

# PRESIDENT SPURNS PEACE TERMS AS OFFERED BY FOE

## Attacks Germany's Attitude as Voiced by Hertling

### SAYS AUSTRIA WANTS PEACE

#### Wilson Tells Congress Count Czernin Sees Principles of Issue With Clear Eyes—Aly for Settlement by Conquest—U. S. Will Continue War to the End.

Washington, Feb. 13.—President Wilson, before congress on Monday, replied to the recent peace speeches by Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister.

The president openly repudiated Count Czernin's speech sympathetically, but he considered the Austrian foreign minister restrained by the embarrassment of Austria's alliance and her dependence on Germany.

"Count Czernin," said the president, "seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them."

Chancellor Hertling's speech, however, the president characterized as "very vague and confusing" and "full of equivocal phrases," leading clearly nowhere. The aim of the German chancellor, as judged from his speech, the president thought, evidently was to secure a peace advantageous to the aims of the German military autocracy and then subscribe to an international covenant to make it secure.

#### Warns Military Autocracy.

The president reminded the statesmen of the central empire that peace can be discussed only on the basis of permanency and essential justice and broadly warned the people of the central empire that the participation of the United States in the war for the emancipation of humanity has only begun.

Plainly the president warned the German military autocracy that there was to be no pausing in the mobilization of America's vast military resources now steadily on their way to the battle fronts, and that if peace were to be discussed, it would have to be on a basis of sincerity.

Otherwise, the president made it plain, there was to be no turning back until military autocracy was crushed by force of arms.

Count Hertling, the president declared, evidently was seeking such a peace as was made at the congress of Vienna.

"What is at stake now," said the president, "is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is new universal principles of right and justice—to mere peace of shreds and patches."

#### Will Force Justice.

In conclusion the president warned the central empire that the vast resources of the United States would accomplish in the end what might be accomplished by peaceful negotiation.

"Our resources are in part mobilized now," said he, "and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go more and more rapidly."

"Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force."

"The power of the United States is a menace to no people and no nation. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

The president was interrupted by applause at every reference to the United States standing steadfastly against a patched-up peace.

Probably the greatest applause broke out when the president declared that the militarists of Germany were the only element now preventing a world peace. When he concluded after speaking 20 minutes, the entire audience as usual rose and cheered.

#### President's Address.

The president's address is as follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress:

"On January 8 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 January 5. To these addresses the German chancellor replied on the 24th and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire 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 on January 8, 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."

#### Hertling's Reply is Vague.

"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 conference at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusion."

"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. 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 23 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."

#### Military Party Favored.

"He agreed 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 dispositions 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."

#### Cannot Accept Vienna Peace.

"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 themselves. 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 disturbances."

"It must be evident to everyone 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."

#### Refers to the Reichstag.

"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. It is 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 19th 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 to which I adverted in my recent address to the congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that these problems, each and all, affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained."

"They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened."

#### All Nations in Judgment.

"Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man of whatever nation may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every nation of the world? The reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from

one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected, peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent."

"Self-determination is not a mere phrase, it is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking or by the mere arrangement of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states."

#### All Parties Must Join.

"All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it, because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right or fair, an act of justice rather than a bargain between sovereigns."

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied."

"But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany, against the peace and security of mankind, and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is intrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its removal rendered as nearly as may be impossible."

#### Rights of Weak Disregarded.

"The war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life."

"Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade."

"Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guaranty, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting."

#### Separate Pacts Barrier.

"He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples."

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern, and must, of course, be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve, and that national aspirations must be satisfied even within his own empire in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must of course be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances."

"Seeing and conceding as he does the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much further had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany."

"After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious."

#### Principles Approved.

The principles to be applied are these:

"1. That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular cause and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent."

"2. That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever dis-

credited, of the balance of power; but that.

"3. Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states; and

"4. That 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 that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."

#### Autocracy Sole Bar to Peace.

"A general peace erected on such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objections have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just."

"I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion and that we never can turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go more and more rapidly."

"Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays."

#### American Will Not Turn Back.

"We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it we shall not turn back."

"I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken this only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied."

"The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

#### UNSINKABLE SHIP FOR U. S.

##### Naval Advisor Declares New Invention Will Defy German Submarines.

New York, Feb. 13.—Means have been found to make troop transports unsinkable by submarine, according to a statement made by William L. Saunders, vice chairman of the naval consulting board, in an address at a dinner of the University of Pennsylvania alumni in this city.

Mr. Saunders said that one of the ships recently commandeered by the government "now lies at an Atlantic port and in such shape that she cannot be sunk by an exploding torpedo."

"I can conceive of no reason why this information should be withheld," he added. "On the contrary, I believe, it is well that the enemy may come to realize that the time has been reached when American transports which that enemy cannot sink are ready for the transportation of our troops. This ship may have a hole thirty or forty feet in diameter blown in her side and she will remain afloat. Such a hole would waterlog but one-tenth of the honeycombed airtight cells."

Mr. Saunders described in detail the plan to keep ships afloat after they had been torpedoed and the manner in which it had been developed by William F. Donnelly, a New York marine engineer, working under authorization of the naval consulting board.

It is understood that the unsinkable ship has no fewer than 12,000 airtight cells.

"Of course it will take some time to equip similarly the large number of transports we have," continued Mr. Saunders. "It is my belief, however, that nothing will be left undone by the administration to safeguard the lives of large troop contingents to be moved across the Atlantic."

Secretary Baker has insisted before the senate committee that 1,500,000 American troops could be taken to France and kept supplied during 1918. His replies to the questions as to where the tonnage for the task was to come from have indicated that there was some information at hand which he did not care to disclose.

#### U. S. Vessel Rescues Ship at Sea.

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 12.—A government vessel reported by radio that she was proceeding to port with a steamship picked up far out at sea after being disabled by propeller trouble.

# DEATH ON GALLOWS

## Modern German Pirates Deserve Fate of Buccaneers of Old.

### Sailors Serving on United States Merchant Marine Today Knew Man Who Remembered Fate of Spanish Freebooters.

Stories of practical methods employed by German submarine commanders in burning undefended merchant vessels and mistreating defenseless crews are no novelty to thousands of mariners on the Atlantic coast, such as are now enrolling for service in the new merchant marine.

Some of these sailors, who are to man the emergency fleet of merchant ships being constructed for the United States shipping board to take supplies to our armies in France, actually knew men who suffered at the hands of the last pirates of the Spanish main, whose methods were similar to those of the Germans.

Among the men who reported for duty as mates recently at the recruiting headquarters of the shipping board were some from the Massachusetts coast who had known a survivor of the last ship taken by Spanish pirates of the Caribbean. This was Capt. Thomas Fuller of Salem, who died in 1888 at the age of ninety-four.

Captain Fuller was able seaman in the crew of the brig Mexican of Salem in 1812 when, laden with saltpeper and tea, with \$20,000 in silver stowed under the cabin floor, she sailed from her home port for Rio.

On August 29, near the coast of Cuba, the schooner was held up by a vessel described as "a long, low, straight topsail schooner of about 100 tons, painted black," which hailed and requested the captain of the Mexican to send a boat alongside with his papers.

The boat was sent, and came back in charge of an ill-looking armed crew of pirates from the Spanish main, who drove the crew of the Mexican below decks, fastened down the hatches, and began looting the vessel. Finding the silver, they sent it aboard their own ship.

The pirates next cut the sails and rigging of the brig to pieces and started a fire in the galley on deck, which they expected would soon destroy the brig. They then departed for their own vessel, and sailed away in search of other victims.

But they had neglected to fasten down the cabin skylight. Through this the brig's captain crawled, and getting to the fire, splashed water on it until he had it in control. He then caused it to smother heavily until the enemy was out of sight.

The crew retraced their vessel and favored by a gale made their escape from such a dangerous neighborhood. Salem sailors today recall with satisfaction that the long arm of justice meted out retribution to the pirates.

A few months later a Salem vessel was in the harbor of St. Thomas, when a low, black schooner anchored near her. The Salem captain was suspicious, and inventing an excuse went aboard the schooner for a call. On her deck he saw two spar-painted black which he recognized as belonging to the Mexican.

That night the stranger left the harbor, but the Salem captain notified a British man-of-war captain of her character.

A few months later the British brig-of-war Curlew caught the black stragler in the Nazareth river, a slaving locality on the west coast of Africa. The pirate crew fled to the shore and found shelter with a native. They were hunted hard, and four were taken. Later 11 others were taken at Fernando Po and St. Thomas.

The pirates were conveyed to Boston for trial, and found guilty of the attack on the Mexican. Their captain, Pedro Gilbert, assumed innocence and the air of an injured gentleman. He was found guilty, with four others. In sentencing the five to death, Judge Joseph Story used language that reduced the court to tears, closing with these words to the condemned men: "And in bidding you, as far as I can presume to know, an eternal farewell, I offer up my earnest prayer that Almighty God may in his infinite mercy and goodness have mercy on your souls."

The five men were hanged in Boston, and with their exit piracy ended in the western world.

#### How They Became Sammys.

It has been reserved to the Paris Figaro to discover, in the American slang dictionary, the "true" origin of the term "Sammy" as expressive of the American "Tommy," says the Christian Science Monitor. The expression did not originate in France, but at West Point, in 1870, when a certain Lieutenant Mills was manager of the mess. The fare included some formidable sandwiches of bread and molasses. Only the cadet who had consumed six of these substantial sandwiches in succession was allowed to bear the appellation of "Sammy." All of which sounds like a very plausible attempt, on the part of the French poltro, to disclaim credit for the cognomen which caused so much dissatisfaction with the American troops when it was first heard at a French landing port.

#### Can Now Buy Single Shoes.

Single shoes have been put on sale in London, marked at special prices. This has been done as a concession to the many one-legged men discharged from the army.

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**SENSE OF GUILT IN ANIMALS**  
Proof That They Know When They Are Doing Wrong, and Seek to Evade Consequences.

In military stables horses are known to have pretended to be lame in order to avoid going to a military exercise. A chimpanzee had been fed on cake when sick. After his recovery he often feigned coughing in order to procure delicacies.

The cuckoo, as is well known, lays its eggs in another bird's nest, and to make the deception surer, it takes away one of the other bird's eggs. Animals are conscious of their deceit, as is shown by the fact that they try to act secretly and noiselessly; they show a sense of guilt if detected; they take precautions in advance to avoid discovery; in some cases they manifest regret and repentance. Thus, bees which steal honey often enter before and after their exploits, as if they feared punishment.

A naturalist describes how his monkey committed theft. While he pretended to sleep the animal regarded him with hesitation, and stopped every time his master moved or seemed on the point of awakening.

**Blissful Ignorance.**  
Margaret went to visit her big sister and was afraid to sleep in a room alone.

Sister said, "Why, Margaret, baby sleeps in here alone, and he isn't afraid."

"Well," replied Margaret, "he hasn't got sense enough to be afraid yet."

Some people are like a surveyor who would work all day, and pull up his stakes at night.



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