A Solid Foundation For The Start of Peace Negotiations

TERMS TO END WORLD WAR PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT

Fourteen Principles, the Acceptance of Which Would Make it Possible to Conclude Peace With German Military Autocracy, named by Wilson to Congress

WOULD REMOVE CAUSE FOR FUTURE WARS

Demands Evacuation of Conquered Territory; Reparation For Alsace-Lorraine; Freedom of Seas; Reduction of Armament; Sanctity of National Treaties

Peace Conditions Outlined By President Wilson

1. Open covenants of peace without private international understandings.
2. Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action.
3. Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
4. Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point, consistent with domestic safety.
5. Impartial adjustments of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interests of the government.
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development.
7. Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.
8. All French territory to be freed and restored, and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
10. Freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austro-Hungary.
11. Evacuation of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia and, international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan states.
12. Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.
13. Establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.
14. General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

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

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

Coming at a moment when Germany faces the demands of her socialists for abandonment of any program of annexations and indemnities and also faces the failure of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, the president's pronouncement develops tremendous importance.

The President's Speech.

The president opened his speech with a reference to the peace parleys conducted at Brest-Litovsk between the Bolshevikí and representatives of the central powers.

He declared that "the representatives of the central powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no possessions at all either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power."

Liberal Statesmen Understand.

He further stated that he believed that Germany's original proposal of "no annexations and no indemnities" originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the "military leaders who have no thought but to keep what they have got."

Accepts Germany's Challenge.

With a true understanding of the reasons the peace conditions of both Teutons and Russians had been made known, the president stated, "whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory.

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

Allies Agree on Terms.

"There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statements of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions."

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve henceforth no secret undertakings of any kind.

Day of Conquest Past.

"The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world.

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible, unless they were corrected and the world safeguarded once for all against their recurrence.

Make World Safe to Live In.

"What we demand in this war, therefor, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression.

The World Peace Program.

"The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

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

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

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

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

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

"VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"XIV—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.

Fight Only For Peace.

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

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

"We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power.

Wants Germany Equal, Not Master.

"We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for, when they speak to us, whether for the reichstag majority or for the military party, and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

Principles Are Clear.

"We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand.

Interesting Coat Dress With Novel Trimming

The lady in the picture has on one of those coats (or is it a dress?) which leaves us in doubt as to its identity. "Will you remove your coat?" might bring the answer: "I cannot, this is also my dress," without surprising anyone. The coat-dress proved a convenience to the tourist who wished to travel light, especially when designed to allow an extra undergarment upon need of warmth, and a coat-dress like that pictured is a thing of beauty and distinction.

If you are looking for a garment versatile enough to play this double role, be assured you will not find anything handsomer than the model shown here. It is of plain, smooth-faced cloth, and will appeal to good taste if we imagine it in gray or tan, or in darker colors. It is lifted into the ranks of the exceptional by its decoration. This is a bordered scroll in which cable cord, covered with cloth like that in the dress, is used instead of braid. The large covered cord, wound with a small silk cord in a darker shade of its own color. The coat is simple in design with straight, full shirt, joined to a semifitting, roomy bodice, having plain coat sleeves and a long, square cape at the back. This, with the turnover collar, the cuffs and belt give additional opportunity to feature the novel decoration. The large scroll pattern, appearing on the skirt is repeated in smaller motifs on the belt, across the cape and collar and on the cuffs.

Unexpected details in the costume appear in the slit pockets in each side of the skirt and in the small scarf made to match the coat. This scarf idea has been developed by costumers in several clever ways, sometimes attached to the coat and sometimes not. The turban worn with this very interesting garment is evidently a part of the outfit, for it depends upon a covered cord to furnish its decoration, but goes further and adds an odd new pompon which looks much like a chrysanthemum made of ostrich flues.

Nothing illustrates better the "difficult simplicity," which is demanded of designers of the dress of today, than this smart coat-dress.

Millinery Birds of Passage

Hats for winter resort wear, along with other apparel for tourists that journey southward, are all ready for the companies of women that will soon turn their backs upon the lands of snow. A glimpse of them is alluring enough to fix a wavering purpose and determine those who may to follow them to the ends of the earth; that is to those ends that project themselves into the Gulf of Mexico, or the South Atlantic, or the Pacific in California. Wherever they go they must vie with the best efforts of millinery designers.

Many of the models prepared for tourists are not so distinctly summerlike as to bar them from wear in the north, but the greater number belong only in lands of the sun. At the top of the group pictured, there is a fine turban of black sipper straw, with crown-top of black satin. It is a typical southern tourist model, beautifully shaped and simply trimmed. Its broad spread of black, glossy wings suggests flight in a happy course—southward.

The black hat at the left, of malines and panne velvet, bows to edict for simplicity in millinery and makes us marvel at the style and beauty of its lines. It belongs to no section or climate, being an adaptable hat for afternoon wear anywhere; and dress hats of this kind now extend their usefulness to evening wear also. It could hardly be simpler, with its finishing touch merely a pin that cannot even be classed as "fancy." Its head is a long coil of panne velvet, and that is all there is of trimming, and no one who sees the model wishes for more. To some millinets of us who spend our winters north this is the most interesting hat in the group.

At the right the hat of "peanit" braid belongs, like the butterflies, among growing flowers. It is a novel weave in straw in a light turquoise blue color, with a narrow lace mesh woven in two rows in the body of the hat. The brim is faced with orchid pink velour, and narrow strips of it are laced through the mesh in the hat. Tassels that finish the trimming are made of these narrow strips. This is something new under the sun, and hats of braid are shown in all the lovely light colors that herald the spring.

Julia Bottomley

Washable Blouses Popular.

Lingerie blouses will always be preferred by some women, and many of them are being shown this season. Batiste and fine cotton voile are the favorite fabrics for lingerie models, and fine tucking, hemstitching, and dainty lace edgings constitute the favored trimmings.

Tailored blouses of men's wear silk and of satin are extremely popular also.

For a Stretched Sweater.

To restore the shape of a sweater wash in hot water and white soapsuds. Rinse in cool water and lay to dry on a covered table top or other flat surface. Pin the arms up, fasten the buttons and lay the whole garment so that the width is stretched rather than the length.

Old Chiffon Made New.

Don't throw away chiffon, as so many do, when it becomes soiled. Quantities of this expensive and lovely material are wasted each year that could be saved, and brought to do duty again, almost as good as new, says Good Housekeeping. It requires care and a little extra trouble, but it is certainly worth both of these. Make a lather of good white soap, and let it stand until nearly cold. Put the chiffon in it and let it soak a while. Then shake it gently around in the water, passing it between the fingers but not rubbing it. Now shake it out in clean water, changing the baths until there is no trace of cloudiness in the water. Fill a cup half full of water; drop in a morsel of pure gum arabic and let this dissolve. Add to it a few drops of white vinegar. Dip in the chiffon. Don't squeeze or wring it dry, but lay it between very soft white muslin and gently pat it with the hand. Have an iron moderately hot and iron the fabric on the wrong side, having tissue paper between it and the iron.

PLAN FARM SCHOOLS ALL OVER MICHIGAN

College to Reach Farmers During Winter Months.

SUBJECTS TO BE TAKEN UP

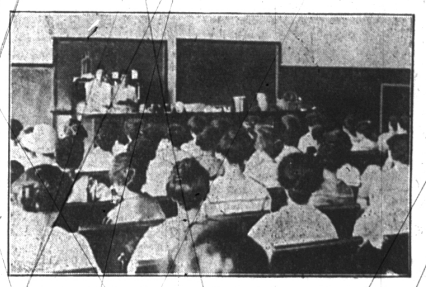
Farm Crops, Dairying, Horticulture, Home Economics, Poultry and Potatoes Will Be Few of Courses to Be Taught.

From Office of Publications, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—School bells now are ringing out an invitation to the farmers of Michigan calling them during January, February and March to sessions of M. A. C.'s farm extension schools. These will be conducted in more than 100 rural communities in practically every county in the lower peninsula, and a few in the northern, and through them the college will carry to dwellers in the country facts of importance about such subjects as home economics, farm crops, farm management, soil management, treatment of plant diseases, horticulture, organization for boys and girls club work, animal husbandry, pedigreed grains, poultry and a number of others.

These meetings, which officially have been entitled "schools," will actually be small samples of the college itself—fruits of M. A. C.'s effort to extend its services into the state. While not new in a "brand new" sense, they are a recently developed agency for reaching rural citizens which really are farmers' institutes remodeled to better meet the needs of today.

It happened all too often in the case of the farmers institutes that the two or three day programs were filled with discussions—which became occasionally also concussions—by men, who



An Extension School in Home Economics Conducted in a Country Schoolhouse.

while earnest and enthusiastic enough in their desire to further the cause of agriculture, went at their subjects from the wrong end.

Now and then a speaker would mount the platform to harangue his audience in this fashion:

"No farmer is playing the agricultural game to win if he does not make use of commercial fertilizers. They are indispensable in successfully maintaining high production of crops through a period of years. On my own farm I have used mixed fertilizers for twenty years and my crops are as large today as they were when the soil was virgin. Unquestionably, fertilizers are the secret of my success."

No attempt was made to bring out the fact that while such a practice might have worked out well enough on the particular farm of the particular lecturer, in the particular locality in which he resided, it might not do at all in another agricultural region where the soil was of a radically different type, or where others equally variable factors entered in.

In the case of the one-day, two-day and three-day schools, which will be conducted by county agents and extension specialists, co-operating with the local farm bureaus, all such topics will be approached from the standpoint of the general principles underlying soil management, the rational feeding of live stock, and so on, so that hearers can apply the information given to their own needs without any fear that it will breed trouble for them. The schools will be open to all who would attend. Institutes will, however, be conducted in a few places, though where they are arranged for they will be patterned after the schools.

A schedule of dates and places where these schools will be offered has been announced by the extension department of the college as follows:

Lawton, dairying and horticulture, January 14 and 15; Mariette, dairying and farm management, January 15 and 16; Rockford, soils and potatoes, January 15 and 16; North Olive, poultry and plant diseases, January 15 and 16; Ithach, home economics, January 15 and 16; Gobblevile, dairying and horticulture, January 16 and 17; Maple Rapids, farm crops, home economics and poultry, January 17 and 18; DeWitt, farm crops and plant diseases, January 17 and 18; Lowell, soils and potatoes, January 17 and 18; Lacota, dairying and horticulture, January 18 and 19; Caro, farm crops and animal husbandry, January 21 and 22; Eau Claire, soils and home economics, January 21 and 22; Carlisle, farm crops February 19 and 20; West Branch, farm crops and dairying, February 19 and 20; Lucus, soils, February 19 and 20; Arcadia, dairying, and home economics, February 21 and 22; Union City, drainage, home economics and farm crops, February 21 and 22; Fayette, farm crops and dairying, February 21 and 22; Hartford, soils, February 25 and 26; Springport, farm crops, home economics and dairying, February 26 and 27; Holland, dairying and poultry, February 26 and 27; Colvert, soils, February 27 and 28; Athens, home economics, February 28 and March 1; Eaton Rapids, farm crops and dairying, February 28 and March 1; Jamestown, dairying, February 28 and March 1; South Haven, soils, March 1 and 2.

Other schools scheduled since the first list was made out: Fowler, farm crops and dairying, January 22 and 23; Romulus, dairying, January 29 and 30; Flat Rock, farm management and dairying, January 31 and February 1; Britton, farm crops and poultry, February 7 and 8; Oceana, soils and farm crops, February 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Submarine News.

First Fish—I see the black bass has been allowed to enter the whitefish social set.

Second Fish—Yes; the color line is fast disappearing.

SALT BEDS IN NETHERLANDS

Consul Frank W. Mahin, Amsterdam, Writes of the Scarcity of the Much-Needed Article.

Holland has always had such an abundance of salt for all purposes and so cheap that nobody ever thought of economy in connection with it, says Consul Frank W. Mahin, Amsterdam. But a change is now observable. Supplies of salt formerly came to Holland chiefly from England, Germany and Portugal. Now they come from Germany only, and in less quantity than the consumption.

The threatened dearth has led to renewed consideration of undeveloped salt beds in the Dutch provinces of Gelderland and Oberyssel. In one district the soil and topography are such that water is reached at a short distance under the surface. There, in effect, exists a subterranean salt lake. To collect the salt, this brine would be pumped out and subjected to the necessary process. Here, it is believed, results may be obtained sooner than in another district, where serious technical difficulties are encountered; and it is stated that the Dutch government encourages operations in the former district because of the promised speedier results.

In the other district solid salt exists; but shafts and passages are necessary in order to mine this salt, and their construction would mean an indefinitely long time before salt would be extracted. However, beneath these salt beds, it is averred, are important layers of coal. It would thus seem worth while to mine salt in that district if for no other reason than to get at the much-needed coal lying beneath it. Another incentive arises from the doubt if the salt that could be extracted from the brine in the other district would be sufficient for Holland's needs, aside from the question of accumulating a surplus for future protection against scarcity.

No statistics or estimates are given as to the probable or possible quantity of the salt deposits in the districts mentioned.

The floss from "catfails" will be used in the making of guncotton.