

# SEES FRIENDLY TONE IN CZERNIN'S REPLY

WOULD HAVE SAID MORE BUT  
FOR HER DEPENDENCY UPON  
GERMANY.

## HERTLING'S SPEECH VAGUE

President Says Chancellors' Utterances Are Vague and Full of Equivocal Phases, and Leads, It is Not Clear, Where.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement by the bolshevik government that Russia is out of the war and that a general demobilization along the entire Russian front is to be carried out, thus permitting the Teutonic allies to withdraw all their forces for use on other battle fronts, President Wilson has restated to a joint session of Congress the fact that the United States is in the war to stay until those principles which the people regard as fundamental to a permanent peace are obtained.

President Wilson spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Congress:

On the eighth of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day.

It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of the eighth of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statement a sufficient encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Von Hertling Very Vague.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in his case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the 23 states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general counsel, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhoods. He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with which he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. 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 without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands 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.

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 agreement 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 internal disturbance.

### No Peace on Such Basis.

It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The methods the German chancellor proposes is the same method of the congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon the broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that? Does not grasp it, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the reichstag resolutions of the nineteenth of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of an arrangement between state and state.

The peace of the world depends upon just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the 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 those problems each and all affect the whole world; 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 the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately and in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be re-opened.

### Nations Sit in Judgment.

Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict, which has spread to every region of the world? The reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. "Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. 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 item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdane to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany, against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are moved, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

### Whence War Sprang.

This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the 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 for the future; and those covenants 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 not 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 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 items in the final accounting. 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 the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

Czernin Seems to See.

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 lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must of course be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it is of course 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. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

### The Test, After All.

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. The principles to be applied are these:

First. That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

Second. That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that.

Third. Every territorial settlement involved in the war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states; and.

Fourth. That all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these 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 objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragic circumstances 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.

### No Change of Course.

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 war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays. We are indomitable in our own of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue 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. I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom.

# NORTH CAROLINA IS GARDEN STATE

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET  
READY SAYS STATE  
HORTICULTURIST.

## DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

North Carolina will become a State of gardeners if the wishes of the Director B. W. Kilgore, of the Agricultural Extension Service, are realized this year. There was a great increase in the number of gardens put in last year and these did much to combat the high cost of foodstuffs during the time they were yielding. This season the need is more imperative than last. Gardens can play an important part in producing a good part of the food consumed, both in rural and urban sections.

It is possible to have something from the garden practically every day in the year if the space provided is large enough and care is exercised in handling it. The Extension Service has reprinted Extension Circular No. 43, which gives a vegetable seeding calendar for the year with information as to keeping a producing garden throughout the year. This circular, together with a copy of "Truck Growing in North Carolina," by Horticulturist W. N. Hutt, should be in the hands of every prospective gardener in the State and copies will be mailed on request as long as the supply lasts.

According to Mr. Hutt, "Now is the time to get ready for the garden season. A few days of sunshine, and the land will soon be ready for hardy garden crops. Many gardeners do not realize how hardy some of the vegetable crops are and how soon they can be planted in spring. Of course the ground should not be worked while it is wet, but not an hour should be lost in spring when the ground is dry enough to plow.

"Such hardy seeds as peas, beets, onions and spinach will germinate and grow even when the ground is cold. The little plants will come on all right even after being frozen. They can stand lots of cold but cannot bear hot sun and should be planted as early as possible in spring that most of their growth will be made in cold weather. "Early Irish potatoes can be planted long before freezing weather is past. The tubers will not be injured if the ground crusts over after they are planted. If frost threatens after they are up, the tops can be covered with dirt or a light furrow turned over them. Every day gained in the early part of the season will add materially to the size of the crop."

### Don't Forget the Soldiers.

From every nook and corner in the State our young men have gone to the camps to learn the soldier's life. Shortly they will represent us on the firing line, and others will be called to service in their places.

While they are training, what can the homefolks do to help them? These men are offering their lives for us. All that we can do for them will not equal the sacrifices they are making.

After talking with hundreds of them in the camps, I want to offer three practical suggestions to the people at home as to what they may do. Every person who reads this statement can easily, and should, gladly, do all of them.

First, send your home paper to at least one soldier at the camp. Pick out one of the men you know and subscribe for your home paper and send it to him. Any member of his family will give you his correct address. Write him a letter and tell him you are sending it. The cost will be trifling. The thought will be appreciated. It is not an act of charity, but an act of patriotic service.

Second, at least once a week, make it a point to write a letter or a card to some soldier at the camp. Send him a magazine or a good book occasionally.

Third, keep your troubles at home. The soldier has enough of his own. Be strong enough and unselfish enough to cut out the trouble parts of your letters. There are plenty of good things to write about. The soldier has a man's size job, and besides, he can't help you. Why worry him when you have a better opportunity to look after your troubles than he has to help you?

### Secretary Charters Corporations.

The Liberty Scales company, of Durham, received a charter with \$50,000 authorized and \$300 subscribed by David Long, M. D. Wade and G. M. Tighman, for a general automobile sales and garage business.

The General Utility company, of Durham, is chartered with \$100,000 capital authorized and \$15,000 subscribed by B. O. Townsend, M. L. Wade and G. M. Tighman for lumber, general textile and cotton oil mill and fertilizer business.

### Buy War Saving Certificates.

Governor Bickett has issued the following appeal to the people of the State:

The one supreme task that confronts this nation is the winning of the war. To this end the government is calling on the people of North Carolina to invest forty-eight million dollars in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates. To the timid this task is a terror—to the heroic it is a challenge.

If the people of North Carolina respond to this call it will mean two things:

First, that we have done, not our bit, but our best.

Second, the habits of thrift necessary to save forty-eight million dollars and the working capital thereby created will insure the financial independence of our people.

To accomplish this gigantic task plans systematic and comprehensive must be laid. To this end and at the request of Col. F. H. Fries, state director of the national war savings committee, I hereby call a war savings institute to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 12th and 13th days of February, 1918. Trained experts will conduct the institute, and on Tuesday night, the 12th, speakers of international reputation will address the public.

All people interested in the work are cordially invited, but I nominate and appoint the following special delegates:

1. Every county superintendent of public instruction.
2. Every superintendent of town and city schools.
3. Every farm demonstration agent.
4. Every home demonstration agent.
5. One physician from each county in the State to be named by the State Board of Health.
6. Every county chairman of a political party in the State.

I earnestly urge the boards of county commissioners to pay the actual expenses of the farm and home demonstration agents and the physician I earnestly urge the county and city boards of education to pay the actual expenses of their representatives.

Let it be borne in mind that this meeting is not to be a celebration, but, as its name implies, it is to be a school, and all who attend will be thoroughly taught just what they are expected to do and just how to do it.

T. W. BICKETT, Governor.

### Senator Simmons Honored.

The United States flag that flew over the senate chamber of the United States during the last session of Congress, the flag underneath which President Wilson delivered his memorable war message before the assembled senate and house of representatives, was today presented to the University of North Carolina by Dr. Samuel A. Ashe, in behalf of Senator F. M. Simmons, to whom the flag had been given as a mark of esteem.

President Edward N. Graham received the flag on behalf of the University of North Carolina. "At no time," said he, "has our flag meant as much as it means to us today."

Captain Ashe said: "On the close of that memorable session of Congress, there was one senator, who, by his comprehensive views and masterful management, by his devoted patriotism and superior excellence, had so won the esteem and admiration of his associates that, as a particular mark of their appreciation of the great work he had performed, they desired that the flag that flew over the senate chamber during that remarkable session should be given him as a memento, because of his patriotic activities and particular connection with the great measures that were passed during the period it was in use."

This senator was Senator Simmons of North Carolina. "Such recognition," continued Captain Ashe, "of the extraordinary service of a North Carolinian, in the high forum of the United States, awakens our pride and affords cause for congratulation."

### Pender Doctor Fined.

"The free range for children with whooping cough was about to become as popular with the people of Pender county as free range for cattle with cattle tick used to be," said Dr. A. McR. Crouch, State Epidemiologist, who returned from Pender where he convicted Dr. F. L. Brown for violation of the quarantine law by diagnosing whooping cough as "bronchitis." The story, according to Dr. Crouch, is that Miss Nellie Fusselle, a local school teacher, discovered that two of her pupils had whooping cough. In compliance with the State quarantine law the two pupils were sent home, whereupon the parents of these two children called in Dr. Brown, who gave a written statement to the effect that the children did not have whooping cough. Consequently, they were immediately returned to school over the protest of the teacher and a few days later eleven other pupils developed the same violent coughing, "whooping," feverishness and nausea.

### Granted Law License.

The following applicants were granted license to practice law by the supreme court. Those who passed are:

Arthur Wayne Beachboard, Stacksville, N. C.

Phineas David Croom, Kinston, N. C.

Archibald Cree Gay, Jackson, N. C.

Henry Spivey Grant, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Daniel Monroe Jolly, Vineland, N. C.

Jease Aldon Jones, Maysville, N. C.

Harvey Hoyle Stnk, Lexington, N. C.

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Thought Up in a Hurry.  
Little Carl, aged three and one-half years, came out of the pantry with a little jelly on his face. His mother, noticing the jelly, asked how it had gotten there.  
"Don't know," he answered. "It must have cured by mistake."

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Drugs that refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles. First application gives relief. 6c.

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The occasional use of Roman Eye Drops at night upon retiring will prevent and relieve tired, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

People who are discreet have eyes but see not, and ears but hear not.

## Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A North Carolina Case  
C. H. Rogers, 299 Lindsay St., Raleigh, N. C., says: "I had kidney trouble for years. My kidneys acted too freely and the secretions were discolored and painful in passage. I had awful backaches with it. It pains through my kidneys and I felt miserable. Nothing did me any good until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They restored me to good health and some time later, I passed an examination for insurance."



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