

## GERMAN OFFICIAL REPLY TO RUSSIA

SAY SLAV PROPOSALS DO NOT  
SHOW ANY DESIRE FOR  
FAIR COMPROMISE.

Berlin, Jan 17, via London.—The official report of the reply of the Germans to the Russian delegates at the Brest-Litovsk conference last Monday says Dr von Kuehlmann announced that the Central Powers had decided to reply verbally in formulated form to the formulated Russian proposals. He urged that the present method of drawing up formulated documents wasted much time.

He advised that they talk matters over in the future, entrusting their paper drafts to one representative from each side. The reply of the Central Powers was then read as follows:

"The proposals of the Russian delegation with regard to the development of matters in regions of Russia occupied by the Central Powers diverge to such a degree from the views of the Central Powers that in their present form they must be characterized unacceptable. They do not possess the character of an attitude of compromise for which the Central Powers have striven, but represent a one-sided Russian demand which excludes the just basis of the opposite party being taken into consideration.

"In spite of that, the Central Powers are prepared again to give a clearly formulated expression of their opinion upon pending discussions, this time in a formulated manner, and also to try to find out if the compromise striven for by them offers any prospect of realization.

"One portion of the territories occupied by the Central Powers is dealt with in article one of the German draft. This matter has been deliberated upon and requires no further discussion. The question according to—blank in the wireless despatch received by the British admiralty—state life should be granted was purely a temporary organization, and had four stages.

1. The time between the conclusion of peace with Russia and the termination of Russian demobilization.

2. The time between Russian peace and general peace.

3. The time for the transition stage of the new peoples.

4. The finally definitive stage which the new states require for the complete installation of their state organization. It must be repeatedly pointed out for the Central Powers as distinct from the case of Russia, the conclusion of peace with Russia by no means has any connection with a general peace and that the Central Powers will be compelled to continue the war against their other enemies.

"Of great importance for the question (blank in the wireless despatch) of the individuality of a state is the decision reached by the supreme court law and given at Washington in the year 1808, in which it is stated:

"That the sovereign rights of the United States of North America must be recognized as having fully and completely existed from the day of the announcement of independence, that is to say, as from the 4th of July, 1776, quite independent of its recognition on the part of England in the treaty of the year 1782. Droit international codifié, page 160.

"The delegation takes note of the declaration that the Russian government from the fact that the occupied regions having belonged to the former Russian imperial empire does not draw any conclusions which would impose any political obligations upon the peoples of those territories in relation to the Russian republic and that the old frontiers of the former Russian empire have disappeared together with czarism.

"It also takes note that therefore the principal task before the Russian government in the negotiations now in progress do not consist in any way in defending the forceful keeping of territories within the borders of the Russian empire.

"In this connection it might be asked from what system of law does the present Russian government deduce its rights and duty of assuring the real freedom and self-determina-

tion of these territories to the uttermost—that is to say, even under certain circumstances to a continuation of the war. If the fact that the occupied territories belonged to the former Russian imperial empire by no means imposes any duty upon the population of these territories toward the Russian republic, then it is not obvious, without further explanation, on what the Russian republic intends to base its rights and duties as regards that population.

"If, however, one takes the stand, as the Russian delegation has done, that the Russian republic has such a right, then the extent of territory, the political provisions for the exercise of the right of self-determination, the transitory regime and the form of expression of the will of the people are points on which an endeavor to reach an adjustment must be made.

"The assertion that the right of self-determination is an attribute of nations and not of parts of nations is not our conception of the right of self-determination. Parts of nations can justly conclude independence and separation.

"Courland, Lithuanian and Poland also constitute national units from a historical point of view.

"Inspired by the desire to reach an understanding with the Russian government, the governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary have made these far-reaching proposals and they add to them that they represent the most extreme limits within which they still hope to come to a peaceful understanding.

"It is their intention that certain peoples on territory adjacent to their own shall finally and independently be placed in a position to decide their own future.

"An understanding between Russia and the Central empires on these difficult questions, however, is only possible if Russia shows an earnest desire to reach an understanding, and if she will endeavor, instead of attempting to advance one-sided dictatorial aims, to see the question from the point of view of the opposite side.

"Only under the conditions that such intentions are shown can the delegations of the allied (Teutonic) powers still hope for a peaceable adjustment of the conflict."

### FAREWELL.

Farewell, dear friends,  
This time to say good-bye,  
For our dear old country needs us—  
The ones who are willing now to die.  
They've already called their number,  
And there are many more to go.  
We linger long to see their faces,  
Which we may never see any more.  
The mothers and sisters are sighing  
And shedding bitter tears,  
For they know not when they may see them;  
It may be years and years.  
We reap the grain, the golden grain,  
In hopes that we may share  
A part of it, or maybe all,  
With the ones we love so dear.  
And if the dear old U. S. A.  
Should conquer Germany and win,  
We know that all was left to Wilson,  
All to our boys and him.  
—VERNA ARD.  
Hemingway, SC.

## HANDS, ARMS, LIMBS ASLEEP

And Was Run-Down, Weak and  
Nervous, Says Florida Lady.  
Five Bottles of Cardui  
Made Her Well.

Kathleen, Fla.—Mrs. Dallas Prine, of this place, says: "After the birth of my last child... I got very much run-down and weakened, so much that I could hardly do anything at all. I was so awfully nervous that I could scarcely endure the least noise. My condition was getting worse all the time..."

I knew I must have some relief or I would soon be in the bed and in a serious condition for I felt so badly and was so nervous and weak I could hardly live. My husband asked Dr. — about my taking Cardui. He said, 'It's a good medicine, and good for that trouble', so he got me 5 bottles... After about the second bottle I felt greatly improved... before taking it my limbs and hands and arms would go to sleep. After taking it, however, this poor circulation disappeared. My strength came back to me and I was soon on the road to health. After the use of about 5 bottles, I could do all my house-work and attend to all my six children besides."

You can feel safe in giving Cardui a thorough trial for your troubles. It contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs, but is composed of mild, vegetable, medicinal ingredients with no bad after-effects. Thousands of women have voluntarily written, telling of the good Cardui has done them. It should help you, too. Try it. E 74

## SUGAR CONTROL SAVED MILLIONS

AMERICAN CONSUMER PROFITED  
BY \$180,000,000—FRENCH SITU-  
ATION HELPED.

Sugar control has saved the American public \$180,000,000, Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, declared the other day.

He pointed out that sugar was selling for 11 cents a pound last August and that it would have advanced to 20 cents a pound, with the world shortage as a stimulus, had not the food administration secured the co-operation of the refiners and wholesalers and fixed a sugar price that today enables housewives to buy sugar at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound.

"Every 1 cent raise in sugar from September 1 to January 1 means \$18,000,000 to the American consumer," Mr. Hoover said. "Numbers of gentlemen will tell you that 20 cent sugar would have prevailed and the public robbed of \$180,000,000 this year if we had not taken these actions." Later Mr. Hoover called attention to the fact that uncontrolled sugar advanced to 35 cents a pound during the Civil War.

### France Got Our Sugar.

Today the American public has been allotted 70 per cent of its normal supply. Before the war the average annual household consumption here was 55 pounds a person. In England the annual consumption during the war is 24 pounds, and in France each person is allotted a little over one pound a month.

"In August the French government found itself unable to maintain even this ration," Mr. Hoover declared. "An appeal was made to America. France needed 100,000 tons. We agreed to fill this demand and up to December had shipped 85,428 tons. In the meantime an appeal was made to the American public to reduce its sugar consumption, and requests were made to distributors to supply the confectionary and sweet drinks trade with 50 per cent of normal supply. This has been generally followed, although such regulations were voluntary, as the food administration had no authority to impose them."

### Domestic Price is 8½ to 9 Cents.

Retail grocers throughout the country are supposed to take a profit of no more than 50 cents a hundred—half a cent a pound—on sugar. By reason of food administration regulations, binding refiners and wholesalers, the retailer is able today to buy sugar at from 8 to 8½ cents a pound. This enables him to sell to the housewife at 8½ to 9 cents a pound.

There have been some violations of the sugar rulings. Mr. Hoover said recently: "Sales of sugar from 16 to 20 cents per pound have been reported and followed up vigorously and stopped and is evidence itself of the prices at which consumers would have been mulct had we not intervened. We have forfeited wholesalers' licenses in aggravated cases, and we have issued warnings to first offenders in a great many instances through our local administrators."

### Effect on Military Situation.

American sugar stocks could be filled to normal very soon if ships could be sent to Java, where 250,000 tons of sugar is waiting for shipment. But the shipping situation is so acute that the nation cannot spare the eleven ships needed to transport this sugar. It would take the boats one year to haul 250,000 tons. In the same time they could be used for transporting 200,000 soldiers to France.

The food administration believes that the American public will diminish its sugar consumption by 10 or 15 per cent, when it is made clear that such sugar saving is a patriotic act and when it is understood that there are plenty of sweeteners available to take the place of sugar, such as honey or corn syrup.

### Why Shortage Exists.

The three great sugar producing centers of the world are Germany, the West and East Indies. German sugar is, of course, used at home. The East Indian sugar is unavailable because of the ship shortage.

While U boats made big inroads on the world's shipping, France and Italy ceased to be self sustaining in sugar manufacture. England in the meantime was cut off from German sugar—1,400,000 tons a year—because of the war. The result has been that the allied nations have been forced to turn to America and the West Indies for their sugar.

### EVASIVE RIGID FOOD CONTROL.

Food is Bought in Germany Surreptitiously in Violation of Automatic Rulings.

Even the autocratic food control of Germany has been powerless to prevent surreptitious sales, according to semi-official reports reaching the United States food administration. Illegal sales of butter are being made in Germany at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a pound. Eggs sold contrary to the German food regulations are bringing 10 to 15 cents apiece, according to these reports. And bacon or ham is bringing from \$2.25 to \$3.25 a pound.

### Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's.

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No. 27

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