

# THE POPE'S PEACE TERMS.

Proposals as Made by Pontiff Include Return of Invaded Territory and Colonies and Settlement of Vexed Questions of Nationality at Conference of Nations After Hostilities End.

London, Aug. 15 (By the Associated Press).—The foreign office tonight issued the French text of the letter from the pope to the king including a copy of his appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples.

The text follows: "Your Majesty: The Holy Father, anxious to do everything he can in order to put an end to the conflict which for the last three years has ravaged the civilized world, has decided to submit to the leaders of the belligerent peoples concrete peace proposals exposed in a document which I have the honor to attach to this letter. May God grant that words of His Holiness will this time produce the desired effect, for the good of the whole of humanity.

"The Holy See, not having diplomatic relations with the French government or with the government of Italy or the United States, I very respectfully beg your majesty to be good enough to have handed a copy of His Holiness' appeal to the president of the United States. I also beg to add 13 other copies which I request your majesty to be good enough to hand to the leaders of the nations friendly to the allies, with the exception, however, of Russia, Belgium and Brazil, to whom the document has been sent direct.

"In expressing to your majesty my sincere thanks for this extreme kindness I am happy to take the opportunity to offer you the homage of sentiment, a very profound respect with which I have the honor to sign myself your majesty's very humble and devoted servant.

(Signed) "Gasparrini."

The appeal follows: "To the Leaders of the Belligerent Peoples:

"Since the beginning of our pontificate the horrors of a terrible war let loose on Europe we have in view above everything three things to preserve: Perfect impartiality towards all belligerents as is suitable for Him who is the Common Father and who loves all His children with equal affection; continually to attempt to do all the good possible and that without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity which the supreme spiritual charge has confided to us with Christ, and, finally as our pacific mission also requires to omit nothing as long as it was in our power which might contribute to hasten the end of this calamity by trying to lead people and their leaders to more moderate resolution to hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable.

"Whoever has followed our work during those three painful years which have just passed has been able easily to recognize that if we had always remained faithful to our resolve of absolute impartiality and to our attitude of benevolence we have not ceased to exhort the peoples and the belligerent brothers again to become brethren although publicity has not been given to all that we have done to attain this very noble aim.

"Towards the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the nations in conflict most lovely exhortations, and more we, indicated the part to be followed to arrive at a stable and honorable peace for all. Unfortunately our appeal was not heard and the war continued desperately for another two years with all its horrors. It became even more cruel and extended over the earth over the sea and in the air and one saw desolation and death descend upon the cities without defense, upon peaceful villages and on their innocent population, and now one can imagine how the sufferings of all would be increased and aggravated if other months, or worse still, other years are about to be added to this sanguinary triennium.

"Is this civilized world to be nothing more than a field of death? And Europe so glorious and so flourishing! Is it going, as if stricken by a universal madness, to run to the abyss and lend its hand to its own suicide?"

"In such a terrible situation and in the presence of a menace so serious we who have no particular political aim, who do not listen to signs or to the interests of any of the belligerent powers, but are solely compelled by a sentiment of our supreme duty as to the Common Father of the faithful, by the solicitation of our children who implore our intervention and our pacifying work.

"Through the voice even of humanity and of reason we once more emit the cry of peace and we renew

a pressing appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of nations. But in order no longer to speak in general terms as the circumstances had counseled us in the past we now wish to make a more concrete and practical proposal and to invite the governments of the belligerents to come to an agreement upon the following points which seem to be a basis of a just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them.

"First of all the fundamental points must be that the material force of arms be substituted by the moral force of right from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments according to the rules and guarantees to be established, in a measure necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each State. Then in the substitution for armies the institution of arbitration with its high pacifying function, according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a state which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

"Once the supremacy of right has thus been established all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas which would contribute to the numerous causes of conflict and would also open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

"As to the damages to be repaired and as to the war expenses, we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle the complete and reciprocal condonation which would be justified moreover by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament so much so that no one will understand the continuation of a similar carnage solely for reasons of an economic order.

"For certain cases there exist particular reasons, and they would be deliberated upon with justice and equity but these pacific agreements with the immense advantages to be derived from them are not possible without a reciprocal restitution of the territory at present occupied.

"Consequently on the part of Germany the complete evacuation of Belgium with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence towards it.

"The evacuation of French territory. On the part of other belligerent parties; similar restitution of the German colonies.

"As regards the territorial questions, as for example those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace with disarmament, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration as we have said formerly the aspirations of the peoples and the special interests and of the general welfare of the great human society.

"The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions notably those relative to Armenia and the Balkan states and territories making a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland whose noble and historical traditions and sufferings which it has endured, especially during the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations.

"Such are the principal bases whereupon we believe the future reorganization of the peoples ought to be built. They are of a nature to render impossible the return of similar conflicts and to prepare a solution of the economic questions so important for the future and for the material well being of all belligerent states.

"Therefore, in presenting to you, who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see them accepted and to see thus the conclusions at an early date of the terrible struggle which more and more appears a useless massacre.

"The world recognizes that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe. Incline your ears therefore to our prayer. Accept the fraternal invitation of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. Reflect on your very grave responsibility before God and before man.

"On your decision depend the re-

## TRAITORS IN THE WEST.

NO ATTEMPT TO MINIMIZE STRIKE DANGER.

Quick and Vigorous Action to Be Taken Against I. W. W. Leaders.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Grave menace to industries whose continuation at high speed is deemed vital to the prosecution of the war is seen by officials here in the growing activities of Industrial Workers of the World leaders on the Pacific coast and in the Far Northwest. The movement apparently is nearing its maximum and the full scope of its powers is not minimized here. A pretentious program calling for strikes, lockouts and general disturbances over seven States, or about one-fourth of the area of the country, has been brought to the attention of the department of justice by scores of expert field investigators now in the affected territory.

Swift and drastic action to check the movement in so far as it would cripple industries or curtail production of commodities necessary for war is planned by department of justice officials. In many instances, however, the department labors under the handicap of being unable to proceed until an overt act has been performed.

Prosecution of strike leaders, justified in the opinion of the department on charges of conspiracy or under the espionage act, is contemplated in special cases but no general prosecution of the I. W. W. leaders is expected.

The entire movement, culminating yesterday in the declaration of James Rowan, district leader of the organization, that a general strike would be called August 20 in Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho unless certain demands were complied with, is regarded by many officials as being political and not a labor movement. Instructions have been sent to field workers to determine as far as can be done whether the threatened strike is part of a program deliberately designed to hamper the government in the prosecution of the war.

District attorneys in the four States affected, as well as in California, Arizona and New Mexico, have been instructed to devote unceasing attention to the situation and to institute prosecutions promptly where justified.

Officials here were much interested today in Rowan's demand for a ten hour day in the harvest fields. Any organized movement, it was said, tending to prevent or delay the harvesting of the country's crops in any section would come clearly within the class of subjects with which the president was authorized by congress in the war resolution to deal with summarily. Another industry which has already been affected to some extent by activities traceable to I. W. W. sympathizers is spruce logging in Washington. At one stage of the labor disturbances the government's great program of aircraft construction, expected to be menaced by the situation in this industry, has been restored more nearly to normal within the past few days. A third industry which might be seriously affected by general I. W. W. strikes, it is said, is copper mining in Montana. The government is following this situation closely.

The president's personal investigator, Chief Justice Covington of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, may visit the Northwest and the Pacific Coast to study the situation.

## MAJOR GEN. DUVALL SUCCEEDS GEN. WOOD.

General John Ruckman Will Command Southern Department.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Major Gen. W. P. Duvall has been appointed commander of the Southeastern department, succeeding Major General Wood. Brigadier General John Ruckman will command the Southern department.

## No Tax on Checks or Drafts.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The senate by a vote of 38 to 22 eliminated the house provision in war tax bill providing one cent stamp tax on bank checks, drafts and certificates of deposit.

pose and the joy of innumerable families, the life of thousands of young people; in a word the happiness of a people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare.

"May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to His very holy will. May God grant that while meriting the applause of your contemporaries you will also obtain in the future generations a splendid name of pacificators.

"As for us closely united in prayer and in penitence with all those faithful souls which sigh for peace we implore for you the light and counsel of the Divine Spirit.

(Signed) "Benedict." "At the Vatican, August 1."

## SHAKE UP IN ARMY.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS CALLED INTO FIELD.

Gen. Leonard Wood Transferred to Command of National Guard Division at Fort Riley, Kan.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Thirty-two major generals are assigned in a war department order made public tonight to command the National Guard and National Army divisions of the war armies. On the list are all the present regular department commanders, including Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, ranking officer of the service, who now are called upon for duty in the field and probably at the front in France.

General Wood, commanding the Southeastern Department, is to be transferred to command the Eighty-ninth Division, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.

Both the National Guard major generals nominated Tuesday by the president—John F. O'Ryan of New York and Charles M. Clement of Pennsylvania—are placed at the heads of divisions in their branch with some regular army brigadiers under them.

The order also assigns brigadiers of both regulars and guardsmen to command the brigades of each division, and a colonel or lieutenant colonel to serve as chief of staff under each of the major generals. All are directed to report not later than August 25 if practicable. Successors to the department commanders in their present posts have not been named.

In a note appended to the order it is stated that the order of designation of the division bears no relation to the order in which they will go to the front. A warning is added that shifts and changes in the officers personnel of the divisions are to be expected. One change apparently has been made since the list was made up. Maj. Gen. Francis J. Keenan is assigned to command the Thirty-second National Guard division whereas that officer, in an order issued yesterday, was temporarily designated as chief of the new division of embarkation of the general staff, in charge of all transportation.

## GEN. WOOD SURPRISED.

Commander of Southeastern Department Had No Intimation of Transfer.

Charleston, Aug. 17.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, commanding officer of the Southeastern Department, will be transferred to command of the Eighty-ninth National Guard division at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas.

He will be accompanied there by Lieut. Col. Charles E. Kilbourne, his present chief of staff, and his personal aide de camp, Capt. J. C. H. Lee, Capt. S. M. Williams and First Lieut. Russell A. Osmun.

The order comes like a bolt out of the blue sky and it is evident that officers of the army are sharply surprised. They have had absolutely no intimation that Gen. Wood would be relieved of his duties here.

Gen. Wood came to Charleston soon after the creation of the Southeastern Department. This grand division of the army has been organized under his personal supervision. He has manifested a strong interest in the choice of sites for the cantonments.

The recent order that departmental commanders would not have jurisdiction over army training camps was a distinct surprise to Gen. Wood, but it did not suggest any further change in his employment.

Gen. Wood was in his office on the eighth floor of the People's building last night when a reporter for the News and Courier interviewed him on the change. He was genuinely surprised at the transfer.

"My relief comes as a very great surprise," he said. "I am very sorry indeed to leave the South. My reception here has been cordial and friendly beyond words. I have found the people keenly responsive to the movement for preparedness and looked forward with great pleasure to the duties incident to training the troops in this section of the country.

"I do not know who is to be the commander of this department and know nothing whatever of the plans for this department. I have no comment to make on the order. I shall be prepared to move to my new station when I am ordered to do so."

Gen. Wood has manifested a growing interest in the South. On his tours of inspection he has improved the opportunity of making strong addresses urging preparedness. He has kept in personal touch with the progress of the several officers' training camps in the South. He has followed closely the building of the cantonments for the regular army, the National Guard and the national army, the latter to be supplied as the result of selective conscription.

At this time it is not known who

## FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO REGAIN LOST TRENCHES FROM FRENCH AND BRITISH.

Bloody Battles in Narrow Limits Result in Repulse of Germans—Little Ground Gained but Loss of Life Heavy.

The Germans lost no time in trying to regain the territory lost in the entente drive yesterday, but without permanent result. They not only attacked on two Belgium sectors, but made a thrust on the Aisne front and near Verdun. They gained temporary footholds against the British in Belgium and the French on the Aisne, but were driven out and the lines reestablished. Their efforts to regain lost ground on Steenbekerve were completely repulsed, Paris reports, as were attacks near Verdun. Gen. Korniloff, the Russian commander in chief stated that the Russian morale had been greatly strengthened by recent energetic measures. He predicted operations on a vast scale on the Rumanian front.

## RAILROAD PRESIDENT URGES CURTAILMENT OF SERVICE.

Says a Few Hours Delay is Insignificant When Life of Nation is at Stake.

Norfolk, Aug. 18.—Southeastern railroads are urged to enlist the cooperation of all their employees, informing them of the public necessity of curtailing the service in the national interest, in a letter from W. G. Harahan, president of the Seaboard. After saying that it was necessary to eliminate trains he concluded by saying "How insignificant are a few hours of delay when the very life of the nation is in the balance."

will leave this department in addition to Gen. Wood, Col. Kilbourne, Capt. Lee, Capt. Williams and Lieut. Osmun.

Army officers here were very much surprised last night at the order transferring Gen. Wood to command of a National Guard division. They were discussing the matter among themselves, though not for publication.

It is felt that some of the officers now attached to headquarters will be transferred, other officers of the same grade to be assigned with the new commanding officer of the department.

At present three major generals are assigned to headquarters of the Southeastern Department: Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding officer; Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, commandant of the South Atlantic coast artillery department, and Major Gen. Frederic D. Evans, adjutant general of the department.

Officers have been speculating on the duty to be given Gen. Ruckman and Gen. Evans, not suspecting that Gen. Wood's sphere of activities was about to be changed radically by the War Department.

Gen. Wood is the senior officer of the line of the American army. He came to Charleston early in May from Governor's Island, New York, where he had served a tour as commanding officer of the Eastern Department, at the time by far the most important division of the army. Before his detail to the Eastern Department, he had served as chief of staff, in Washington.

Gen. Wood was in the medical corps of the army when he became colonel of the famous Rough Riders, a volunteer cavalry regiment, in the war with Spain. He was relieved of duty with the regiment to become military governor of Cuba. After the war he was accepted in the regular army as a brigadier general and soon afterward was promoted to major general in the establishment.

Gen. Wood for several years has been preaching preparedness over the country and continued his efforts at this after coming to the Southeastern Department. He was known as "the apostle of preparedness." No officer in the American army is better known to the people at large and Gen. Wood has become associated in the American mind with the movement for adequate national defense.

While the despatches last night gave no intimation of the date when the transfer will be made effective, it was reported that Gen. Wood would probably be ordered to report at Fort Riley about August 25, tomorrow week. This would mean that the officers affected by the new orders will have to bestir themselves in winding up the affairs here and in making ready to take over their duties at the new post.

Gen. Wood had intended to leave last night for Washington to attend a meeting of the Hammond Radio Board, he said, but his plans were changed and it is likely that he will leave Sunday for the National Capital.

## REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS MADE IN ARMY UNITS—EUROPEAN PLAN USED.

Company Hereafter to Consist of 250 Men and Six Officers; Division of 19,000.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Complete reorganization of all branches of the American army to conform with European countries, as recommended by Major General Pershing, is provided for in army orders revealing that the recently announced divisional reorganization plan is to be carried down into the regiments and companies.

The administrative unit of the infantry arm hereafter will be a company with 250 enlisted men and six commissioner officers, in place of something over 100 men and three officers. The company will be divided into four platoons, each in command of a lieutenant. There will be two captains as first and second in command, one first lieutenant and three second lieutenants. Reports of the review of American troops in France yesterday show that this plan already has been carried out in General Pershing's forces.

The object of assigning two captains to each company, it is understood, is to provide against disorganization of the unit through the loss of its commander. The second captain, under the European system, does not go into battle line with the company, if his senior is present. He is held as a reserve to reorganize the company if necessary. Under the new plan each regiment will have three battalions of four companies, making a total of 3,000 men. Supplemented by the regimental headquarters, supply and machine gun organizations, the strength of the new regiments will be brought up to approximately 3,600 men as against little more than 2,000 in existing war strength regiments.

The unit organization of the field artillery and other arms of the service has not been changed.

As a result of reducing the number of regiments in a division, the division instead of 23,000 men will total hereafter about 19,000 men, 15,000 of them infantry.

The advantages of the system in addition to the better adaptation of the divisional unit to trench warfare lies chiefly in the reduction in overhead expense. One colonel and his regimental staff, including his three battalion commanders, now will handle 3,600 men instead of a little more than 2,000.

Today's orders show that provision has been made for organization of 32 new infantry divisions in addition to the regular divisions out of troops already called to the colors, including the first increment of 687,000 drafted men. A system of numerical designations has been worked out under which any division number below 26 will be regulars; between 26 and 75 National Guard and 76 and above National Army. Regular infantry brigades will be numbered from 1 to 50, inclusive; National Guard from 51 to 150 and National Army from 151 up. Regular regiments will be numbered from 1 to 100, National Guard from 101 to 300 and National Army from 301 up.

Assignments of brigade, regimental or other numerical designation will be in accordance with the numerical order of divisions with the result that any person familiar with the system will know that the three hundred and thirty-fifth infantry, for instance, is attached to the one hundred and sixty-seventh brigade of the eighty-fourth infantry division and that it is composed of National Army troops, while the three hundredth infantry regiment, by the same process would be in the one hundred and fiftieth brigade and the seventy-fifth division, composed of National Guard troops.

The department approved today collar signia to designate the three elements of the army. Regulars will wear the standard U. S. monogram; National Guardsmen will wear a similar monogram with the initials N. G. superimposed and National Army men will have the initials N. A. superimposed on the U. S.

## PRESIDENT PREPARES FOR ACTION ON FOOD SITUATION.

Exorbitant Profits Now Being Reaped by Dealers.

Washington, Aug. 18.—President Wilson went to the food administration department for a personal conference with Herbert Hoover and later went to the federal trade commission. It is believed he discussed the coal situation and the extent to which he would assume powers of control and of distribution and the extent to which they could fix prices or operate mines and sell to the public. The trade commission has completed an investigation which, it is reported, show exorbitant profits are being reaped.