of the air establishment which is to help the allies blind the German forces in France.

THOUSANDS KILLED IN GUATEMALA CITY

San Salvador, Salvador, Jan. 3.—Newspapers of this city declare that no fewer than 2,500 people lost their lives in the Guatemala earthquake.

Early reports on the Guatemala earthquake which began Christmas day, declared the loss of life was heavy, some estimates reaching 1,000. A Guatemala city dispatch of Dec. 31, however, said that only a few persons had been killed.

Many persons are going overland from Salvador to Guatemala to investigate the fate of friends.

Telegraphic communication between San Salvador and Guatemala is again interrupted.

M'ADOO COMES TO THE AID OF RAGTIME COONS

Washington, Jan. 3.—Director General McAdoo went to the aid of a minstrel show stalled in its private war at Wheeling, W. V., under the duress of railroad war board's former order for bidding railroads to haul private passenger cars in interstate commerce. After hearing the plea of the head of the show that his car held 11 people, more than the ordinary pullman, and was not a luxurious coach such as the war board's order was intended to hit, the director-general ordered the car attached to a train which put it into East Liverpool, Ohio, in time to fill an engagement.

CLOSEUPS OF THE GERMANS' WAR ON MERCY WORKERS



In the department of the Nord, France. The ruins of a civilian hospital caused by a German bomb. All hospitals are marked prominently on the roofs to indicate to enemy airmen the nature of the buildings. Regardless of this the Germans have not spared the helpless occupants and thus caring for them.

NOTE—You can get the photograph from which this cut was made by sending TEN CENTS to the Division of Pictures, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C. Inclose this clipping, or mention photograph "F. O. 122."

THE PATTERSON HOTELS		
<p>The Northwest Hotel</p> <p>A High-Class Hotel at Reasonable Rates</p> <p>50c per day and up Single room with bath, \$1.00</p> <p>Reasonable hot and cold water in every room</p> <p>Opposite McKenzie Hotel</p> <p>EUROPEAN</p>	<p>The McKenzie</p> <p>The Seventh Story of North Dakota. Absolutely Fireproof. European, \$1.00 to \$6.00. Sample rooms on seventh floor. Daily lunch open day and night opposite Depot Park. 100 rooms with bath.</p>	<p>The Soo Hotel</p> <p>50c. to \$1.00</p> <p>Hot and cold water in every room.</p> <p>Adjoining the McKenzie, on Fifth Street</p> <p>EUROPEAN</p> <p>Cafe in connection</p>
<p>THE NORTHWEST, 100 Rooms THE MCKENZIE, 210 Rooms THE SOO, 125 Rooms</p> <p>THE HOTEL CENTER IN BISMARCK, N. D. EDW. C. PATTERSON, Owner and Prop.</p>		