

WILSON TELLS HUNS HOW PEACE CAN BE DISCUSSED

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT DECLARES FOR A JUST PEACE, BUT WILL FIGHT HARD FOR IT

When Peace Terms Are Discussed, President Wilson Says, Peoples and Provinces Are Not to Be Bartered Like Chattels to Establish a Balance of Power—Territorial Settlements Must Be for the Benefit of People Concerned and Not Merely Adjustment of Rival States' Claims.

Well Defined National Aspirations Must Be Accorded All Possible Satisfaction—United States Has No Desire to Interfere in European Affairs and Would Disdain to Take Advantage of Any Internal Weakness or Disorder to Impose Her Own Will Upon Another People.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Wilson, addressing Congress in joint session today, replied to the recent speeches by German Chancellor Von Hertling and the Austrian foreign minister, Count Czernin.

Chancellor Von Hertling's statement, the president said, was very vague and confusing and led to practically no conclusion. It was very different in tone from Count Czernin's, which the president said, had a very friendly tone.

The president reiterated that the United States had no desire to interfere in European affairs, "and would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people."

All the way through, the president drew a parallel between the pronouncements of Chancellor Von Hertling and Foreign Minister Czernin, and his hearers drew the conclusion that the president decidedly considered Czernin's utterances as being more favorable than Hertling's.

"Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes, and does not seek to obscure them," said the president.

"Count Czernin," said the president, "probably would have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassment of Austria's alliances and her dependence on Germany."

Will Fight to Finish. Again the president reiterated that the United States was in the war and would put forth its whole strength "in this war of emancipation."

The test of whether it is possible for the belligerents to go on comparing views, the president said, was simple and obvious, and the principles applied, he said, were as follows:

1. Each part of the final settlement must be based upon essential justice to bring a permanent peace.

2. Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about like chattels to establish a balance of power.

3. Territorial settlements must be for the benefit of people concerned and not merely adjustment of rival states' claims.

grandment or of arrangements between state and state.

Peace of World. "The peace of the world depends upon just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to Congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that these problems each and all affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and peace of mind of the peoples involved, permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate problem from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if not settled justly, is settled at all. It will presently have to be re-opened.

Court of Mankind. "Is Count Von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind; that the eyes of the nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of what every nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world?"

All Parties Must Join. "All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every peace must be submitted to the common judgment of the right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns."

Economic Conditions. "That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned to their owners. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the land of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the government of France the 'conditions' under which French territory shall be evacuated, and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland."

Balkan States. "In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan States he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance."

Abuse of Small Nations. "This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities. They are only left union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiance and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible. We would not have our elements must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count Von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count Von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as it was in the final accounting."

Independent Poland. "He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to the provinces and peoples."

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who he contemplates to one another, is a matter of European concern and must of course be evoked and restored no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may be involved; and that national aspirations must be satisfied within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch nearly the purpose of his allies more than that of his own, it is because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany."

Austria's Alliance. "He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany."

"After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. So far as we can judge, the principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objections have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragic circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just."

Will Not Turn Back. "I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this state of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempt of mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—what over the difficulties and present partial delays. We are indomitable in our power independent in action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by rigidity and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back."

No Patched Peace. "The president was interrupted by applause at his reference to the United States standing steadfastly against a patched peace. Probably the greatest applause broke out when the president declared that the militarists of Germany were the only element now preventing a world peace. When he concluded after speaking twenty minutes, the entire audience as usual rose and cheered."

Approval Expressed. Approval of President Wilson's address was expressed by many members of both houses, who thought it opportune and the essence of a permanent peace. Senator Reed, Democrat, thought it a "shrewd move to dissolve Germany and Austria."

"I regard the speech as an interpretation of the speech of January 8," said Senator Johnson, Republican, of California. "I could not have subscribed to all of the president's utterances of January 8. I am delighted with most of the speech and its moderate economic questions also. It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count Von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as it was in the final accounting."

CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Casualties:—INFANTRY. Killed in action: J. J. O'Leary, Little Pond, N. S. Wounded: J. A. Fogarty, Canoe, N. S. W. Fisher, Bridgewater, N. S. J. McIvor, St. John, N. B. ENGINEERS. Gassed: A. Gillis, Springhill, N. S. MEDICAL SERVICE. Died: J. F. McLellan, Tatamagouche, N.S. FORESTRY CORPS. Fracture: A. MacKenzie, New Aberdeen, N.B. ARTILLERY. Killed in action: W. H. MacDonald, St. John, N. B. Gassed: F. Bates, Sydney, N. S. INFANTRY. Died: D. A. Martin, Orangevale, N. S. Wounded: H. W. Powers, Pellymouth, N. S. ARTILLERY. Gassed: G. Burchill, Sydney, N. S. INFANTRY. Killed in action: R. Norris, Campbellton, N. B. Wounded: M. C. Oakley, Round Hill, N. S. F. Brown, address not stated. PTE. WM. LEEMAN, DEAD.

HEART WAS BAD NERVES ALL GONE

Very important it is in this age to have a clear cool head, a strong heart and steady nerves. Too much rush and bustle, work and worry, fall to the lot of women attending to their household duties and social obligations. The constant strain under which they continue day in and day out will soon shatter the strongest system. Before long the heart gets weak, faints and palpitate, the nerves become unstrung, you start at the least sound, the pulse becomes weak and irregular, then finally comes physical breakdown or nervous prostration. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the remedy you require to strengthen your heart and steady your nerves. Mrs. Jackson, 467 Bolivar street, Perth, Ont., writes: "Fifteen years ago I was so bad with my heart I could not walk across the house, my nerves were literally all gone, and I was frightened at my shadow. I commenced to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and was soon able to do my own work. I have told dozens of people about them, some as bad as I was, and today they are also doing their own work. If more people would take them there would not be so many weak hearts." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FURS FUR COAT SALE

Your Opportunity!

Despite the rapid advance in Raw Furs and the fact that next month we will be buying these coats over again for next season and will be paying much higher prices, we have decided to make a clean sweep of the balance of our stock of HUDSON SEAL and MUSKRAT COATS.

If low prices on high-grade goods are any object, here are prices that should clean up this stock in the next forty-eight hours. The goods here quoted are all first grade; no seconds. Best of trimmings, best of linings.

HUDSON SEAL Skunk collar, cuffs and around skirts. \$300.00 Coats, Now \$221.50 Sizes 36 to 40, 42 and 45 inches long. Six only.	HUDSON SEAL Self trimmed, 42 inches long. Sizes 36 to 42. \$225.00 Coats \$175.00 Only Four in This Lot.	HUDSON SEAL One only. Size 36, length 42. Regular \$150.00. Sale Price \$110.00	HUDSON SEAL Forty-five inches long. Size 38, large sailor collar. One only. Sale Price \$150.00
RUSSIAN PONY One only. Size 38, length 45 inches, raccoon collar and cuffs. Sale Price \$75.00	HUDSON SEAL One only. Size 38; 42 inches long, sable trimmed. Regular \$225.00. Sale Price \$175.00	MUSKRAT COATS MUSKRAT COATS—Made from Canadian skins, nice dark colors, well made, well lined. Sizes 36 and 38. Sale Prices \$75.00 and \$85.00 Also a few large sizes at \$100.00 This is your opportunity to save money, as all Furs will be much higher next season. These Prices for Cash Only!	

F. S. THOMAS, 539 - 545 MAIN STREET

A FREE POLAND

Washington, Feb. 11.—Representatives of the Polish political parties, according to an official despatch from France today, have published a declaration addressed to the Democrats of the world in which a Polish state free from all foreign interference is demanded. The right of nations to dispose of their own fate is invoked and the withdrawal of foreign influence is insisted upon so that a national expression of will may be possible.

FIRE AT JOGGINS

Halifax, Feb. 11.—G. A. McClary & Co., general store and adjoining warehouse, at Joggins Mines, was destroyed by fire, this morning. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective fuse.

THE POLICE COURT.

In the police court yesterday James Berkeley was remanded on the charge of assaulting his wife in their home, 9 Union Alley.

CORN THE STAPLE FOOD

Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES

Carrier found the Indians at Hochelaga (Montreal) eating corn in 1538.

If the secret of making corn palatable, appetizing and delicious had been known in those days, potatoes would not have become a staple food, because corn is four and a half times more nourishing than potatoes.

For twelve years the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., London, Ont., has been making corn a delectable and nutritious food, more economical in actual food value than cooked oatmeal, beefsteak, eggs, milk, chicken, and many other foods.

It is a staple, three-times-a-day food, and sold only in the original red, white and green packages.

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CUTICURA HEALS BURNING ITCHING Pimples on Back and Scalp. Hair Came Out. Healed at Very Trifling Cost.

"I found red pimples coming out below my right shoulder blade. The pimples festered and then spread on my back. This had a burning itching feeling. Then an eruption broke out on my scalp in a patch and hair came out. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after I had used two boxes of Ointment with three cakes of Soap I was healed." (Signed) Geo. J. Jones, Edmonds, British Columbia, July 4, 1917.

Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally prevent pimples and other eruptions. Nothing better. For Free Sample and Address Post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.