

WEATHER
Local thunder showers Wednesday and probably Thursday.

THE MORNING STAR

10 Pages Today
ONE SECTION

VOL. XCVIII—NO. 104

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1916

WHOLE NUMBER 39,632

CARRANZA'S NOTE IS INDICATED TO BE OF A CONCILIATORY TONE

However, It is Impossible to Say Whether or Not It Will be Acceptable to Wilson.

WILL BE DELIVERED TODAY

Announcement From Mexican Embassy as to Contents Has Further Lessened Tension.

REPLY TO BOTH U. S. NOTES

May Not Make Full Compliance With American Demands.

Washington, July 4.—General Carranza's reply to the sharp notes from the Washington government was at the Mexican embassy tonight, and a verbal synopsis made public with the approval of Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador designate, indicated that it was of an unexpectedly conciliatory character.

The formal communication arrived by telegraph early in the day, and only the fact that the Fourth of July was being celebrated by all government departments prevented its immediate delivery. It will be presented at the State Department tomorrow.

Mr. Arredondo spent the day in the country and on his return indicated to Wilson's attitude as now officially stated.

It was impossible tonight to say whether the note would prove satisfactory to President Wilson. Since the release of the American troops taken at Carrizal the question at issue between the Washington government and General Carranza has been narrowed to Mr. Wilson's desire for a formal declaration of intention toward the American expeditionary forces in Mexico. The embassy synopsis of the new note indicates that a specific statement is lacking.

Will a Reply be Necessary. Only a close study of the reply will disclose whether it will be necessary to press General Carranza again to affirm or deny the hostile construction placed upon his orders that American troops be attacked if they moved in any direction except toward the border. Without doubt the embassy statement has further lessened the diplomatic tension between the two nations, and the ready stripped of its immediately dangerous character by the release of the Carrizal prisoners. It is entirely possible, however, that American officials will not fully share the optimistic views of the Mexican government.

One fact stood out clearly tonight in the minds of officials familiar with President Wilson's desires and purposes. His first note resented Carranza's refusal to find a way for peaceful settlement of the differences between the two governments, he will be met more than half way. No proposal for immediate withdrawal of General Pershing's troops, however, would be entertained as a preliminary to a further exchange of views on joint operations against bandits.

The embassy synopsis of the latest communication indicates that the de facto government has sought to bring its side of the diplomatic correspondence up to date. It is framed as a reply both to the American note of July 2 and to the American note of July 4. It is intended to bring to the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Mexico and to the later stern demands, presented after the Carrizal incident for release of prisoners taken in the fight against a formal diplomatic statement of intentions. In both of these documents, Secretary Lansing sharply reprimanded the de facto government for failure to observe ordinary diplomatic usages. His first note resented Carranza's refusal to find a way for peaceful settlement of the differences between the two governments, he will be met more than half way. No proposal for immediate withdrawal of General Pershing's troops, however, would be entertained as a preliminary to a further exchange of views on joint operations against bandits.

These were the first American communications to the United States government in which anything but wholly friendly language was employed.

Tone May Have Great Weight. In view of this situation, officials believe the language and general tone of the present Carranza note will have great weight with President Wilson in deciding upon a course. It is expected General Carranza will be required to make a definite statement for the discursive tone of his previous communications if entirely amicable relations are to be resumed.

According to the embassy synopsis of the communication, which officials believe was prepared personally by General Carranza, it renews assurances that the de facto government will restore order in Northern Mexico and establish an adequate guard against border raiders. It is said to suggest that the presence of American troops in Mexico only serves to increase unsettled conditions in the border states, but to make any new demands for their withdrawal.

It is not known whether any mention (Continued on Page Seven.)

DAY ALONG BORDER IS WITHOUT CLASH

Unusually Close Watch Kept in Towns Because of Fourth of July Celebrations.

MEXICAN IS OVERPOWERED

Seized by Paraders When he Makes Insulting Gesture—Movement of Guardsmen Continues—Truck Companies Arrive.

San Antonio, Texas, July 4.—Fear that the celebration of Independence Day in American border towns might provoke a clash with Mexicans prompted army officers to keep an unusually close watch along the international line today, but reports tonight all told of comparative quiet.

Some excitement was caused here during the Fourth of July parade when Jesus Alamanos, a Mexican, was overpowered by the crowd after he had made an insulting gesture as the parade was passing.

Only the arrival of the police saved Alamanos from injury. He was taken to police headquarters and later released.

The big movement of guardsmen toward the border continued unabated today. Little was known here of the troops that are being sent to El Paso and stations west of there, but it is known that General Funston and his staff have worked out a station list with the idea of providing adequate forces, so far as possible, for all districts from which men might be drawn for immediate general operations in Mexico. When the two general officers, designated under the new plan to respond when the Texas militia assumes charge of the work in the west they will find there all the men now available and so disposed that they can be moved easily to any positions the new command may desire.

Four of the 45 new truck companies recently ordered, 33 automobile trucks to a company, are due to reach Fort Sam Houston this week. Other companies will be sent to border points as fast as factories can supply the trucks. From six to 24 carloads of horses are being received daily at the re-mount station here. It is estimated that 10,000 horses will be received here this week.

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MILITARY FUNERAL FOR DEAD AMERICAN TROOPERS

El Paso, Texas, July 4.—Undertakers and laborers who are to bring back the bodies of the United States troops (Continued on Page Seven.)

CALM COUNSEL IS URGED BY WILSON

"Getting Our Fighting Blood Up" Not the Short Way of Securing Rights, He Says.

DEDICATES LABOR TEMPLE

President Repeatedly Applauded While Addressing Large Audience in Washington—Sufragette Tries to Interfere.

Washington, July 4.—President Wilson today dedicated "to common counsel and a common understanding," a labor temple erected here as the new home of the American Federation of Labor. He told a large audience gathered at the dedicatory exercises that the greatest barrier to industrial peace had been the difficulty of insuring candid and dispassionate conferences, and that "getting our fighting blood up" was "the long way and not the short way" of securing rights.

The President's address was interrupted twice by a woman suffragist who sought to heckle him regarding his opposition to a national suffrage amendment. She was silenced by secret service men and finally taken away by the police. The Congresswoman announced tonight that the effort was but the first step in a new campaign to impress Democratic leaders with the advisability of passing the amendment at this session of Congress.

Appeals for Calm Counsel. Mr. Wilson's plea for calm counsel brought repeated applause from the crowd, who apparently interpreted it as having an indirect bearing on the Mexican crisis. The President, however, did not refer to Mexico or any other foreign country by name.

"We are not a rash people," he said. "We are not filled with a spirit of militarism. We are not anxious to get into trouble, but if anybody thinks that the spirit of service and sacrifice is lost and that we have not got the old sentiment of self-respect, he doesn't understand the United States. Mr. Hughes spoke from a knoll on the hillside in front of the temple. He said he had come from his summer home here to review the village preparedness parade, and had not intended to address the crowd. At the close of the program, however, he consented to speak briefly.

"I have been long on silence and very short on talk," he said. "It is an odd experience that I am going through, picking up the threads of old relations. I think I have lived at least five years in the last three weeks. It is all very well to talk about the declaration and the strong sentiment which it contains, but it is backed by men—men who couldn't have committed it to memory, men who couldn't have repeated it, but men in whose lives the incarnation of independence and whose spirit was breathed into that immortal document."

Vast Amount of Thoughtfulness. "It is because we had men who were willing to suffer, to die, to venture and to sacrifice that we have the country and that it is only by that spirit that we will ever be able to keep a country. I love to think of those who are coming here with the spirit that led all pioneers farther and farther west, the same spirit which in every part of our land has accounted for our development. Quiet men, not men of show, men of sense, men of men; straight men, honest men, dependable men, real men—that is what we mean by Americanism. There is a vast amount of good judgment in this country, much more than the ready-made (Continued on Page Ten.)

Suffragette Quickly Silenced. The President's speech had begun to speak when the first interruption came. The questioner, Miss Mabel Vernon, of the Woman's party, was standing only a few feet from him, and when he declared that in his position he was not permitted to take any one class of persons, she shouted:

"If you truly desire to serve all classes, why do you block the Nation's suffrage amendments now before Congress, that more than five million women in this country—"

The White House secret service made their way to Miss Vernon and quickly silenced her. She tried unsuccessfully to induce them to eject her from the crowd. When she again sought to interrupt the President, a few minutes later, however, city police led her away from the speaker's stand. She was not arrested.

President Undisturbed. The President apparently was undisturbed (Continued on Page Ten.)

NEEDS MORE THAN PATRIOTIC THRILLS

Hughes Says America Needs Intelligent Comprehension of Ideals of Democracy

FIGHTING SPIRIT YET ALIVE

Declares He Has Been Long on Silence and Short on Talk and That the Past Three Weeks Seem to Him Like Five Years.

Bridgehampton, N. Y., July 4.—Charles E. Hughes, speaking at the nearby village of East Hampton today, told a Fourth of July audience that what America needs just now above all other things is an intelligent comprehension of the ideals of democracy. He asserted that the nation needs more than thrills in its patriotism and said his dream of America was of a country officered by its best men actuated by no thought of self. He devoutly hoped, the nominee declared, for a new birth of the sentiment of unity from the country's present perils.

"Still Have Fighting Spirit." "We are not a rash people," he said. "We are not filled with a spirit of militarism. We are not anxious to get into trouble, but if anybody thinks that the spirit of service and sacrifice is lost and that we have not got the old sentiment of self-respect, he doesn't understand the United States. Mr. Hughes spoke from a knoll on the hillside in front of the temple. He said he had come from his summer home here to review the village preparedness parade, and had not intended to address the crowd. At the close of the program, however, he consented to speak briefly.

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Says Judge Bond, in Beginning Hearing in Lynching Case.

No Evidence of Value Produced at First Session of Hearing in Case of Greene County Men Yesterday at Kinston.

(Special Star Telegram). Kinston, N. C., July 4.—Judge W. M. Bond, sitting as committing magistrate in special hearing in cases of Archie Frizzelle and Sam Stocks, Greene county farm tenants, arrested yesterday for complicity in the lynching of Joseph Black, colored, on April 5, announced today that he expected to continue investigation until "the facts are known."

He stated the purpose of hearing to be to ferret out those who were responsible for the lynching. The hearing was started at 2:40. Several witnesses were examined. All stated they did not know any members of the mob. The witnesses included the sheriff, jailer and policemen. The investigation was adjourned until tomorrow without important evidence having been introduced. The hearing is expected to continue several days.

The only material evidence today was that of Policemen Claude Sumrell, of Kinston, who testified that one night in an automobile a man pointed out to him the murderer of the Negro. He was the place where the negro was killed. He could not identify Stocks as the man. He also said the man called the names of two men "who did the shooting" and "forgot the names."

Other witnesses today were Sheriff Taylor and Jailer Allen, of Lenoir county, the jailer telling how leaders of the mob presented weapons at him and forced him to give the negro to them, but that he knew none of the men.

Other witnesses gave no material facts and not one testified to the identity of any one of the lynchers.

Mild Sensation Sprung. Judge Bond sprung a mild sensation when he stated in open court that Solicitor Shaw had received an anonymous letter mailed in Kinston Monday which is supposed to contain threats against the State's prosecutor, Judge Bond offering a reward of \$50 for identification (Continued on Page Ten.)

PARADES IN MANY SOUTHERN CITIES

Thousands Take Part in Most Complete Independence Day Celebration in Years.

GUARDSMEN ARE REVIEWED

Preparedness and Americanization Pageants Are the Features in a Number of Cities—Patriotic Exercises Are Held.

Atlanta, Ga., July 4.—Preparedness and Americanization parades in many Southern cities and the review of National Guardsmen in several mobilization camps made up the most complete celebration of Independence Day in Southern States during recent years. Thousands marched in preparedness demonstrations in Atlanta, Mobile and Macon, while New Orleans held an "Americanization" parade as a supplement to the preparedness parade, which took place there on Flag Day.

In Nashville and Montgomery the Guardsmen in the Tennessee and Alabama mobilization camps were reviewed and in the latter city the Alabama brigade, numbering 4,000, paraded the streets. In Atlanta it is estimated that 30,000 persons, including Governor Harris, marched in a demonstration for national defense this morning. The governor later went to Macon, where, with members of the Georgia legislature, he reviewed a preparedness parade which included nearly 5,000 Georgia Guardsmen from the Macon camp. Fully 15,000 are said to have been in line in Macon and in Mobile.

Tennessee's Guardsmen wound up their review in Nashville with competitive drills and games. In other cities throughout the South the day was observed with patriotic exercises, picnics and athletic events.

ROANOKE CELEBRATES THE FOURTH WITH BIG PARADE

Roanoke, Va., July 4.—Five thousand persons participated in a patriotic parade here this morning in celebration of the Declaration of Independence and the formal opening of a \$300,000 municipal building which has just been constructed. Governor Stuart and state reviewed the procession. This afternoon the governor made the principal address at the city hall opening ceremonies. Other speakers were Representative Rainey, of Illinois, and Mayor Charles M. Brown, and James A. Bear, of Roanoke.

FIVE THOUSAND VISIT THE VIRGINIA MILITIA CAMP

Richmond, Va., July 4.—Five thousand people came to Richmond today on excursion trains from various parts of the state to visit the National Guard camp and their presence was a feature of the day's celebration of the Fourth. Offices and business houses closed but there was no programme of celebration.

Richmond, Va., July 4.—On orders of the War Department received here today, all cars which have been held in waiting to move the Virginia National Guard to the Mexican border have been sent to Baltimore to move the Maryland guard. No orders for the movement of Virginia troops have been received.

FRENCH CAPTURE TWO MORE VILLAGES AND BROADEN THEIR DRIVE

GERMANS FORCED TO AN OPEN FIELD

Have Lost All Defensive Works in Sector Along the Somme, Where French Are Active.

WHAT BRITISH ARE DOING

Major General Maurice Says All the While the British Have Been Preparing for Great Drive at Joffre's Request.

London, July 4.—"Only German soldiers in open field formations now stand between the French and the river Somme," said Major General Maurice today, referring to the part of the river which flows northward to the east of the sector along which the French have made their greatest gains. "The last of the enemy's defensive works in that sector have been captured by our allies."

In giving the Associated Press a summary of the results attained by the Entente Allied offensive on the western front, Major General Maurice, who is director of military operations of the imperial general staff, continued: "Much undeserved obloquy has been heaped upon the British army by English, French and American people because we apparently did nothing to assist the French in the desperate fighting on the Verdun front. But all the time we were doing the part requested by General Joffre."

"According to this plan, we conserved our troops, accumulated supplies and waited the word for the grand offensive in which we were to play our part with the Russians and Italians, as well as the French. Naturally, during these anxious weeks, we could give out no exciting news, because our deliberate preparations were not good copy. For certain tactical and moral reasons, which need not be dilated on, it was necessary that the French should not lose the east bank of the Meuse and General Joffre informed us that he could hold the positions which command that part of the river until the end of June so we knew we were going to strike at the beginning of July."

The blow planned by the allied general staffs included offensives by the Russians and Italians which did not need to tell you, already have begun. We are not disappointed with our own advance, which we expected to be slow, and we are enormously pleased with the wonderful progress made by the French who, with comparatively light losses, are sweeping forward to the Somme."

It is quite evident the Germans were surprised by the strength of the French offensive. They evidently believed our allies would be kept too busy before Verdun to participate seriously in the western offensive which we made extensive preparations upon (Continued on Page Ten.)

They Have Straightened Their Line Somewhat, and Are Advancing Towards Peronne.

BRITISH PROGRESS IS SLOW

Battle of Somme Has Not Interfered With the German Offensive Around Verdun.

THEY RE-TAKE THIAUMONT

Russian Cavalry Patrols Reach Hungarian Territory.

French troops, co-operating with the British in the Somme river region, have straightened their line somewhat by the capture of Barlieux-Beloy-En-Santerre and Estrees, where 500 prisoners were taken, the fighting is still going on furiously.

On the British end of the line, only slight progress has been made at some points. Unofficial dispatches say that the entire British front of 90 miles is bearing its full share of the battle, the heaviest fighting being toward the south. Heavy fighting at Verdun. A high British officer states that artillery preparation will precede all further infantry attacks as the resourcefulness, determination and fighting qualities of the Germans as well as the power of their defenses are well recognized.

Although the French are making a steady advance in the Somme sector, without apparently heavy casualties, and now face an easier task, according to expert opinion, to reach the river itself, the Verdun army is engaged in particularly heavy fighting, the Germans not having permitted the battle of the Somme to interfere with their operations for the capture of the great fortress. On the Verdun front the Germans have taken the Thiaumont work for the fourth time, after a terrific bombardment and by a massed attack. Around this work, which has been the center of desperate attacks and counter attacks for many days past thousands of men have fallen, for this is a position which is essential to the Germans for carrying their advance nearer to Verdun itself, and to the French to keep their resistance intact.

Russians and Italians are lending all their strength to the combined blow against the Central Powers and British reports a significant movement of Russian patrols, who are said to have advanced from Kimpolung to Bukovina and entered Hungarian territory. All along the Russian front heavy engagements are in progress and the Russians, driving north from Koloma, have advanced more than 20 miles, and are threatening to outflank General Von Bothmer's army and the Austro-German forces in the Tarnopol region. Should this Russian movement prove successful, Von Bothmer may have to fall back on Lemberg.

The Russians report the capture of many guns and more than 3,000 prisoners on the various sectors of the eastern front.

Though the official communications with respect to the battles along the Austro-Italian front are the meagre, that issued by the Italian war office indicates that the artillery and infantry fighting is of a continuous and desperate nature. The Austrian war office is silent regarding the operations against the Italians.

PRESSURE STILL EXERTED ALONG THE ENTIRE LINE

Paris, July 4.—The steady pressure of the Franco-British offensive continues to be exerted along the entire line of operations. Reports show an increasing number of batteries captured, including a number of big guns. All points thus far taken by the French have been held against every counter attack, and the French troops are busily occupied in organizing and fortifying the captured towns and zones.

In the main, the early reports indicate the systematic progress with which the offensive is being continued rather than any concentration on a single point. The taking of Assevillers last night is considered of especial importance as the town was the center of one of the principal German defensive organizations.

The fighting at Estrees was particularly violent. The village stretches over two kilometers among the old Roman road from Amiens. The French attacked at one end of the village and gradually drove the enemy from house to house, but have not succeeded in capturing the entire town.

North of the Somme the French have maintained their contact with the British lines so that the two wings continue their co-operation along a 25-mile front.

ALL ASSAULTS BY BRITISH AND FRENCH FAIL, SAYS BERLIN

Berlin, via London, July 4.—Heavy forces have been thrown into allied attacks on the German lines both north and south of the Somme in renewed attempts to advance, the war office announced today, but all the assaults (Continued on Page Seven.)

OFFENSIVE OF THE BRITISH HAMPERED BY HEAVY RAINS

Germans, Reinforced, Are Stubbornly Contesting Every Yard of the Ground—Central Powers Evidently Realize They Are Losing the Initiative—Prisoners Taken by French Over 14,000.

London, July 4.—The two British official dispatches issued today record little change in the situation on the British front. They show that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements from other parts of the line and are stubbornly contesting every yard of the British advance.

Torrential rains today, however, hampered the offensive operations and the British action was confined mostly to consolidating the ground already won.

The French have captured two more villages, and are on good roads to Peronne. But there is yet no decrease in the violence of the German attacks in the Verdun region.

Dispatches from German war correspondents indicate the realization that the Central Powers are losing the initiative, which their favorable position on the interior lines enabled them to hold throughout the war. Moreover, in commenting on the enormous resources which are being poured into the offensive, they recognize that a profound change has occurred in the relations of the belligerents.

Simultaneously with the opening of the Anglo-French offensive, the Russian army has again attacked on the whole length of the front. An entirely new offensive has been opened against Prince Leopold's Bavarian forces in the region of Baranovich, where the Russians have pierced the German lines at two places; while the Italians are maintaining strong pressure along their entire front.

High Hopes of British. The British newspapers consider that these events prove that the moment "of the great squeeze" has at last arrived and not since the war began (Continued on Page Seven.)

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NONSENSE TO SAY THAT THE NATIONS DO NOT WANT PEACE

But All the Belligerents Feel There Must be Some Sort of Decision in Their Favor—How Can the Various Governments Face Their People With Empty Hands?

Stockholm, July 4.—In Stockholm, where wayfarers of all nations meet and mingle on neutral ground, but a few hours' journey from belligerent lands, it is possible to learn much that may be credited as to the views of governments and peoples concerning the possibilities and the problems of peace.

This is particularly true with regard to the Germans and Russians, for at this time the nationals of these countries make up by far the larger part of the foreign population in Scandinavia. Officials and travelers from France and England are also constantly passing through Stockholm on their way to Petrograd, leaving behind their entirely informal and unofficial ideas as to what the future holds for each government as it contemplates the terms of peace sees behind any prospective international negotiations the far gravest problem of squaring with its own people the menacing account in which its balance must be struck between benefits won and the staggering losses of blood and wealth. What will the "common people" of the belligerent countries do and say if the net result of the year's sacrifice and fighting is but a re-establishment of the ante-bellum status quo? Can anyone of the nations at war satisfy its people with such an accounting?

When ever the prospects of an early peace seem bright, these problems cloud the skies of hope. The "official" views as to the conditions of peace allowed to drift out of Germany, Austria and the Entente countries have as yet offered no basis of agreement which takes into consideration the settlements to be made "at home" by both sides. At least that is the view taken here in Stockholm.

French Situation Least Difficult. It is felt here that France occupies perhaps the least difficult situation of any of the nations now at war. For France was invaded, Paris was threatened and the army was called into the field in defense of home and fireside. France, it is said here, can settle on any honorable terms, and there will be little dissent among the people.

But what of Germany? Can she, it is asked, give up all the occupied territory in Europe, return to her own borders with industries shattered, foreign trade to be won all over again, and yet make the people "at home" feel that their losses and sufferings were not in vain? Can Great Britain afford to give back to Germany all of her colonies after the sacrifices at Gallipoli, in East Africa, Mesopotamia and in the fields and trenches of Flanders and Western France? Will Germany, in these circumstances, have been sufficiently "crushed," and will Great Britain's prestige in the world have been sufficiently increased to offset the enormous losses of British lives and make easy the burdens of the years to come? Many theories are discussed here as to how peace might be accomplished if it were but a matter of give and take at the conference table, but this great question of all world wars has wrought such havoc of loss to all engaged in it that the mere settlement on paper is (Continued on Page Six.)