

PEACE TO AUSTRIA

WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS ON THE PEACE SITUATION

GERMAN TALK ANSWERED

President Makes Another Step Forward in His Persistent Effort to Force World's Peoples to Discuss the Coming Peace—Says One Party in Germany Continues the War.

President Wilson Monday held open the door to a separate peace for Austria.

At the same time he gave notice that no basis for peace appears in the latest utterances of the rulers of Germany.

Before a hastily summoned joint session of congress, he drove in place what many of his hearers regarded as the most powerful wedge yet employed to split apart the Austro-German alliance and to separate the people of Germany itself from the military masters who rule them.

Representatives of the allies here have been assured that the speech of President Wilson to congress marks one weakening in the position of the United States. They have made such reports to their governments.

The president's utterance is considered in all quarters more as marking a new phase of the war than as constituting a definite movement toward peace. The final defeat of Russia marks this new phase of the war, and high military officials outlined how little of gain for Germany there is in this new phase.

Lloyd George's refusal to see any hope of peace in the Czernin speech to which President Wilson made such a conciliatory reply is not looked upon by officials as denoting a split between the United States and England.

The speech is regarded as of the greatest timeliness in these respects:

1. It reiterates in general terms of justice and fairness the many demands for which the nations arrayed against Germany have been fighting and which they have stated from time to time in a concrete manner.

2. It puts the blame for the continuation of hostilities upon only one set of shoulders—those of the German military ruling classes.

3. Such a diplomatic move was highly requisite at just this new turn of the war's tide.

The speech was put forward frankly as another step in that persistent propaganda of public discussion which President Wilson started at the outset of America's entry into the conflict. Again it was his purpose to emphasize before the world in general and the enemy peoples in particular that the enemies of the German military rulers are battling for the highest principles of liberty and freedom.

From contrasting the speeches of the Austrian and German premiers, he pointed out the striking contrast between the demand of the German chancellor that the world at large shall not concern itself with individual territorial adjustments at the close of the war, and the clear struck note of the Reichstag resolutions of last July.

The president did not bid for direct exchanges between Washington and Vienna. Rather did he leave the way open for Austria to take the path which Czernin's speech perceived.

He (Czernin), the president said, finds in my statement of January 8, 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.

But it was hammered home by the president that whatever peace is made must be made on the principles of international justice upon which America, through its chosen spokesman, had taken her stand. The president was frequently interrupted by applause.

President Wilson spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: On the eighth of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the fifth of January. To these addresses the German chancellor replied on the twenty-fourth and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day.

It is gratifying to have our 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 reported chiefly to my own address of the eighth of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments.

He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them; but in this I am sure he misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases. It is not clear. 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 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 interests or neighborhood.

He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms.

Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces with no one but the government of France the "conditions" under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland.

In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan States he defers, as I understood 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 disturbance.

It must be evident to every one who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method of the German chancellor proposes is the method of the congress of Vienna. We can not 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 more 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 deal 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 those 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 the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They can not 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.

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 region 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 can not have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It can not be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states.

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 and 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 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 entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She can not see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be possible.

This war had its roots in the dispersion 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 allegiance 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.

It is 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 people 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 guarantee, but he can not 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. He can not 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 south of the Danube, is a matter of European concern and that its course be decided; 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 seems of course he 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 farther and 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. The principles to be applied are these:

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

Second. 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 discredited, of the balance of power; but that,

Third. Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest of and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival States and.

Fourth. 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 to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected upon 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 objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragical circumstances is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send million 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 ventured this war upon no small occasion and that we can never 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

PRaises TILLMAN

North Carolina Paper Says He is Bigger and Broader Man

The following article appeared in the News published at Greensboro, N. C.:

All of us are familiar with the man who consents to become a candidate for public office only at the most urgent and continued solicitation of a vast multitude of friends. How can such a citizen resist their pleadings? How can he fail to respond to popular clamor that he allow his name to be used on the official ballot? Has not his ear been trained these many years to hear such delightful warblings? Soon he fancies that the warblings have become a mighty and irresistible chorus ever widening in scope. Under such circumstances it is quite the natural thing that he should sacrifice his personal interest and enter the list, fully equipped with noisome trumpet and sharpened lance.

In the late election Benjamin R. Tillman of Trenton, S. C., heard such pleasing music in the good old Palmetto State. Having heard, it was not for him to question the call to duty, like all other astute politicians and public servants he acted; and he permitted the people of his state to elect him governor. In those days he earned the title, "Pitchfork Ben"; indeed, he earned this characterization many times over; for the redoubtable Edgefield farmer fought his enemies with unabated fury. From the governor's chair to the senatorial toga was but a short step and in that great legislative body he has remained continuously for more than two decades.

Meanwhile the passing of the years has left a deep impression upon the senior South Carolina Senator. Much of the fiery ardor with which he was wont to champion causes that he favored has disappeared. Perhaps embosomed health was a potent influence in transforming him into a dispassionate thinker. At any rate Senator Tillman is a much bigger and broader man than when he went to Washington twenty years ago. Petty and acrimonious ideas have been displaced by level-headed and constructive views. Today Ben Tillman has a stronger hold upon the affections—and votes—of South Carolinians than at any previous time in his career. Many of his former enemies now support him vigorously.

It is now said upon high authority that Senator Tillman will not retire from political life soon, although it had frequently been reported that he would. He will be a candidate to succeed himself during the present year. It appears certain, and many South Carolinians will assert with almost equal certainty that he will succeed himself. That seems to be an easy feat for Tillman now, although in the good old days he had to fight every inch of the way. In the meantime other gentlemen in the Palmetto State who have been hearing the voice of the people and were willing to yield to pressure and represent the State in the senate will now experience considerable difficulty in recognizing those voices. A few men desire to oppose Benjamin R. Tillman for office in South Carolina. The voice of the people will fade away into a whisper and finally become so indistinct that most of these politicians, although they have ears to hear, can not hear.

SHIP WORKERS QUIT

Extensive Walk-Out Feared at Staten Island Yards

The number of ship carpenters on strike for higher wages in two yards on Staten Island, where ships for the United States government are under construction, increased to about 450 and representatives of the men said the strike would assume greater proportions within 24 hours unless the government intervenes.

KNOW GERMAN STRENGTH

French Estimate Teutons Have 2,340,000 Men in West

The Associated Press correspondent with the French headquarters says the French authorities consider that the total number of the enemy now facing the French, British, American and Belgian troops, or held in reserve, aggregate 2,340,000 men.

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.

"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 thus 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.

Estimates pertaining to number and value of live stock on farms in South Carolina as well as farms and ranges in the United States have been made public by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. A summary of the report follows:

Estimated Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms, January 1, 1914.

UNITED STATES	Number		SOUTH CAROLINA	
	Number	Price	Number	Price
Horses	1918	21,563,000	104,28	85,000
	1917	21,210,000	102,89	85,000
	1916	21,159,000	101,89	84,000
	1915	21,195,000	103,32	83,000
	1914	20,962,000	109,32	85,000
Mules	1918	4,924,000	128,74	179,000
	1917	4,723,000	118,75	174,000
	1916	4,593,000	113,83	171,000
	1915	4,479,000	112,33	166,000
	1914	4,449,000	123,85	171,000
Milch Cows	1918	23,824,000	70,59	193,000
	1917	22,894,000	70,00	189,000
	1916	22,808,000	53,92	189,000
	1915	21,262,000	55,33	185,000
	1914	20,737,000	53,94	185,000
Other Cattle	1918	43,546,000	40,88	232,000
	1917	41,689,000	35,92	215,000
	1916	39,812,000	33,53	215,000
	1915	37,067,000	33,38	211,000
	1914	35,855,000	31,13	211,000
Swine	1918	71,374,000	19,51	966,000
	1917	67,802,000	11,75	920,000
	1916	67,766,000	8,40	870,000
	1915	64,618,000	1,87	819,000
	1914	58,933,000	10,40	780,000

Substantial increases both in number and price is noted in each class, but the percentage of increase in price per head is greater in South Carolina than in the United States as a whole. For instance the price of horses January 1, 1918 in South Carolina shows an increase of 15 per cent per head over that of January 1, 1917, while mules show an increase in price of 18 per cent, milch cows 46 per cent, other cattle 40 per cent, and swine 62 per cent.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Is it true that meningitis is more prevalent in winter than summer? If this is true, can you tell why?

Answer—In a great measure this is true due to the fact that it is a close contact disease. In cold weather people stay within doors, sleep in poorly ventilated rooms, at times many sleeping in one bed. These conditions improve as the weather becomes warmer, and the number of cases of meningitis grow less.

Is it possible to have meningitis more than once?

Answer—Yes, there are on record five persons who had the disease the second time. It is probable that a limited degree of immunity is acquired by those having the disease, but this is not lasting, as is the case in small pox, measles, whooping cough and some other diseases.

Is the present epidemic the largest we have ever had in this country?

Answer—No, in New York in 1904-5 there were 6,755 cases and 2,455 deaths. There was also a widespread epidemic in Texas in 1912.

If one member of a family has the disease or is found to be a carrier, is this evidence that all members of this family are more susceptible to the disease than the average person?

Answer—No, though the occurrence of more than one case in a family is common. There are on record as many as five cases within one home during the epidemic in Texas, referred to above.

Do carriers ever develop the disease in its active form?

Answer—This is possible, but does not occur often.

Does meningitis always occur as an epidemic?

Answer—No, there also occur the sporadic cases. These are those isolated cases occurring in communities without any apparent source of infection; nor does the disease spread from these cases as from those of the epidemic form.

Is the serum injected into the spinal canal an absolute cure?

Answer—No, the average death rate with the serum is about 40 per cent while without it the rate is from 70 to 80 per cent. The serum is the only remedy known that is of any appreciable value in the treatment of meningitis.

Do you think that there is any danger of taking meningitis by riding on trains?

Answer—This depends entirely upon whether there happens to be a carrier of the disease upon the train at the same time. If there should be a carrier, and you are susceptible, the conditions would be most favorable for your taking it. This is especially true of children.

I would suggest that you do not take your children on the train any more than is absolutely necessary. When in the train be sure to have ventilation.

There is a possibility that the patient who died a few days ago in the Cordova community contracted the disease while riding in the train, as she had only recently ridden on the train.

SEES NO PEACE

Lloyd George Differs With Wilson

About Czernin's Speech

Addressing the house of commons Tuesday, Premier Lloyd George said he had read with profound disappointment the replies given to President Wilson and to the declarations of the British government by Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister. The premier added it was perfectly true that as regarded the tone, there was a great deal of difference between the two speeches and he wished he could believe there was a difference in substance.

Mr. Lloyd George said the government stood by the considered declaration made at the meetings with the trades union representatives early by this year.

WANTS PREACHERS

Pershing Would Triple Number of Chaplains in the Army

Gen. Pershing has recommended to the War Department that the number of chaplains in the army be increased for the war to an average of three for each regiment with an additional number assigned to duty to be available for such duty as may be required.

While the conduct of the military forces has been excellent, the general said, fortitude borne of great courage and lofty spiritual ideals is required to overcome entirely the conditions found in France and it is his desire to surround the men with the best influence possible.

Where is Potash Needed?

Our farmers have been without commercial potash for the past three crops, and since there is getting to be a fair supply of domestic potash they will, no doubt, be tempted to purchase this expensive plant food for crops and soils that do not really need it.

There has been no marked increase of corn due to potash fertilization on any one of our tests any year. We have no tests on very heavy muck soils, but results at other stations indicate that potash causes a marked increase in yield on this type of soil and it is the only one on which the use of potash should prove profitable for corn. Most of our bottom lands are largely comprised of silt and clay which are high in potash content accompanied by a liberal supply of organic matter, hence potash is not needed there.

The yield of oats on sandy soils is also what increased by application of potash, but not enough to warrant its general use for this crop at prevailing prices.

The cotton crop of the coastal plain section of this State, and also on the sandy soils of the Piedmont region is markedly improved by applications of potash. It is to cotton on these soils that we recommend that potash be applied. Our results at the Coast and Pee Dee Stations indicate that potash can be profitably applied to cotton when it is bringing prevailing prices at six dollars per unit. We suggest a fertilizer containing two per cent of potash for the Orangeburg soils series, and three per cent for the Norfolk and Portsmouth series, both series lying in the lower part of the soil below the fall line. We are constrained to recommend percentages this low because of the price and the limited quality of the material available. We do not recommend potash for any general farm crop usually grown on clay soils of the Piedmont region.—T. E. Kett.

British Destroyer Sinks

The British torpedo boat destroyer Boxer was sunk on the night of February 8, in the English Channel, as the result of a collision, the British admiralty announced. One boy is missing.

All foods yield energy. All living requires energy. Foods also build the body, regulate its processes and keep it going. Most foods are useful in more ways than one. One class, the proteins—such as meat, milk, eggs—are useful chiefly as tissue builders. Starches and sugar are used chiefly for energy, while fruits and vegetables furnish mineral salts and bulk. A well-chosen diet contains material for growth, repair, production, energy, and regulation, and so requires a careful selection from each class of foodstuffs.

If one would choose wisely, one must know food values in terms of cost and the use of food in the body. When we start to save we have to figure so that every need is met somewhere in the day's three meals.

The Farmers' Bulletin published by the Department of Agriculture tell more fully these values. They are: What the Body Needs, No. 808; Cereal Foods, No. 817; Foods Rich in Protein, No. 824; Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, No. 871.