

WILSON RESTATES AIMS.

Plan Follows Broad Lines Laid Down by Lloyd-George.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Wilson today addressing congress, delivered a re-statement of war aims in agreement with the recent declaration by the British premier, David Lloyd-George.

The President presented a definite program for world peace containing fourteen specific considerations.

The President presented the following as necessary elements of world peace:

1—Open covenants of peace without private international understandings.

2—Absolute freedom in time of 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 the national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5—Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon principle that the people concerned have equal rights 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 made for taking of Alsace-Lorraine.

9—Readjustment of Italy's frontiers and on clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10—Fullest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples 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 indisputably Polish populations with free access to the sea and political economics independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.

14—General association of nations 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."

"Situation in Belgium Cries to Heaven."

London, Jan. 5.—A letter from a prominent Dutchman in Holland reads: "The situation in Belgium cries to heaven. If it goes on that country and its people will be wiped out. Neutrals ought to consider it their duty to threaten Germany with intervention if she does not evacuate Belgium. But how can we move Scandinavian countries, South American states, Spain, Switzerland, even Holland, to take that step? They, also we who live next door, calmly let that murder go on. One shudders at the thought that thousands of Belgians, even boys are forced to work at the front; women have to perform military work, the forests are cut down, factories emptied, even pulled down; dwelling houses plundered, railways broken up. The death rate of children in Belgium is terrible; it is also high among the grown up people. It is a crime unheard of in the modern history of Europe."

Feeble Minded Men Too Many

Thirteen Per Thousand in S. C. and Sixteen in N. C.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 3.—Thirteen out of every 1,000 South Carolina men mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Jackson up to December 13, 1917, were subsequently discharged from the army because they were feeble-minded. This fact was ascertained through a study of the medical records of rejections at Camp Jackson made for the state council of defense and the state board of charities and corrections by Dr. Hastings H. Hart, of the Russell Sage foundation, and Secretary Albert S. Johnstone, of the state board. Permission to study the medical records at the camp was granted by General Bailey former commander of Camp Jackson, at the request of Governor Manning.

The astounding fact that out of every 1,000 men mustered into service at Camp Jackson 13 were rejected on account of feeble-mindedness will doubtless add to the alarm of those citizens of the state who are already aroused over the menace of the problem of the mentally deficient; and who are urging the senate to pass the bill providing for the state custodial training school for the feeble-minded white of South Carolina.

The state board of charities and corrections which with expert assistance rendered by Miss Helen F. Hill, a trained psychologist, has been studying the problem of the feeble-minded in South Carolina for about two years has never claimed that more than three people out of every 1,000 of the general population were feeble-minded. However, the official medical records at Camp Jackson show that the ratio is really over four times three out of every 1,000 among the men between 21 and 31 years of age to the camp for army service up to December 13, 1917.

Can Be Controlled.

From the ranks of the feeble-minded are recruited a large percentage of the paupers of the state, many of the criminals, many of the disease-spreading prostitutes, and many other social undesirable. Feeble-mindedness is due very largely to hereditary causes which can be controlled by stopping the propagation of children by persons one or both of whom are feeble-minded. Experience has proved that the best way to put an end to propagation among the feeble-minded is to place them in a special institution by themselves where they are nothing but children in mind, can be kept happy and contented and trained by special teachers to become at least in a measure self-supporting, instead of being as they are without training, economic burdens.

At its 1917 session of house of representatives passed a bill providing for the establishment of the state training school for the feeble-minded. This bill is now on the calendar of the senate with a favorable report from the finance committee. Its passage early in the session of 1918 by the senate is anticipated.

Drain on State

In a forthcoming issue of "The Quarterly Bulletin" the state board of charities and correction terms the bill for the training school for the feeble-minded "a war measure" because with the war taking the best men and the unprotected feeble-minded continuing to propagate children who are burdens to the state the civilization of South Carolina is being attacked at two points and one of the attacks can be stopped by a measure by the passage of the bill providing state care for the feeble-minded.

The representatives of the state board of charities and corrections and the state council of defense in making their co-operative study of the medical records of the causes of rejection of men from Camp Jackson included the records of men from North Carolina and Florida as well as those from South Carolina. Tabulation of the data showed that out of every 1,000 men mustered into service from these three states 14.6 were subsequently rejected because they were feeble-minded. The rejections per 1,000 on account of feeble-mindedness for the three states separately were: South Carolina, 13; North Carolina, 16.6; Florida, 11.4.

Honey and Other Sweets in Europe.

Gleanings in Bee Culture.

It will be remembered that some time ago, Francis Jager, Professor of Apiculture in the University of Minnesota, and also President of the National Beekeepers' Association, was sent to Europe by the United States Government as a deputy commissioner to investigate the Red Cross condition in Serbia. As he speaks nearly all the languages of Europe he was eminently fitted for the job. In our last issue we announced that he was about to return. He arrived home only a few days ago, and we had the pleasure of meeting him at the Minnesota beekeepers' convention where he told us something of the conditions in Europe.

He is now a commissioned officer with the rank of major, wearing the uniform indicating that rank. It would be impossible, he said, in explaining to go anywhere in Europe without a commission and a uniform. One of the questions we asked was how honey was selling in Europe. In answer he exhibited some samples he brought home of what he was sure was American honey, judging it by the color and taste. He showed a half-pound jar that was selling at 55 cents, and pound jars for \$1.10 retail and they were very much in demand at that. The honey was of good body and flavor, some of it mountain sage, some of it clover, and some from other well-known American sources.

As to what the nations of Europe are using in the shape of sweets or sugar, he said that the German population had no sugar of any sort, and were using saccharine. This has absolutely no food value, and, we are told on good authority, is a cumulative poison. The allies were using some saccharine, but they had a little sugar at the hospitals and at some of the barracks; but honey was the real sweet which any one could buy, provided he had the price.

There is no prospect, according to Professor Jager, that the great war will cease for two or three years to come. The conditions there, he says, are indescribable, unbelievable; that we in America know nothing of the suffering and privations throout all Europe.

He told of one beekeeper, whose name we have forgotten. This man had been driven out of house and home. He gathered together a few bees and established a little apiary. He also built a little shack of a building that he called home, when—bang! a shell struck his premises, tore up his little apiary, scattered the hives right and left, and tore out the whole side of his house. Said Mr. Beekeeper, "Look at those bees. What a mess I have got!" and then Jager significantly remarked, "He never said a word about the damage to his house—it was only of those blessed bees that he lost. That man," said he, "is a real beekeeper, and we ought to make him a life member of the National Beekeepers Association."

Professor Jager was expecting to go on to Washington within two or three days to submit his report.

Butter Selling at \$2.25 a Pound

Washington, Jan. 7.—Butter is selling in Berlin at \$2.25 per pound, sugar at 56 cents per pound, ham and bacon at \$2.11 per pound; and American soap at five bars \$1.12.

This information was received by the food administration and comes from a reasonable source. The prices are from four to five times as high as those now prevailing in the United States.

GERMAN PAPERS BEING THOROUGHLY MUZZLED.

Under Censorship Press Is told What to Publish and in what Terms.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Evidence of care the German government is taking to direct public opinion and to deprive not only its enemies but its own people, is contained in a series of secret instructions issued to the German press by the censorship which have fallen into the hands of the state department. These instructions cover a period of less than three months of last year, but they tell us ery complete story of how the Teutonic war lords control public opinion.

Owners of newspapers and publishers generally not only are limited as to the character of the articles printed, but in many cases are told what they should publish and in what terms. Labor disturbances, food shortage and difficulties in securing and distributing coal are placed under the ban, but newspapers are urged to give prominence to enemy losses and to obtain prescribed interpretations of international situations.

A hint of the relentlessness of the authorities in punishing infraction of orders is contained in one notice in which attention is called to the fact that the police "have again been notified to seek out and to bring to ruthless punishment originators and communicators of untrue military, political, financial and economic reports." In another notice similar warning is given that the police "proceed energetically" against those who repeat untrue reports.

Interesting light is thrown upon the Berlin view of the preparations for war in the United States by a paragraph of an order dated June 6, last. It says:

"While the news about America's war preparations, such as the organization and outfitting of an army 1,000,000 strong to reinforce the French English front, is looked upon, in that form as 'bluff,' the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked, on the other hand, that the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity. The war preparations in America are therefore, as was intimated in the reichstag at the time, not at all to be made little of, but must be taken seriously without on that account being made a source of worry."

Another dated June 9, says:

"Petit Parisien informs us that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men may be expected in France in the autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate it. In order to bring a division over from America 75,000 tons must make the trip twice, therefore, from the mere fact of lack of space, the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed time limits is impossible. Moreover, it is impossible to train these troops properly by autumn. These facts which have recently been discussed in the German war news cannot too strongly emphasized in the discussion of that French news."

Printing of anti-German speeches in the Austrian parliament are forbidden in various instances, and the attitude to be taken by the German press, both for its effect at home and upon Austria-Hungary, is indicated.

The Russian situation is mentioned a few times, one memorandum on June 9, carrying a warning that "reports about pretending negotiations for a truce on the Russian front may neither be published or discussed." Another about the same time said: "In one of the future issues it might

be mentioned that the present situation in Russia has the appearance of being caused by the entente with the view of her (Russia) continuing for a time—perhaps until the actual participation by the Americans. How long that will remain to be seen. It is of consequence (a matter of importance) to set forth the opinion that a new offensive will speedily take place as amounting to a conviction.

"The question about the secret agreements between Russia and her allies must not be allowed to rest (i.e. be lost sight of.) The hostile governments try to frustrate the effect of all publications bearing upon the agreements with all the means at their disposal in order that their people may not learn the war aims and the reasons why they were egged on into the war . . ."

Last spring a large number of Russians were repatriated from Switzerland through Germany to spread German propaganda in Russia.

In this connection, the censor said: "Nothing is to be published concerning the journey through Germany from Switzerland of Russian emigrants."

Samples of some of the other orders or memoranda follow:

"There is no objection to the reprinting of the manifesto of the independent socialist party in case it is adversely commented upon, even without irritating sharpness."

"Reports concerning disturbances in Koenigsberg in Prussia and concerning a warning from the commander of the first army corps, which followed in the Koenigsberg press, are unpermissible."

"It is desired that it should be clearly and distinctly put in the foreground that the enemy offensive has utterly failed on all fronts, that the entente has no alternative but to attempt a new offensive as the enemy's statements are still against peace."

Normal Sugar Supply Foreseen

Washington, D. C.—The Food Administration announces that a return to a normal sugar supply for the nation is not likely to be long deferred. Plans have been outlined under which an increased allotment of sugar will be made to confectioners and manufacturers of non-essential food products containing sugar.

The 50 per cent allotment to which confectioners were limited when the sugar shortage became acute in October will be increased to 80 per cent when the supply again becomes normal, it is announced, but continuance of this ration will depend upon efforts of manufacturers to reduce the sugar content of confectionery and soft drinks by substituting other sweetening materials.

"The 50 per cent limit has worked but little hardship on the manufacturers of confectionery and sweet drinks," said the Food Administration's announcement, "as they had on hand supplies sufficient to keep their plants working at almost normal capacity for several months. It did, however, benefit the sugar supply in general by preventing the possible accumulation of larger quantities than were necessary for immediate use."

Pray For Allies Success.

London Jan. 6.—King George's proclamation fixing today for prayers throughout the British empire for what has been accomplished in the war by British arms in the cause of freedom and an invocation for the successful, speedy termination of the war, was observed in the places of worship of every denomination. The lord mayor of London and sheriffs attended the St. Paul's cathedral in state. Soldiers and sailors on leave, some of them Americans, filled the churches.

One of the features of the occasion was the closing today of all saloons for the first time since the war began.

MR. McADOO GIVES COAL RIGHT OF WAY.

Use of Pennsylvania Tunnel Under Hudson River Commandeered — All Priority Orders an Traffic Declared Void

Washington, D. C.—Radical steps have already been taken by William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, to put an end to congestion on eastern transportation lines and bring immediate relief to New England States and other sections of the country needing coal. Orders have been issued which in effect give coal right of way. All previous priority is ended in the interest of the movement of fuel supplies.

The outstanding feature of conference during the day was the issuance of an order by the Director General providing for the use of the Pennsylvania Tunnel under the Hudson River for the movement of coal. A telegram was sent to Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, directing him to put the order into effect at once and within an hour, according to advices received here, the first freight cars that ever passed through the tubes was on its way.

Many cars filled with coal had been routed through the tunnel and transferred to the Long Island Railroad, going thence over the Hell Gate Bridge to New England.

The railroad experts whom Mr. McAdoo has gathered about him believe that the program is practical and that it will be possible not only to give much needed relief to the New England States immediately, but to add many thousands of tons to the supplies which can be carried at once to Brooklyn and Queens.

It is understood that the new plan will keep passenger traffic down to the minimum and possibly turn most of this traffic from western points over to the New York Central lines.

The statement is made that 750 cars of coal, which have been held up because of congestion on the regular freight routes, were put in the first allotment to go through the tubes on their way to New England.

A survey of the coal situation has shown that it is the congestion of traffic, due greatly to priority orders, and not the lack of coal which has been responsible for famine in New York and New England. Large shipments have been found on side tracks at many points along lines which flow into New York and New England, and definite orders have gone out that these must be moved at all costs.

A. H. Smith president of the New York Central and assistant to the director-general, in charge of trunk lines in the East, directed the railroads to disregard all of the priority orders in the general plan to keep up a steady movement of coal and perishable foodstuffs, and his directions were supplemented by an official priority which declared all orders issued by him to be void and gave Director McAdoo a free hand.

Word was received from the United States Shipping Board that aid could be expected in the form of tonnage to put into New England service. It is hoped to add to the nine ships which have been commandeered representing about 50,000 tons.

It is probable that the Pullman car service will be practically abandoned, and some of the railroad experts are in favor of cutting it off completely, at least until the present congestion on all lines is broken up and a free movement of coal, food and other freight started.

Standing by the entrance of a large estate in the suburbs of Dublin are two huge dogs, carved out of Granite. An Englishman, going by in a motor car, thought he would have some fun with the Irish driver.

"How often Jack, do they feed those big dogs?"
"Every time they bark, sor," was Jack's reply.