

ANOTHER HOSPITAL SHIP TORPEDOED

Germans Forget Their Pledge to King Alfonso.

ALL WOUNDED ARE SAVED

British Ship Of Mercy Attacked And Sunk While Displaying All The Lights And Markings Required By The Hague Convention.

Bristol, England.—The hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed without warning an hour before midnight on January 4 and sank within an hour. According to custom, the vessel was lighted up after dark Friday evening, so that there could be no possibility of submarines mistaking her identity. The torpedo struck the vessel with a terrific crash and was so effective that there was no chance of saving her. There were 550 on board, including 30 bed-ridden and a number of soldiers suffering from malaria.

The lights on the hospital ship were put out by the force of the explosion and the wounded and sick had to grope about in the dark for their clothing. Many of them were unsuccessful in their quest and had to leave the ship without clothing. While in the boats and on rafts they had little or no protection from the piercing cold wind.

All the patients, the ship's staff and the members of the crew, with the exception of three Lascars, who were killed by the explosion, were safely rescued from the boats and rafts. They had hardly left the Rewa, which was sinking on even keel, when the steamer suddenly plunged forward and disappeared. The rescued men were two hours adrift before they were picked up.

The announcement follows: His Majesty's hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel at about midnight on January 4, on her way home from Gibraltar. All the wounded were safely transferred to patrol vessels. There were only three casualties among the crew, three Lascars being missing.

Cardiff, Wales.—Most of the survivors of the Rewa were landed at Swansea. Many of them were without clothing of any kind. The wounded were removed immediately to a hospital.

The torpedo which sank the Rewa went directly through the Red Cross painted on her side.

TO CONTROL OIL SUPPLY. Will Be Under Fuel Administration, With Special Man In Charge.

Washington.—The Government is preparing to take control of the oil supply, under the Fuel Administration. A man has been selected to take charge and his name will be made public with the announcement of the Government's decision.

It is understood that the Government's plans are not fully matured and will not be until the new appointee makes an investigation. Licensing of the oil industry from the wells to the wholesaler is contemplated.

JONES SURVIVORS CAPTIVE. John F. Murphy And Albert De Mello Prisoners In Germany.

Washington.—Two men from the destroyer Jacob Jones, submarine December 6, now are held prisoners in Germany.

Through the Red Cross the navy has learned that one is Albert de Mello, seaman, and the other John Francis Murphy, cook.

De Mello's address is 121 Hathaway street, New Bedford, Mass. Murphy, whose name was given previously as "Marfee," lived at 53 Hall avenue, Newport, R. I.

LOSE TEETH TO ESCAPE DRAFT. Reports Reach Easton Of Cowardly Slackers In Talbot.

Easton, Md.—Reports reached Easton that a number of young men in different parts of the county were having their teeth pulled out in hopes that they would be exempted by the local exemption board for physical disability. It is said that one young man had 15 teeth extracted.

DRAFT LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

United States Supreme Court Holds Congress Has Power.

OBJECTIONS DEVOID OF MERIT

Draft Is Not Slavery—Argument Of Opposition Would Rob Government Of All Authority.

Washington.—The selective service act was upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court. Chief Justice White, who delivered the unanimous opinion, in a brief statement declared that after considering the various contentions the conclusion had been reached that most of them were imaginary rather than real.

The decision resulted from the appeals of 13 cases growing out of convictions under the selective service act, five coming from New York, three from Ohio, four from Minnesota and one from Georgia. Constitutionality of the act was made the basis for all of the appeals.

All Must Serve Sentences. The cases from New York were those of Louis Kramer, Morris Becker, Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and Meyer Graubard. The first four were convicted of attempting to induce others of draft age not to register and an additional charge of failure to register was made against Kramer, who was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Becker was sentenced to one year and eight months in jail, while Emma Goldman and Berkman were ordered imprisoned for two years and fined \$10,000 apiece. A one-year sentence was given Graubard for failing to register.

The Ohio Cases. Charles E. Ruthenberg, Albert Wazenknecht and Charles Baker were convicted in the Ohio Federal District Court on a charge of inducing Alphonse J. Schue not to register. Each was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Stark county workhouse at Canton, Ohio.

The Minnesota cases were those of Joseph F. Arver, Alfred F. Grahl, Otto and Walter Wangerin, indicted for failing to register and sentenced to serve one year each in the Minnesota State Reformatory. The Georgia case was based on the refusal of the Federal District Court to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Albert Jones, a negro, arrested and confined in jail for refusing to register on June 5.

Doesn't Cover Conspiracy Charge. In holding the law constitutional the Court took no action in those cases involving charges of conspiracy to prevent the carrying out of the purposes of the law.

These, it was understood, will be taken up by the Court later. That question is involved in the cases of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, convicted in New York on that charge and the so-called Ohio cases.

COLD POLICEMAN SAVES BANK. Had Gone In To Get Warm When Bandit Enters.

Chicago.—Patrolman Martin Flynn had been plodding through snow-drifts for hours notifying householders to help dig the city out, and because of this the Southwest Trust and Savings Bank, with \$80,000 handy in an open vault, was not robbed.

Flynn, chilled to the bone, entered the bank to get warm. He had scarcely seated himself when a youthful bandit, with a pistol in each hand, entered with the command "Hands up!"

Flynn opened fire and was himself shot in the leg. The robber fled and escaped with two companions who awaited him in a limousine.

CHAMBERLAIN GUILTY. Sentenced To Life Imprisonment For The Murder Of His Brother.

Goochland, Va.—Dr. Asa W. Chamberlain was found guilty of the murder of his brother, Albert, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Dr. Chamberlain still claimed his innocence, and will carry his case to higher courts.

TEUTON PEACE TERMS REJECTED

Lloyd George Outlines Britian Peace Terms.

WITH FRANCE TO DEATH

Premier Declares Wrongs Of 1871 Must Be Righted, Italy's Demands Satisfied And Small Nationalities To Select Own Government.

London.—The British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, set forth Great Britain's war aims more specifically and at greater length before the delegates of the trades unions than he had ever done before. In effect, the speech was a reply to, and a rejection of, the German peace terms as voiced by the spokesman for the Central Powers at the Brest-Litovsk conference.

The three cardinal points of the British terms, as enunciated by the British Prime Minister, are: Re-establishment of the sanctity of treaties; territorial settlement based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war.

Having first declared that it was not a war of aggression against Germany or the German people, and that the breaking up of the German peoples or the disintegration of their state was not one of the objects for which the Allies were fighting, he proceeded to mention the fundamental issues for which Britain and her allies were contending.

First among these was the restoration of Belgium and reparation for the injuries inflicted. Next came the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Roumania. France must have Alsace-Lorraine, and to this end, said the Premier, the British nation would stand by the French democracy to the death.

NEW MISSION FOR SCOUTS. President Proposes To Make Them Dispatch Bearers.

New York.—A letter from President Wilson, saying he desired to entrust the 370,000 Boy Scouts of America, "with a new and important commission, to make them the government dispatch bearers" in circulating bulletins prepared by the committee on public information, was made public here at the Boy Scouts of America national headquarters. Each Boy Scout is expected to place in the hands of 15 influential persons in his community the pamphlets entrusted to him for delivery and to obtain a promise from each person first to read the pamphlet through and then to place it "where the information will likely do good." Through this method, it was stated, the government expects to reach at least 10,000,000 persons with every pamphlet.

CAPTURED 114,544 IN YEAR. British In Same Period Lost 28,379 To Germans.

London.—The War Office has issued a summary of the British captures and losses in the war during 1917. The total captures on all fronts numbered 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns. The losses numbered 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns. The items include: Western theatre, 73,131 prisoners; 531 guns captured and 27,200 prisoners and 166 guns lost. Palestine, 17,646 prisoners and 108 guns captured. Mesopotamia, 15,944 prisoners and 124 guns captured. No guns were lost in any theatre except the western.

TURKEY'S PEACE TERMS. Free Passage Of Dardanelles And Russian Evacuation.

London.—Free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory and the demobilization of the Russian Black Sea fleet are provided for in the draft of Turkish peace terms presented to Russia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, Turkey. It is provided, is to retain her active army in consequence of the continuation of war against the entente.

BRITAIN LOSES DESTROYER. Warship Torpedoed And Sunk In Mediterranean.

London.—A British torpedo-boat destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean sea, according to an Admiralty announcement. All the officers of the destroyer were saved, but 10 members of the crew were lost.

KERENSKY SERIOUSLY ILL. Reported To Be In The Last Stages Of Lung Trouble.

London.—Former Premier Kerensky of Russia, is near death, according to reports reaching here by way of Switzerland. The Russian leader, who has suffered from lung ailment for several years, is now said to be in the last stages of the disease.

PRESIDENT RESTATES WAR AIMS

Names 14 Conditions Under Which Peace is Possible.

REPARATION FOR FRANCE

Absolute Freedom of Seas in Peace or War.

ALL TREATIES TO BE OPEN

Germany Must Right Wrong of Taking Alsace-Lorraine—Complete Evacuation of Belgium—Removal of All Economic Barriers—Equality in Trade.

Washington, Jan. 8. — With a new statement of war aims, approving the recent declarations of the British Premier, Lloyd George, President Wilson today presented to Congress and the world a specific declaration of the terms on which it would be possible to make peace with the German military autocracy.

The President's program is composed of 14 separate articles and provides for restoration and reparation, guarantees for territory and national life, freedom of the seas and access to them, reductions of armaments and guarantees for the sanctity of agreements between nations.

In a word, the President said, the program removes the chief provocations to war.

But in order that his pronouncement should be definitely understood as one of war aims rather than peace aims, the President declared: "For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved."

This he followed with a restatement that the world was not upon a Germany crazed by war, not upon a Germany of peaceful pursuits, no matter however great they may be.

"We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world," said the President, "the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery."

These aims, the President declared, shared by the co-belligerents, were the aims and principles of the people of the United States for which they are willing to sacrifice everything.

The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty, has come," said the President in conclusion, "and they (the people of the United States) are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

The President spoke as follows: Gentlemen: of the Congress: Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and possible bases of a general peace.

Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives of the Central Powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement.

The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power.

It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Tur-

key and of the Balkan States which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely and in the true spirit of modern democracy that the conference they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then?

To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the ninth of July last, the spirit and intention of the Liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusion of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesman of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory.

There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world; not in general terms only but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them.

Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make a definite statement of the objects of the war lie with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient.

They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, of what is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe.

They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by so; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular Governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world.

It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression.

All the peoples of the world are, in effect, partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that

unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal rights with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and for the more than a welcome assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire.

The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be free and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish State should be created, which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of securing mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together, until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations of war, which this program does remove.

Experiments have been successfully made on a small scale at Dumfries, Scotland, with electrical overhead discharges as affecting the growth of crops.