



1—Bolshevik troops guarding the state bank in Petrograd after it had been seized by their government. 2—Heavy French guns of a new type mounted on armored cars. 3—The "kindly" way in which the Germans treat the Russian soldiers they capture.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Threaten Quick Attack When the Russian Delegates Reject Peace Terms.

DEMAND BALTIC PROVINCES

Proletariat of Austria-Hungary on Eve of a Revolt—Turks Lose Two Big Cruisers—Secretary Baker's Management Hotly Criticized by Senator Chamberlain.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Encouraged by the growing strength of the Fatherland party, the pan-Germans have thrown aside the mask they have worn in their dealings with the Russians and shown their true face. At the last meeting of the delegates at Brest-Litovsk before adjournment on January 29, General Hoffman told the bolsheviks frankly that Germany must have Courland and all the Baltic provinces, and that if Russia did not consent the German armies would move at once and within a week would occupy Reval. When asked about the territory south of Brest-Litovsk, Hoffman replied that Germany would settle that only with the Ukrainians. The request of the Russians for a recess that they might consult on the German terms was grudgingly granted with the assertion that no further postponements would be allowed.

The Russian delegates thereupon voted unanimously to reject the German terms and departed for Petrograd to submit the question of peace or war to the congress of soldiers and workers' delegates, with which the final decision rests. That the Germans are able to carry out their threats against Russia there can be little doubt. The bolshevik leaders realize their helplessness and have issued "to all" an official wall telling how they have been deceived and how monstrous are the demands of the Germans. In Petrograd and Moscow the bolsheviks are struggling to maintain their power, putting in jail large numbers of their opponents on charges of plotting a counter-revolution, and taking any other coercive steps that promise to help them. If they can prevent it, they do not intend that their principles of "self-definition" and personal liberty shall apply at home. They promptly dissolved the constituent assembly because they could not control its deliberations.

So loud has become the popular outcry against the rule of the bolsheviks and so great the disorder in Russia that German parliamentary leaders are seriously questioning whether it is wise for the central powers to negotiate further with a government that may be swept away any day.

The Ukrainians, according to late dispatches, are proceeding amicably in their negotiations with Germany and Austria and are about ready to sign a separate peace. Japan, which holds itself responsible for the preservation of peace in the far East, is ready to take militant steps to put an end to the increasing disorders in Siberia, according to Premier Tanuchi who addressed the opening session of the Japanese diet. He reiterated his country's absolute loyalty and fidelity to the allies and its determination not to sheathe the sword until an honorable peace is secured.

In Finland there is growing disorder and the socialist red guards and government militia have fought several considerable battles, notably at Viborg and Davidstad. The red guards are aided by Russian soldiers while the peasants are supporting the government forces.

The Austro-Hungarian government has been trending on thin ice for two weeks. A great peace-demand wave swept over the nation and more than a million workers went on strike, the war industries being absolutely para-

lyzed. The government was forced to accept the socialists' demands as to food, communal woman suffrage and nonmilitarism of war industries, and thereupon most of the strikers returned to their work. The trouble was only partly allayed, however, and the radicals made further demands and reiterated their call for a general peace by understanding.

The Austrian masses are determined that at least peace shall be made with Russia, and if this is not done their words and actions betoken a revolution that will remove the dual monarchy from the alliance of the central powers. Germany is awake to the danger of this defection and the militarists there are manifesting great irritation toward Austria because they think Emperor Charles and his government have fostered democratic internationalism.

The troubles of Emperor Charles' realm are aggravated by the attitude of Bohemia. At a great meeting in Prague a resolution was adopted demanding independence for Bohemia. Hungary, also, is doing its bit in the general upheaval, having absolutely refused to give cereals to either Austria or Germany. The Roumanian stocks of grain are exhausted and the food situation in Austria is most acute.

The reasonable peace advocates in Germany have not by any means surrendered to the increasingly arrogant pan-Germans, and have been holding meetings in Cologne and elsewhere, and the radical socialists are keeping up the fight with vigor. There is no doubt that the proletariat of both Germany and Austria has been immensely heartened and inspired by the propaganda of the Russian bolsheviks spread by means of the fraternization of soldiers on the east front.

All this sounds good, but it would be foolish to base upon it any strong hopes of an early peace with victory for the allies. The German army probably was never before so strong as now, and if the indications may be trusted, the long expected offensive on the west front may be under way before this review is in the hands of readers. All last week there was intense artillery action in France and Flanders, with numerous "feeling out" raids and much activity by the air forces. Great concentrations of troops at several points continued and it seemed evident the Kaiser was about ready to strike. French military experts believed the Germans would attack the British lines in Flanders and also the French in the region of Nancy. It was in the latter sector that the raid was made on American troops. Whether Pershing's men still are helping hold the line there has not been revealed.

Having lost to the French some important positions on Monte Tomba, the Teutons in Italy were compelled to evacuate considerable territory west of the Piave river, moving back to Monte Spioncola. They seem to have given up hope of forcing the passage to the plains along the west bank of the Piave and are constructing defenses in the rear.

On the sea the Turks suffered a considerable disaster in the loss of the cruisers Medulla and Sultan Selim, formerly the Breslau and Goeben. These vessels emerged from the Dardanelles to attack certain British monitors, but were seen and at once engaged by British destroyers and driven into mine fields. The Breslau was blown up and sunk and the Goeben, badly damaged, was run aground at Nagara point, where for several days and nights it was subjected to bombing by British air craft and rendered useless. The British lost two monitors.

The number of British vessels sunk by submarines in the week was given as only six large and two small ships. In its efforts to supply tonnage to meet the submarine depredations, the United States scored a point by getting a large number of vessels from neutral nations, especially Sweden, for use in American coastal traffic. This brought forth a howl of "neutrality" from Germany, coupled with a threat to sink all such vessels that its submarines could reach.

Belgium made a dignified reply to the pope's pene note, stating that its

terms of peace, so far as they concern Belgium itself, are absolute political, economic and territorial independence, equitable reparation and guarantees for the future.

The British labor party in convention at Nottingham declared its position in the matter of war and peace. A resolution was adopted welcoming and endorsing the statements of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson and calling on the central powers to formulate their war aims at the earliest possible moment. Speakers gave high praise to Mr. Wilson's statement, and it was made clear that the party would not stand for peace negotiations with Germany while she holds the territories she has seized.

Fuel Administrator Garfield's industrial shut-down was far from being wholly successful in relieving the coal shortage and railway tie-up. For this the plan was not entirely to blame, for heavy snows in the eastern part of the country intervened to prevent the free movement of coal trains. Consequently Mr. McAdoo was constrained to declare an embargo on three of the largest coal carrying roads of the East, forbidding the transportation of any freight save fuel, munitions and foodstuffs. The situation, especially on the Atlantic seaboard, still is most serious.

Partisan politics reared its ugly head in congress last week and entered into the discussion of the conduct of the war. So far it has done little harm, and perhaps it cannot be kept down in an election year. Senators Penrose and Stone were the chief offenders, the former attacking the administration and the latter having the effrontery—considering his own record—to assail the patriotism of Colonel Roosevelt.

Interest in the doings of congress centered on the Chamberlain bill for a war cabinet, the introduction of which was perhaps hastened, though not caused, by the investigation of Secretary Baker's department. The president had forcefully, even angrily declared his opposition to the measure and his absolute confidence in Mr. Baker's ability and efficiency, and the defeat of the bill was predicted, although it had the support of many senators of both parties.

Mr. Wilson in a public statement accused Senator Chamberlain of making "an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth" in a New York speech, in which the Oregon senator told of the failures of the war department. In reply to this in the senate, Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his charges and undertook to prove them by citations from the investigation by the senate committee.

The senator scolded the war department unmercifully, and produced documentary proof that Secretary Baker, when before the senate committee, was ignorant of the actual conditions in the matter of supplies to the army camps. "The president," he said, "did not know the truth, and I did. He must have got his facts from his distinguished secretary of war and he, in turn got them from somebody else, and if those who furnished the evidence knew the facts, they lied."

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain read a heart-breaking letter from a father telling of the death of his son in an army camp under most astounding conditions of neglect. Afterward Secretary Baker said of this that it was not a singular case, that there had been several such due to the lack of nurses, and that each one had been rigidly investigated.

The hot discussion over the inefficiency of our war preparations continues unabated and is reaching the stage where it becomes personal and vicious. The thick-and-thin supporters of the administration declare the critics of some of its acts are bordering on treachery because they give comfort to the enemy, while those who criticize assert that only by letting the public know the faults that are being committed can those faults be corrected. Their course, they hold, is dictated by the purest patriotism.

NO REAL STEPS TOWARD PEACE IN GERMAN-AUSTRIAN ANNOUNCEMENT

Chancellor Hertling Says Speeches of Wilson and Lloyd George Contain Certain Acceptable Principles.

Amsterdam.—German Chancellor Hertling told the main committee of the Reichstag that the speeches of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson "contained certain acceptable principles" to Germany, according to Berlin dispatches.

"Concretely the outlines are unsatisfactory," the German Chancellor insisted. He demanded that "enemy leaders" set forth "new proposals." "On January 3 the period expired for co-operation among the Entente looking toward a general peace," Hertling said in opening. "After that Germany was no longer bound by her offer to the Entente. She had a free path to pursue separate peace negotiations."

"Since then war-aims speeches have been delivered by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson."

Commenting on President Wilson's war aims speech, the German Chancellor asserted: "On the first four points an agreement is obtainable without difficulty. On the fifth there will be some difficulty. It chiefly concerns England, but President Wilson's proposals could be taken into consideration respecting the colonies demanded by Germany."

"The sixth concerns only Russia and the Central Powers. The seventh can only be settled in peace negotiations; but Germany has never demanded the incorporation of Belgian territory by violence."

"On the eighth point, Germany does not wish annexation by violence; but this is a question only to be discussed by France and Germany."

"However, we cannot talk of the cessation of Alsace-Lorraine, 57 per cent of whose population speak German."

"On the ninth and tenth points Germany remains solidly with Austria-Hungary—(here there was an omission either an excision by the German censor or an undecipherable phrase.) "As to the fourteenth point, Germany will be ready when all other questions are settled to discuss a league of peoples."

Lloyd George showed an alteration in tone. "He no longer abuses us, but he showed an inclination for negotiations. But I cannot go so far as the foreign journals which have read in the speech an earnest desire for peace, or even of friendly feelings toward us," said Hertling.

"In declaring he does not seek the annihilation of Germany and never entertained a desire to destroy us, he even used words of appreciation of Germany's political and cultural position."

"But his other utterances force the conviction that he believes himself entitled to adjudge the Germans guilty of all possible crimes. We cannot understand such feelings, nor can we find in them any proof of a sincere will."

"I acknowledge that President Wilson's tone is now different from what it was before his attempt by means of the American reply to the Pope to sow dissension between the German government and the German people."

"He no longer talks of autocratic suppression of the German people by the government and his former attack upon the Hohenzollerns is not repeated."

"Doubt has often arisen whether the Russians are in earnest in their peace negotiations. All sorts of wireless messages are going throughout the world, with exceedingly strange contents, and these might strengthen this doubt."

"Nevertheless, I hold fast to the hope shortly to arrive at a good conclusion with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. We hope soon to conclude an agreement with Ukraina which will be mutually satisfactory, especially from an economic viewpoint."

Continuing, Hertling pointed out that Alsace-Lorraine was originally German, in 1689, and that it had merely been restored to Germany in 1871.

NO ADVANCE TOWARD PEACE.

Washington—No advance toward peace is seen here in the speeches made in Berlin and Vienna by the German Chancellor and Austrian Foreign Minister upon the war aims of the Central Powers. Formal comment will be withheld until the texts are put out by an authorized German agency, but after reading press accounts of the speeches officials expressed the opinion that they were framed largely for internal consumption, with the incidental purpose to plant seeds of discord among the Allies by suggestions of separate negotiations and to appeal to the sympathies of the radical Socialist elements in the enemy's countries.

Regarding the design to affect the internal conditions of Germany and Austria one official suggested that the striking differences of tone in the two notes, the German being almost defiantly aggressive and the Austrian compromising and insinuating, were calculated precisely to meet the varying conditions in the two empires.

Copenhagen.—"Austria-Hungary and the United States practically agree not only on great principles of new arrangement of the world after the war, but our views approach on several concrete peace questions," declared Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in a speech reported in Vienna dispatches.

The address was a frank and open bid for discussion of differences between Austria-Hungary and the United States looking to a possible adjustment.

"It is obvious," Czernin declared, "that an exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and the United States might form the starting point of conciliatory discussion between all states hitherto not entering negotiations."

"The differences are not great enough to prevent discussion which would clear matters up. The interests of these two belligerents," Czernin continued, referring to the United States and Austria-Hungary, "are less incompatible than it would seem."

Discussing the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister declared: "Not even Pan-German agitation will arouse a change in my mind; I declare now that we do not demand one square meter of land or one kreutzer from Russia."

"Peace can be obtained if Russia maintains her stand—as it is evident he intends doing."

"President Wilson's speech is an important advance toward the Austro-Hungarian standpoint, containing proposals in which Austria-Hungary will gladly join."

"However, we support to the utmost our ally, Germany, as to Belgium and as to Turkey."

"Austria rejects all advice as to her interior affairs," Czernin said, referring to President Wilson's plea to Teutonic peoples to overthrow their autocratic governments.

AMERICA'S WAR AIMS.

Briefly summarized, the 14 points embracing America's war aims as outlined by President Wilson in his speech to Congress on January 8 were as follows: First—Open diplomacy. Second—Freedom of the seas. Third—No economic barrier and equality of trade conditions. Fourth—Guarantees for reduction of armaments. Fifth—"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 population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined."

Sixth—Evacuation by the Central Empires of all Russian territory and complete territorial and political independence of that nation.

Seventh—"Restoration" of Belgium. Eighth—Restoration of occupied French territory and "righting of the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871" in matter of Alsace-Lorraine.

Ninth—Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality. Tenth—Austria-Hungary's peoples to be "accorded freest opportunity of autonomous development."

Eleventh—Evacuation of Balkan states and their separate independence guaranteed; Siberia to have an outlet to the sea.

Twelfth—Turkey's possessions not to be molested, except as to states with nationalities other than Turkish, which must be afforded opportunity for autonomous development.

Thirteenth—Polish independence. Fourteenth—"A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

TO MAKE INDIANS CITIZENS.

Representative Carter Introduces Far-reaching Bill.

Washington.—The most drastic Indian legislation proposed in any recent Congress was introduced by Representative Carter, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Public Indian Committee, proposing to confer citizenship on Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States; authorizing issue of land titles to all adult mixed blood Indians, and his full pro rata share of tribal funds. Commissions would be appointed to carry out the work.

16 TEUTON LINERS LAND U. S. TROOPS

Huge Vaterland, Now Leviathan, Used as Transport.

MEN AND SUPPLIES SAFE

Seized Vessels in U. S. Service Ten Months Earlier Than Expected; German Crews Broke Engines.

A French City.—The pride of Germany's and Austria's great merchant fleets have brought thousands of American troops to Europe to fight the battle of democracy.

Permission was granted for the announcement to Americans that 18 former German and Austrian merchant steamships have arrived in Europe, bringing great numbers of American soldiers, and that their holds carried thousands of tons of supplies.

The 18 included the great liner Leviathan, the biggest ship in the world, formerly the Vaterland, of the Hamburg-American Line.

Others in the fleet of transports were the Covington, Cincinnati, President Lincoln, President Grant, Powhatan, Madewaska, all of which were seized by the United States at the outbreak of the war, and former North German-Lloyd steamships George Washington, Mount Vernon, Agamemnon, Aetolus, Mercury, Pocahontas, Huron, Antigone and America have all arrived. All had uneventful passage.

Everyone of these transports has reached a European port 10 months earlier than their former German crews anticipated when they smashed the machinery aboard each liner.

Announcement may also now be made that the steamships Baron Von Steuben and Baron De Kalb are now actively engaged in service.

A half-million tons of shipping, formerly property of the enemy, is now capable of being utilized by the United States and the Allies.

Washington.—The heart of America was thrilled with the news that the greatest armada in her history—sixteen huge transports—had arrived safely at a French port with thousands of officers, soldiers and supplies.

The great transports left American ports during the last two weeks. The vessels delivered their precious cargo on European soil untouched by spies and unobserved by the watchful eyes on submarines.

Protecting them on their voyage were American men-of-war—fleet gray monsters, who swept through the waves grim warning that their transport charges were to be delivered unharmed.

Aboard the transports were thousands of young men—officers for training, Sammys for service, doctors, nurses and skilled workmen. From all parts of the country they had been secretly assembled at different embarking points along the seaboard. After the great vessels poked their noses out of port the curtain of censorship dropped down over their voyage. Whether they all met at sea, forming one great movement, the War Department will not reveal.

The maneuvering of transports which already have landed nearly a half-million of America's fighting forces in France without loss is sufficient unto itself, the Navy believes.

Announcement of the arrival of many transports and thousands of American troops in Europe inaugurates a new policy of co-operation between the censors in this country and abroad.

THE WOMEN MUST STAY HOME.

Free-Lance Workers Embarrassing in Warring Countries.

Washington.—Passport regulations of the State Department now permit those American women to go abroad whose services are imperatively required by some recognized relief agency. The explanation, as announced, was that the presence of large numbers of free-lance workers was beginning to prove an embarrassment to the warring countries.

GOV. EDGE SIGNS DRY BILLS.

Action Puts 3,000 Saloons Out Of Business In New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J.—Governor Edge, in the presence of leaders and members of the legislature, state officers and temperance advocates, signed the Mackay and Wells local option bill. It is estimated that through the local option regulations, which many of the cities and towns of the state will now have, about 3,000 saloons will be put out of business in New Jersey.

SELLS FIFTEEN TONS OF SUGAR.

Food Administrator Seizes Hoardings Of East Side Bookseller.

New York.—Fifteen tons of sugar, which Pinus Friedman, an East Side bookseller, was accused of hoarding, was sold by the Federal Food Administration to hospitals, charitable institutions and some 500 retail grocers, at 9 cents a pound. Friedman, who is under \$2,500 bail, is alleged to have obtained the sugar from New Orleans.