AMERICA MUST SAVE WHEAT TO SUPPLY ENTENTE ALLIES

No Surplus Available for Exportation, Hoover Says, So One Must Be Created by Strict Economy in Home Consumption.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Enforced food conservation in restaurants and extension of anti-hoarding regulations to make them apply to the household are included in the plans of the food administration for creating a larger export surplus of food for the allies.

This was revealed tonight in a statement by Food Administrator Hoover, setting forth that the allies are in need of an additional 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that they have asked America to double meat exports. Only by further saving, Mr. Hoover declared, can the food be shipped.

There is no need for rationing in America in Mr. Hoover's opinion, and with the supplementary regulations there will be no shortages.

"It is true that the allies need from 75 to 90 million bushels more American wheat," says the statement. It is also true we have already exported the theoretical surplus of last harvest over our normal consumption. The American people have saved a considerable amount, estimated from 25 to 50 million bushels during the past five months, and we are exporting this saving.

"We cannot, and will not, export more than our savings, for our own people must also be fed. The allies have reduced the bread ration to their people sharply the last few days, and if this lowered ration is to be maintained we must save more than hitherto.

"We are asking the American people to reduce further their consumption of wheat products and use other foodstuffs instead, for the allies must also have some wheat as well as ourselves. It is of the vital issues in winning the war that we must maintain the health and strength of their men, women and children over this winter.

"Our 48 state food administrators have been in session in Washington the last few days devising with us a program of saving which we will announce in a few days, in which we count with confidence on public support.

"The allies are also asking us if we can double our meat and pork product exports, as they must in England, France and Italy, further reduce their meat and fat rations unless we do.

"We ask our people to save more, for we can only export our savings. There is no need to fear that our own supplies will not be protected, and if anyone should attempt the purchase of foodstuffs for hoarding it will be robbing the allies of just that amount and is a violation of the food law that will be followed up sharply. We have ruled that the holding of more than 30 days' supplies by dealers, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers constitutes hoarding, and the purchase of more than usual amounts by consumers will likewise be so construed."

AMERICA MUST RUSH MEN TO WAR FRONTS

(Continued from Page One).

policy upon which our victory depends."

"After all," Mr. Churchill continued, "this is a very crude point of self-preservation. We have had, within the last few days, two statements of our war aims, and they have been broad, definite, concrete statements. The sombre and majestic pronouncement of the prime minister of the United Kingdom and the president of the United States are in complete accord. They have been ratified by the unanimous assent of the British and the American peoples.

"So far as I can see, that great branch of the human family which speaks the English language and in its wide state covers or influences the greater portion of the habitable globe—so far as I can see, we have reached a complete unanimity of moral conception and practical aims. Our views also have been accepted by the Latin nations who are our valiant allies, and they have been received as if they were the very draught of light and hope by the little, shattered states who look to us to rescue them from their present torment.

To Open Bright Future.

"Who can doubt, if these statements of our war aims were translated into war achievements, if they passed from the earliest aspirations into the granite of the reality, a very bright future would be opened to mankind in which, in the president's fine phrase, the world would be saved for democracy. There would be a future in which, after an interval, there would be room for friend and foe, a future in which personal and national freedom could be combined with the duties of international law, a future in which science could once again be reconciled with mercy and humanity.

"What bloody toil, what intense exertion, what infinite sacrifices and what need of shrewd direction lie between us and those brilliant, spacious days which we now can discern and toward which we are marching painfully, and which, were we to fail—as fail we shall not—the world would not see.

"We must put away from our minds all clouds of illusion. The task still is unfinished and victory is not yet won. It may well be that the first shock has yet to be sustained and world conclusions of Armageddon have yet to be endured. It is a grim fact which had better be plainly revealed, for we are not afraid of facts and must face the truth unflinchingly, for by that means alone shall we succeed, that there is between the most moderate and disinterested statements of sober-minded opinion in Great Britain and America, on the one hand, and the present hopes and ambitions of the Prussian military and the ruling classes in Prussia, on the other hand, a veritable abyss which no bridge can span at the present time. The military party in Berlin still is in complete control of the whole resources not only of Germany, but of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. They have not yet abandoned hope of a decisive military victory.

"It is their hope and intention to vindicate by force of arms, or to use their own expression, 'by blood and iron,' the action which Germany has taken during the war and before the war, and which they believe themselves capable of making good in the teeth of hated England and the scarcely less hated America. In their violation of Belgium was a regrettable military necessity, and the sufferings of her people are a well deserved chastisement for their contumacy; and the sinking of the Lusitania was the legitimate action of war justified by the German military code. They salute the pronouncement of the allied peace terms by the sinking of a hospital ship in defiance of the clearest convention."

Hope to Win Prestige.

"They hope and believe that it is in their power to emerge from this struggle victorious and impenitent and with more power, more territory, more influence and more armament, than when they entered into it. Further, they hope to win for themselves, for their order and class, and for their system of military government, a prestige and renewed lease of life and authority by proving to the German people that they have been their saviors; that they led them thru the dangers of this war, and that by following their guidance and lending loyal adhesion to their interest has come the prosperity of Germany, and that future progress can alone be assured by it."

Mr. Churchill said that they had undertaken an immense responsibility. "Never in history has so great a nation undertaken so great a task," he declared. "Your weight is needed vitally in this struggle and is needed soon." He added that allied nations had suffered severely, and in maintaining 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 soldiers in the field had as a result three or four million graves.

"Our resources have been poured out, our homes are seared with sorrow, and our industries and finance and institutions have been melted down in the crucible of the world war," Mr. Churchill declared. "Come to our aid. Come with all your might and speed. Pour in your brave men by every steamer that crosses the Atlantic.

Men Needed at Once.

"Come in your thousands, but come at once to Europe. Build ships, which alone can support your might and measureless strength. Let whatever tonnage is available be used at its highest war capacity to carry finished or partly finished products rather than bulky raw materials; carry steel rather than ore; shells rather than steel, and explosives rather than other more weighty components.

"Let the soldiers of France and Great Britain have at their side, month by month in increasing numbers, the sons and grandsons of the men who fought with Grant and Sheridan and with Jackson and Lee."

Mr. Churchill said that the British armies must be raised to their full strength. To accomplish this result young men must leave the munition factories for a more supreme service, and older men must be drawn from other industries to take their places.

Women to Work More.

Women must draw nearer to the fighting zone and become more deeply involved in the stress of manual labor. Food must be cut down and rationing introduced.

"I have had to reduce by hundreds of thousands of tons the shells, the steel for which and the manufactured parts are ready, the fuses are ready, the guns are ready and the gunners are ready—because of lack of ships at this period of the conflict," he asserted, but he nevertheless was sure of victory if all the countries' resources were used.

"The British armies, in this year just opened, will have a far more powerful artillery, a larger supply of shells and a finer equipment in every respect, and plenty of the most costly weapons, than they have had in any previous campaign," Mr. Churchill continued.

"We have enough in hand to furnish equipment for several hundred thousand Americans, in the last detail of military outfitting, if it were possible by any shipping arrangements to bring to the seat of war.

"It is not enough. Nothing is enough; more, more and more, must be our cry in season and out; more of everything in every form of war effort and war sacrifice, until the night of torment passes and morning comes."

War Like Race.

Mr. Churchill compared the war to a race in which it is the pace that kills, but only the pace that wins.

"The German armies released from the eastern front by the defeat of Russia," Mr. Churchill continued, "are steadily traversing Germany as fast as their deteriorated railways can carry them, and, of course, in supreme disdain of their last military convention. They are on their way to the west in hundreds of thousands of men with thousands of guns. The greatest storm of all is gathering. The thunder clouds are banking up minute after minute before our eyes. Let us not for a moment lose our unshakable confidence that right will triumph.

"Preparations for the reception of these hordes are not being overlooked. Have good confidence and hasten by every means to our aid, so that what summer has come, with all its hazards and sufferings, when the period of trials is over, when the fields that should be golden with the harvest are blackened and blasted by the conflicts that are impending, the war-worn but unconquerable veterans of France and of Great Britain may find at their side—fresh, ardent, numerous and continually augmented—the formidable armies of the great republic."

WILL TRY TO STOP DEMONSTRATIONS

City Council Thinks Coal Shortage Meetings Will Cause a Panic.

Special to The Toronto World.

Hamilton, Jan. 11.—That prompt action will be taken to prevent any further public demonstrations by the public who have "empty coal bins" was the astonishing information handed out at the city hall today. The city fathers are highly indignant at the east enders for holding their meeting on Thursday night under the auspices of the Wentworth County Labor Party to discuss the coal famine, as they believe that such action only creates a panic.

Whether they like it or not the people of the east end will continue their agitation to secure coal.

With only the feet protruding, the body of Rodney Rutherbridge, 75 years of age, a retired former, residing at Waterdown, was found dead under a snowdrift near Chappison's Corners. It is believed that the aged victim must have fallen from a fainting spell and either died from suffocation or natural causes.

The Hamilton Board of Trade held nominations this afternoon in preparation for the annual election of officers on next Monday night. Russell T. Kelley and A. C. Garden were elected president and vice-president, respectively, by acclamation.

The following were nominated for the council: D. E. Wood, W. H. Marsh, G. C. Martin, J. C. Fiddler, M. B. Morden, C. W. Graham, W. E. Goring, T. J. Mahoney, J. W. Tyrrell, J. W. Moneur, Thomas Patterson and H. J. Waddie. Eight will be elected.

Tres for the Poor.

The clearing work which the Imperial Oil Company is undertaking at its new plant, North Victoria avenue, has proved a boon to the city relief department. For some weeks Controller Jutten has been endeavoring to secure wood for distribution amongst the poor, and today he made arrangements to secure the trees felled by the oil company. These are apple and pear trees, ideal for fuel purposes. The trees will be taken to the jail tomorrow and the winter guests will be given an opportunity to work up an appetite.

FRENCH PENETRATE ENEMY LINES IN CHAMPAGNE

Cause Much Destruction to Foe Positions—Intense Cannonade in Region of St. Quentin.

Paris, Jan. 11. — The war office's communication this evening says:

"In the region of St. Quentin the cannonade assumed a certain intensity during the day. In Champagne one of our detachments penetrated the enemy lines in the region of the Butte du Mesnil and was able to cause much destruction.

"Belgian communication: 'In the course of the day the tenth German batteries were rather active in the region of Ramscapelle and Dixmude. Our artillery replied with success.

"'On the night of January 10-11 there was artillery activity in the region of Ramscapelle. On the morning of the eleventh a few shells were exchanged in front of Dixmude and Meeckem.

"'In the afternoon were carried out several operations of a harassing nature against the enemy in the regions of Ramscapelle, Dixmude and St. Jacques Capelle. Our batteries shelled enemy organizations in the direction of Dixmude, Woumen and Keyem.'

"Army of the east, January 10: Unfavorable weather prevails. There is much snow. We repulsed to the northeast of Monastir an enemy surprise attack.

"British aviators have bombed enemy cantonments in the region of Demir-Hissar."

BIGAMY IS CHARGED.

Dora Wilson, alias Briggs and Carr, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Kerr on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that she has gone thru the form of marriage thre times. She will appear in the women's court this morning.

DINEEN'S SALE

Furs for Men Greatly Reduced for the $50,000.00 Clearance Sale

The sacrifices in fur values extend through the entire stock. At the regular Dineen prices these furs could not be duplicated. At the reductions they are the most exceptional bargains of the season.

Fur-lined Coat, shell of Beavercloth, full length, extra large sweep, lined with Muskrat; Otter or Persian Lamb collar, $70.00 and $95.00.

Same style, lined with Russian Black Rat, $135.00.

Men's Mink Lined Coat, shell of best quality black beavercloth. Fine Canadian Otter collar, $300.00.

Canadian Coon Skin Coats, made from extra large full-furred skins. Has generous proportions, being ample and roomy. All superior values. Prices, $135.00, $150.00, $175.00, $200.00 and $250.00.

Men's Driving Caps with sliding band and adjustable peak. Persian Lamb, prices, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00; Alaska Seal, prices, $35.00 and $40.00; and French Seal, $18.00.

Men's Persian Lamb Caps, wedge shape, $15.00 and $18.00.

Men's Alaska Seal Caps, wedge shape, $35.00.

Men's Persian Lamb Gauntlet Gloves or Mitts, made from rich, glossy skins. Prices, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00.

Men's Gauntlet Mitts or Gloves, made from Otter Tails, $18.00 and $22.50.

Men's Gauntlet Mitts or Gloves, made from Canadian Otter. Prices, $30.00 and $35.00.

Men's Persian Lamb Detachable Collars, $13.50 and $18.00.

Men's Canadian Otter Detachable Collars, $25.00 and $35.00.

Robes for motoring and driving, and chauffeurs' coats, warm and well fashioned, from $32.50.

W. D. DINEEN COMPANY LIMITED

140 Yonge St., TORONTO—HAMILTON, 20-22 King St. West

CENTRAL POWERS WITHDRAW OFFER

Disregard of Allies to Bolshevik Invitation Furnishes Excuse.

ASK SEPARATE PEACE

Germans Resume Negotiations With Russian Delegates at Brest-Litovsk.

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—The central powers have withdrawn their peace terms made public at the Brest-Litovsk conference on Dec. 25, it was announced by Dr. von Kuehlmann, the foreign secretary, in his speech at the Brest-Litovsk conference with the Russians yesterday.

Owing to the non-acceptance by all the enemy powers of those terms, Dr. von Kuehlmann stated, that document had "become null and void."

A Brest-Litovsk despatch giving an account of the session yesterday says it was opened at eleven o'clock, all the delegations, including the Ukrainians, participating. Talaat Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier, called the meeting to order and turned over the chair to Dr. von Kuehlmann, who said:

"Inasmuch as changes have occurred in the composition of some of the delegations, it will not be out of place to give a short survey of the history of the course of the negotiations."

Not to Change Venue.

Dr. von Kuehlmann said the first task of the conference was to resume negotiations at the point where they were broken off at the time of the Christmas adjournment. Referring to the fixed determination of the central powers not to accede to the Russian suggestion of transference of the negotiations to neutral territory, he said Germany and her allies were not in a position to conduct elsewhere the discussions begun at Brest-Litovsk, altho they were willing to have final formal negotiations carried on and the signatures to the preliminary agreement affixed at some place to be agreed upon after the debate. He continued:

"As for the conduct of the negotiations, the atmosphere in which they take place is extremely important. It must be mentioned that since the conclusion of the exchange of views before the temporary interruption of the negotiations much has happened which appeared calculated to create doubt as to the sincere intention of the Russian Government to arrive at a speedy peace with the powers of the quadruple alliance. I may refer to the tone of certain semi-official declarations of the Russian Government against the central powers, especially the declaration of the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, which is regarded abroad as the semi-official Russian agency. It reproduced in detail a reply E. Joffe (a member of the Russian delegation) is alleged to have made at the sitting of Dec. 28 which, as the protocol shows, originated solely in the imagination of its author. This entirely unfounded report has had a good deal to do in confusing judgment in regard to the course of the negotiations and in endangering their results."

In explaining why the central powers refused categorically to transfer the negotiations to neutral territory Count Czernin said both parties had direct telegraphic communication with their respective governments, which neither could forego without interminably prolonging the negotiations and rendering them difficult. He continued:

Allies Would Interfere.

"The second motive is more important. You gentlemen invited us to take part in general peace negotiations. We accepted the invitation and came to an agreement about the basis of a general peace. On this basis you presented a 'ten days' ultimatum to your allies, who have not answered, and today it is no longer a question of negotiation of a general peace, but rather of a separate peace between Russia and the quadruple alliance."

The count asserted that the transfer of the negotiations to neutral territory would give the entente an opportunity to interfere and endeavor to prevent a separate peace. He added:

"We refuse to give the western powers this opportunity, but we are ready to conduct the final negotiations and sign a peace treaty at a place to be fixed.

Before Commission.

"Regarding the questions on which an understanding has not been reached, we came to a binding agreement at the last plenary session to submit them to a commission, to begin work immediately. All the four members of the quadruple alliance are entirely agreed to conducting the negotiations to the end on the basis explained by Dr. von Kuehlmann and myself and agreed upon with the Russians. If the Russian delegation is animated by the same intentions we shall attain a result satisfactory to all. If not, then matters will take a necessary course, but responsibility for war will fall exclusively on the Russian delegation."

The Turkish and Bulgarian representatives associated themselves with these remarks.

In the name of the German chief command, General Hoffmann protested most strongly against wireless messages sent out from Russian military stations, containing abuse of the German military institutions and appeals of a revolutionary character to the German troops. This, the general said, transgressed the spirit of the armistice. Representatives of the armies of Germany's allies joined in the protest.

At the proposal of Leon Trotzky, head of the Russian delegation, the sitting was adjourned.

A Petrograd despatch says: M. Trotzky requested adjournment of the peace conference in order that the Russian reply to the Austro-German declarations might be prepared.

Keeping the Quality Up

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Cure for Colds and Grippe, is now 30c per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal, Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.

RETURNED SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Ernest James Atteree Jumps to Catch Target as Brother Pulls Trigger and is Killed.

Ernest James Atteree, a returned soldier, aged 17, living at 275 Dovercourt road, was shot and instantly killed yesterday evening when a bullet from a 22-calibre rifle in the hands of his brother, Ruben, aged 14, penetrated his left breast.

The two boys were shooting at a target in the back yard. Ernest was scoring the hits, standing a few feet to one side of the target, when the target slipped from its position, Ernest making a jump to catch it just as his brother fired. The shot was fatal and the youth dropped to the ground without a word.

Dr. R. Rowan, 321 Dundas street, was immediately called and pronounced the boy dead. Acting Detective Nichols later arrested Ruben on a charge of manslaughter, but bail was secured. The chief coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was not necessary as the shooting was an accident, pure and simple.

Princess Patricia to Open New Rest House for Nurses

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

London, Jan. 12. — The Princess Patricia opens on Monday the Canadian rest house for nurses at Ennismore Gardens, lent by Col. and Hon. Mrs. Gretton. The home will accommodate 40 patients. The donors have left all the beautiful furnishings, the Canadian Red Cross supplying the remainder of the equipment. Mrs. Charles Hall of Montreal will be in charge.

COAL PROBLEM DUE TO SOME NEGLIGENCE

(Continued from Page One).

in the distribution of the same, so as to spread it among the smaller buyers and avoid unnecessary hardship."

Ottawa Situation.

Another report from Mr. O'Connor's office deals particularly with the situation in Ottawa, in which he quotes statistics to prove that sufficient coal has been shipped into the capital to last at least until the middle of February. The reason for the present critical condition in Ottawa, says the report, is that some consumers have obtained and stored a great deal more coal than they require to carry them thru the winter, to the detriment and suffering of their less fortunate fellow-citizens.

A drastic remedy is suggested in the report, as follows:

"As the immediate necessity is to secure a sufficient supply to take care of the urgent wants of consumers who are entirely without supply thru no fault of their own, I consider that there is but one step to take, and that is to take from those who have a surplus in their bins, over and above their requirements for the next two months. Payment for coal thus taken or replacement up to a certain tonnage, should be arranged in a manner satisfactory to all concerned."

The report closes by saying that had proper supervision of sales been established last summer by Ottawa and other cities, the present difficulties would not have been encountered.

URGES THE GERMANS TO MORE SACRIFICE

Prussian Food Commissioner Says Rivers of Blood Will Have Flowed in Vain.

The Hague, Jan. 11.—The Prussian food commissioner, Herr von Waldow, according to advices received here from Berlin, in addressing seven hundred Prussians who were starting on a tour of the country on a campaign for the "enlightenment of the people," exhorted them to apply their whole strength in inculcating the cardinal fact that rivers of German blood will have flowed in vain if, before a victorious end of the war, the hearts of the people should fail in self-sacrifice and endurance.

Herr von Waldow especially urged his hearers to dispel what he called the misunderstanding between the town and the country, and between consumers and producers, which he said was eating into the harmony of the people like a malignant cancer.

GERMANS CANCELLED NO ANNEXATION TERMS

Berlin, Jan. 11.—An Essen newspaper, in an article dealing with the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, says Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, evidently decided to obey the orders of Gen. von Ludendorff in delivering his address.

"His speech at Brest-Litovsk," says the newspaper, "was heard with relief by the whole German nation, for it means Germany has cancelled her no-annexation peace and thereby gained a free hand regarding Belgium, Longwy and Briey."

CANADIAN DESERTER GETS YEAR IN PRISON

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

London, Jan. 11.—Pte. Harry Martin of the Canadians, who deserted, then went to Ireland, and joined the imperials, got 12 months today. He went to a dentist on Victoria street, produced a revolver, and shouted, "Hands up." A struggle followed with the dentist and his wife who disarmed him. The revolver was unloaded.

FORBID UNIFORMS TO MILITIA OFF DUTY

Order-in-Council Prohibiting Wearing of Decorations By Persons Not Authorized.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—An order-in-council has been passed forbidding the wearing of military and naval uniforms, decorations and medals by persons not authorized or entitled to wear them. The order-in-council states that this step has been made necessary because, "during the period of the present war, there has grown up a practice which tends to bring the military and naval services into disrepute and to discourage recruiting, to weaken military and naval discipline and to facilitate the commission of frauds."

It is provided that no officer or man of the militia shall wear his uniform when not actually on duty, without special permission.

Any person guilty of a violation of the new regulation will be liable on summary conviction to a fine of $100, or three months' imprisonment.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

The lull on the Italian front, while giving the allies a breathing spell for organization, is giving the Germans and Austrians time for building their customary powerful fortifications. This avowed policy of Von Hindenburg has for its object the creation of an elastic defence, which may give, but not break, before the allies' assaults. The theory of the enemy is that the war has a distinct time limit, and that time is not on the side of a coalition. The program of war adhered to by the German general staff consists in the tiring-out of the allies by having them launch their principal offensives against lines which the Germans can hold thruout the campaign season without snapping. Combined with this policy, the enemy keeps an army ready to launch an offensive to bring about striking results wherever the allies give him an opening. In this manner he keeps up the courage of his own people and correspondingly depresses the allies. He is thus aiming at the common exhaustion of the belligerents and bargaining for peace, whereby the allies will have to purchase the liberation of occupied districts. Up to the present time, excepting in Mesopotamia and Palestine, the enemy has made good with his war program. The experiences of this war show that fighting and progress are easiest in semi-savage and mountainous countries. Under the new board of supreme allied strategy, headed by General Wilson, the allies may withhold their principal offensive on the western front and concentrate it against Austria-Hungary in Albania. This wild Albanian land, it is said, presents favorable conditions for the advance of a modern army.

* * *

A policy of striking the enemy where he is weakest, it is said, has had the adherence of Premier Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson since the autumn of 1915. Because the government at that time refused to adopt this policy and protect Serbia, Sir Edward then resigned. Lloyd George has come out boldly for a more aggressive, result-giving policy and it is believed that General Smuts and the school of military experts now employed strongly support his views. Military men of approved merit long ago favored the launching of the principal offensive of the allies from Salonica, but the narrow westerners, it is said, have had enough political influence to dictate the war policy of the government up till recent days. The western school, it is said, now contemplates piercing operations. Sir Julian Byng, who advocates this style of warfare, demonstrated its feasibility before Cambrai. This success is what is compelling the Germans to reorganize and to concentrate their best troops on the western front. If the allies now borrow a leaf from the German book, they will find it not too difficult to transfer their new strategic reserve to Albania by way of Avlona. Such an operation would require much shipping and plenty of mule and motor transport.

* * *

General Kaledines has become president of the new Cossack republic in the Don territory. He will devote his time to the organization of a democratic unit in the greater Russia, which as yet exists in the minds of men. The spread of this new republican movement steadily continues despite the vicissitudes of socialist and anarchist interference. The biggest problem of all is the land problem. The Russian autocratic government owned all the land of Siberia and private proprietorship obtained in only about 15 or 20 per cent. of the country's area. After a taste of private small individual proprietorship in many districts the peasantry have turned against it and they have also in many sections of the country turned on deserters from the regular army and sent them back to the front. Except among the dregs of the town populations, the Germans remain extremely unpopular. The mysterious sentiment of Russia affects even the Bolsheviki and these dare not outrage public decorum overmuch in their peace negotiations.

* * *

Credit for the forming of the new Russian republican army does not belong to the Bolsheviki. Its organization began long before the Bolsheviki violently laid hands on the Russian state. It is estimated that this force will number at least three million men, in place of the fourteen millions previously mobilized. The three million, however, will suffice to hold 700 miles of front, defensively, if not offensively, thus rendering a service to the allies as a containing force. That number of men will be able to derive their food supplies from the districts behind the front. Sixty per cent. of the munitions industry centres in Petrograd, but owing to the refractory character of the workmen and their seizure of the factories the Russians will have to depend on their industries established elsewhere for the munitionment of their new field armies. The Bolsheviki, meanwhile, appear to furnish merely the screen for this reorganization. The Germans, having hastily repudiated their offer for a general peace, are working to gain a separate peace with Russia. This would affect Petrograd principally, but even then the Germans would hope to profit by securing the machinery of the Russian munition factories to replace their own worn-out machinery. The allies will probably endeavor to foil this scheme by compassing the destruction of the Russian factories.

* * *

The summary of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, furnished from enemy sources, shows that the Germans are managing the whole of the pourparlers. The compliant of Von Kuehlman about the Russian half-hostile version of the proceedings shows that he has assumed the air of a German imperial chancellor while rebuking semi-independent groups in the reichstag. The German reports of the proceedings suggest that the Bolsheviki are merely publishing stories of their independent attitude to save their front with the Russian masses. The Ukrainians are also represented, but their attitude towards the allies is of dubious nature. The general impression which prevails about the Ukraine socialist leaders is that they served the Germans for hire long before the revolution.

* * *

The news which comes from Germany betrays increasing disorganization and the relaxing of authority. The enemy, in his urgent need for men, has evidently weakened his police force, so that the socialist newspapers are beginning to assume a more independent tone towards the militarists. Public sympathy seems to be setting in more strongly against the government ever since the delegates to Brest-Litovsk threw the German cards on the table. The enemy censorship over foreign cables continues rigid, as shown by the doctoring of speeches by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. The Germans manipulated these so as to make the terms appear harsh to Germany. The speeches of British politicians reveal that a considerable element in the British Isles had persuaded itself that Germany was sincere and that the allies could bargain with her. The outcome has undeceived these persons of simple mentality. The British nation is now hardening its heart for a more vigorous prosecution of the war than ever.