

GERMAN DRIVING INTO POLITICAL CHAOS

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WILSON RESTATES HIS WAR AIMS

AMERICAN PRESIDENT STANDS BY LLOYD GEORGE

WASHINGTON SENDS MESSAGE OF PRAISE FOR GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR AIM STATEMENT

Cordial Telegram of Congratulation Is Forwarded To British Premier From President Wilson and U. S. Government.

London, Jan. 8.—Premier Lloyd George, according to the Daily Mail, has received a most cordial telegram from President Wilson and the American Government, congratulating the premier on the speech he made on Saturday expressing Great Britain's war aims.

PUBLIC RESENTS UNIONIST ABUSE OF PRIVILEGES

Cabinet Ministers' Private Car Habit Arousing Indignation.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The use and abuse of private railroad cars comes in for comment by both Ottawa newspapers. The comment is based on criticism which has appeared in the press recently in connection with two incidents.

It has been stated that four private cars were utilized by the Hon. Messrs. Carvell, Reid, Ballantyne and McEwen to Halifax a couple of weeks ago, and that a special section of the O. & N. Limited had to be made up for use purposes. Apart from the fact that the use of private cars is a privilege, it is contended that upwards of forty tons of coal were utilized in the process.

Further criticism was heard concerning the use by Darcy Scott of the railway board of a private car for the purpose of visiting his summer residence up the Gatineau. It was alleged that the car remained several days consuming coal at the place in question.

Abuse of Privilege. The Ottawa Journal, speaking generally in the use of private cars, points out that Charles M. Stewart, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has declined not to use a private car until after the war, and declares that "socialism feeds upon the abuse of privilege."

This morning the Ottawa Citizen says: "The protest against use of private cars is fully justified, if any cars are being used in that way. The citizen is really informed that private cars are being employed for purposes which, to say the least, are not essential to winning the war, and which are likely to make the use of public cars unpopular in the future."

G. T. R. SHOPMEN ASK FOR A BOARD TO SETTLE TROUBLE

[Special to The Advertiser.] Stratford, Jan. 8.—We have failed to come to any agreement with the company, and have broken off negotiations. We have asked the Government a board of conciliation. The Government has refused to do so. We have asked the Government to appoint a board of conciliation. The Government has refused to do so. We have asked the Government to appoint a board of conciliation. The Government has refused to do so.

Trouble for Alfonso. Madrid, Jan. 7.—Marquis Albuera, the Spanish premier, declared today that the Government has decided to consider the decree dissolving the Cortes as not having been signed. The minister, he said, proposed to submit a new decree to the king, thus giving him the opportunity of studying the situation afresh before signing.

King Alfonso signed a decree dissolving Parliament Thursday, and it was announced elections would be held February 17. Dissolution of Parliament was decided upon by the cabinet early in December.

RUSS-GERMAN PEACE CONFAB IS RESUMED?

Trotsky and Russ Delegation Have Returned to Brest-Litovsk.

London, Jan. 8.—The Russian peace delegation, including Foreign Minister Trotsky, reached Brest-Litovsk on Monday for the reopening of negotiations that afternoon, according to a Berlin dispatch received in Copenhagen and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

BOLSHEVIKI PRESS ATTACKS ENTENTE.

London, Jan. 8.—There is no indication this far of the manner in which Premier Lloyd George's definition of war aims has been received in Russia or even whether his speech has been published there. The Bolsheviks, however, are not content to wait. They have published a statement in the Pravda and the Izvestia published on Sunday an article based upon some words of Lloyd George, apparently only one of his speeches in the Commons, accusing him of desiring to have the Russians make peace with the Central Powers so as to give the Allies a free hand to negotiate to their own advantage. Other Allied leaders have expressed themselves similarly, the article says. It continues:

"The Allies are preparing their public for peace, and think that if Russia is forced to come to terms with the enemy she, and not the Allies, would bear the cost of peace. The Bolsheviks, however, are not content to wait. They have published a statement in the Pravda and the Izvestia published on Sunday an article based upon some words of Lloyd George, apparently only one of his speeches in the Commons, accusing him of desiring to have the Russians make peace with the Central Powers so as to give the Allies a free hand to negotiate to their own advantage. Other Allied leaders have expressed themselves similarly, the article says. It continues:

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SECTIONMAN KILLED SHOVELING SNOW AT INGERSOLL STATION

Thomas Beer Hit by G. T. R. Freight While Clearing Track.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 8.—Thomas Beer of Putnam, 57 years of age, was struck by an east-bound freight train near the Grand Trunk depot shortly before 11 o'clock this morning and instantly killed. He was buried on the same day.

The task of removing the big snowdrifts is so great that 2,500 men and nearly a thousand teams have made little progress, although the work was continued during the night.

Many trunk-line trains arrived behind time today, but railroad officials said that conditions were improved, and that practically normal schedules both in passenger and freight service would be resumed tomorrow unless a further heavy snowfall interfered.

Should Take Up Scrip.—Attention has been drawn to the fact that a number of those who subscribed to the Victory Loan and paid for their bonds in full have not exchanged their provisional receipts for the scrip. This is a mistake, and the scrip should be secured to replace it.

Weather Notes. The area of low pressure which was over the Great Lakes yesterday is now over the Bay of Fundy, and the barometer is rising in Ontario and Quebec in wake of a high area now centred in Manitoba.

The weather is very cold in Manitoba and mild in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

A WINNING COMBINATION.



Admiral Lord Jellicoe.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

TURMOIL ROCKS KAISERLAND AS WAR AND PEACE GROUPS DRIVE NATION INTO A CRISIS

Gap Between the German Militarist and Non-Militarist Factions Has Widened to a Chasm and Gravest National Crisis Is Developing—Ludendorff and Hindenburg Threaten to Resign.

London, Jan. 8.—A reply from the central powers to the statement of British war aims made by Premier Lloyd George on Saturday is awaited with the greatest interest. It is believed that Germany and her allies cannot decline to reply in some form, and to make the reply more straightforward and definite than any previous statement of their aims.

THE WAR SITUATION

Russia apparently will continue peace negotiations with the central powers at Brest-Litovsk. A Berlin dispatch received in Copenhagen says that Russia's representatives arrived at Brest-Litovsk on Monday, and that negotiations were to be reopened yesterday afternoon. Foreign Minister Trotsky accompanied the delegation.

Crisis in Germany. Official confirmation of this report is lacking, but probability is lent to it by the fact that neither Russia nor the central powers has declared officially that the peace negotiations have been broken off definitely. Germany suspended the negotiations temporarily last week, because it could not meet the Russian request that the conference be transferred to Stockholm. The political crisis in Germany brought about over the annexation policy of the Government is most serious, according to reports from neutral capitals. It is reported that the British mission to America, headed by Lord Curzon, has been asked to leave the country.

War Chiefs May Quit. It is reported generally that Gen. von Ludendorff, as leader of the former group, actually has gone so far as to threaten the resignation of himself and Field Marshal von Hindenburg if further countenance is given even to such views as those advanced by men of the Reichstag, including Count Cernin, the German and Austrian foreign ministers.

At the same time the views of von Kuehnemann, who is said to be the German socialist who regards the middle-of-the-road policy as tricky, and who are determined that the spirit of the Reichstag resolution must be followed sincerely and without qualification or reservation.

Gap Becomes Chasm. Neutral observers declare the gap between the German parties suddenly has become a chasm so wide that there is little hope of bridging it, and that the development of an internal crisis of serious proportions seems inevitable.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the various parties in Entente countries never appeared so completely united as in their support of the war aims formulated by Premier Lloyd George.

Long List of Awards. London, Jan. 8.—A long list of awards of different classes in the newly-created Order of the British Empire, conferred for services in connection with the war, were published in the official Gazette last night. Col. Sir Arthur Hamilton Lee, member of the House of Commons for South Hants, is made a knight of the grand cross; Lord Curzon, managing director of the British mission to America, is made a knight of the grand cross; Lord Curzon, managing director of the British mission to America, is made a knight of the grand cross; Lord Curzon, managing director of the British mission to America, is made a knight of the grand cross.

Ten sailors were lost in the sinking by a submarine of a British torpedo-boat destroyer in the Mediterranean. All others on the vessel, including the officer, were saved.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT BACKS UP BRITISH PREMIER'S WAR AIMS; PRESENTS PROGRAM FOR PEACE

WHAT U. S. FIGHTS FOR

Washington, Jan. 8.—In his address to Congress today, the president presented the following as necessary elements of world peace:

"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 adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest 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 people of Austria-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 population, 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.

"For such arrangements and covenants," said the president in conclusion, "we are willing to fight and continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace."

Such a program, he said, removed chief provocations for war.

SUPPLY SHIPS FOR ALLIES HELD BACK BY LACK OF FUEL

Sail From U. S. Port After Delay of Two Weeks.

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 8.—A number of ships loaded with supplies for the Allies, which have been detained for more than two weeks because of lack of coal, sailed today for European ports. One of the steamers carried the first mail to leave here in seventeen days. Many vessels are still idle at the docks here awaiting fuel.

WITH U. S. ASSISTANCE FOE WILL BE WHIPPED

Chicago, Jan. 8.—The appreciation of the English people and those of France for America's support of the Allied armies, was expressed by the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, attorney-general of Great Britain, in a speech before the House of Commons last night. He also expressed the conviction that with America's assistance Germany will be crushed.

"Had Russia not been withdrawn from the Allied armies," he said, "the war would have been brought to a successful conclusion this year. It has been stated by a distinguished man that even with Russia and her great army withdrawn from the Allied forces, her place is more than filled by the United States without any army."

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

London, Dec. 20.—(By Mail.)—Plans for the establishment of an aerial postal service between France and England are rapidly approaching realization, and it is now believed that such a service, on a limited scale, will be put into effect without waiting for the end of the war. The service will be used only for carrying official correspondence, especially that of inter-allied committees sitting at Versailles. Reports and communications from the American representatives thus will catch the mail boats from England in about two days' better time than by the old methods.

Woodrow Wilson Once More Presents the Nation's Intentions in World Struggle.

AGREES WITH THE ALLIES

United States for Just and Lasting Peace Based on Conditions Named by Lloyd George.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Wilson today, addressing Congress, delivered a restatement of war aims in agreement with the British premier, Lloyd George. The president presented a definite program for world peace containing fourteen specific considerations.

"The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for humanity, has been reached," said the president in ending his address, "and they (people of the United States) are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

The President's Speech. The president spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress: "I have more, and repeated, before, the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. I have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between representatives of the central powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the central powers, on their part, present an outline of settlement which, while equally definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added.

No Hun Concessions. "That program proposed no concessions in all spheres of power. The dignity of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, at least, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory which armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their power."

"It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles which they at first suggested 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 which they have now presented, have not sought but want to keep what they have got. Negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination."

A Perplexing Situation. "The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the central empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments, or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states, which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conference should be held in London, with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed doors, and all the world has been the audience as was desired. To whom have been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention?"

HUGHES CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE

Australian Govt. Steps Out Following Defeat of Conscript Act.

London, Jan. 8.—The Australian cabinet, headed by William Morris Hughes, has resigned, according to a Reuters' dispatch from Melbourne. Frank G. Tudor, Labor leader, has been summoned to form a new ministry.

Since the defeat of the Government's conscription bill in Australia, it has been reported that Premier Hughes probably would resign. On the defeat of the conscription bill in 1916, Premier Hughes tendered his resignation of his cabinet. A new cabinet, however, was formed with Hughes as premier. Last fall he again brought up a conscription bill, and in the election shortly before Christmas, conscription was defeated by a majority greater than in 1916. The majority against conscription was nearly 200,000. Australian soldiers giving a majority against the bill also.

Frank G. Tudor was minister of trade and customs in the Fisher cabinet which resigned in the spring of 1909.

EASTERN U. S. RAILWAYS WANT TO RAISE RATES

Washington, Jan. 8.—Fifteen per cent increase in commodity rates were sought in an application filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today by eastern trunk line railroads operating in connection with steamship companies from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News and other Virginia points. Pinner Point, Md., and other points south of these gateways.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS DEAD

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Ellis H. Roberts, ex-treasurer of the United States, and for many years editor of the Utica Herald, died at his home in this city this morning. Mr. Roberts was born in 1827.