

AMERICA'S PROGRAM OF WAR AND PEACE IS AGAIN SET FORTH BY PRESIDENT

In Speech Delivered Before Both Houses of Congress on Short Notice, Wilson Commits United States to Fight on Until Every Object of the World War Is Obtained.

FOURTEEN PROPOSALS LAID DOWN BY WILSON

Speech Answers Challenge of Germany Regarding Peace Negotiations Now In Progress With the Russians—Terms on Which Peace Will Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—America's program of war and peace, with definite terms upon which the nations, great and small fighting together against German world domination are ready to lay down their arms, was given to the world by President Wilson today through an address to congress in joint session.

For this program, based upon the righting of wrongs and the safety of peace loving peoples desiring to live their own lives, the president committed the United States to fight and continue to fight until it is achieved. Thus he pledged the country to the allied policy of no separate peace. "We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose," he said. "We stand together to the end."

The speech, heard by congress at an hour's notice and accepted with a wave of approval that brought together virtually every element of both houses, was delivered as a direct response to the German challenge in the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. It follows closely and approved the address of the British premier, but was far more specific in statement of terms, robbing of force in advance any German peace drive designed to confuse the entente and American governments and their people, while at the same time presenting the foundation for genuine negotiations whenever the central powers are ready to talk of a just peace.

Fourteen concrete proposals laid down by the president began with the declaration that the days of private international understandings are gone and that covenants of peace must be reached in the open. Briefly summarized, the other points were:

Freedom of Seas.

Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action; removal of economic barriers among nations associating themselves to maintain peace; guarantees of the reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety; impartial adjustment of colonial claims, based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal rights with the governments; evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development; evacuation of Belgium; evacuation of French territory and righting of the Alsace-Lorraine wrong; readjustment of Italy's frontiers along recognizable lines of nationality; free opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary; evacuation of Roumania, Serbia, and Montenegro and guarantees for all the Balkan states; sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman empire and autonomy for other nationalities; an independent Poland with access to the sea; and general association of nations for mutual guarantees of independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

A notable feature of the address was the sympathetic attitude of the president toward the Russian representatives who dealt with the Germans at the peace conference—the Bolsheviks, often execrated for their defection from the entente and for permitting themselves to be drawn into the Teutonic peace trap. The Russians, he said, presenting a perfectly clear statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, were sincere and in earnest, and when they found that the actual German terms of settlement came from the military leaders who had not thought but to keep what they had taken, the negotiations were broken off.

The Russian Question.

Upon the question of whether the Russians and the world are to listen to the military and imperialistic minority which so far has dominated the Teutonic policy, or to the liberal leaders and parties who speak the spirit and intentions of the resolutions adopted by the German reichstag last July, the president declared, must depend the peace of the world. This was in line with his previous declaration that the word of the present rulers of Germany could not be taken for anything worth while, but he took care to disclaim any intention to suggest a change in German institutions.

Everywhere in Washington it was agreed that the president made a great address and had given expression to the views of the American people as a whole. The difference of opinion was as to whether it was a peace or war speech. Some members of both houses professed to believe that the Germans might find the terms laid down

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

M'ADOO APPEALS FOR SERVICE FROM ALL RAILROAD MEN

Men Are Urged to Do Their Best as Patriotic Duty.

HEARINGS BEFORE TWO COMMITTEES

Director-General's Appeal Calls on Railroad Employees to "Do Their Bit."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Director-General McAdoe today addressed an appeal to railroad officers and employees to do their utmost to maintain efficient railroad service as a patriotic duty, saying "every officer and employee is just as important a factor in winning the war as the men in uniform who are fighting in the trenches."

He promised to consider labor problems "justly and fairly and at the earliest possible moment." The names of four members of a board to investigate the brotherhoods' request for more pay probably will be announced tomorrow.

Subject of Hearings. At the capitol, the railroad problem was the subject of hearings before the interstate commerce committee of both the senate and house.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson explained the purpose and effect of the pending administration bill to the house committee. Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific, continued his testimony before the senate committee on the difficulties of railroads under private management.

The appeal of the director-general to railroads and employees, which will be posted within a few days at every railway station, shop and roundhouse in the country, is as follows: "The government of the United States having assumed possession and control of the railroads for the period of the present war with Germany, it becomes more than ever obligatory upon every officer and employee of the railroads to apply himself with unreserved energy and unquestioned loyalty to the war effort."

Compel Drafting. "The supreme interests of the nation have compelled the drafting of a great army of our best young men and sending them to the bloody fields of France to fight for the lives and (Continued on Page Two.)

END OF HOSTILITIES IS POSSIBLE AS RESULT OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Representative Godwin Expresses Sentiments on This Subject.

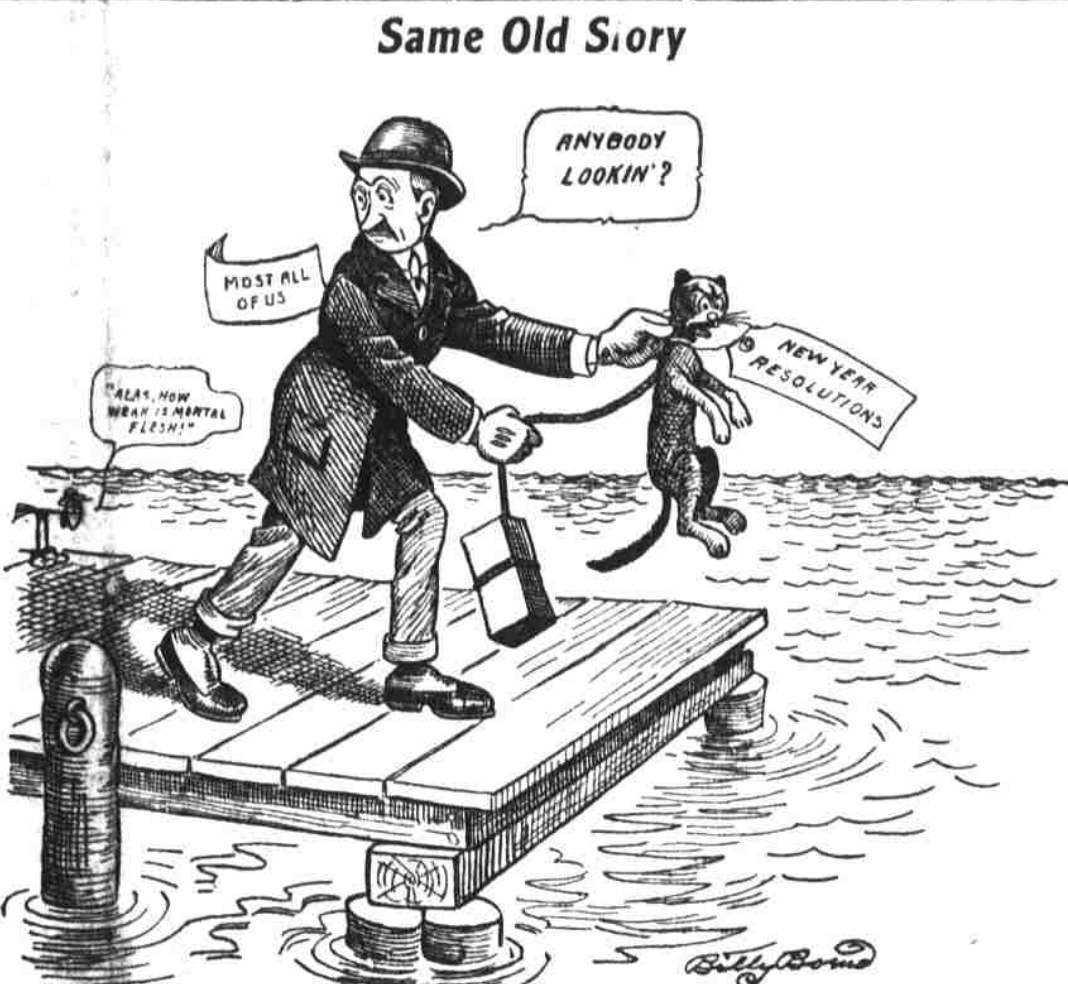
OTHERS ARE HEARD.

(By S. R. Winters.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—"I would not be surprised to see an end of hostilities on account of the speech of the president," declared Representative Hannibal Godwin, of North Carolina, in expressing his sentiments on the address of President Wilson to congress today.

"It was great, I think, all the terms and specifications were wise, I think we are long ways on towards peace." "I think it will have a good effect on Russia," said Senator Lee S. Overman. "I think it very timely," said George Had just delivered his wonderful message the address of the president met my approval in its entirety."

Senator F. M. Simmons pronounced the message an valuable towards bringing about peace. "It was an exceptionally timely document the effect will greatly hearten Russian people, it was not only an answer to the German challenge but a powerful appeal to all the people of the earth. It set forth clearly the fact that German demands are those of an autocracy and domination while the allies seek a peace which will guarantee to all nations of self government, the speech may not affect Germany directly but will give the forward march of democracy in government a stimulus which will necessarily in the end affect Germany. It will make its position in the world and in the eyes of the civilian population more difficult."

"I trust that it will form the basis for an honorable and permanent peace," declared Majority Leader Cassie Kitchen. "It was a grand message," he added.



"COAL BUDGET PLAN" IS ADOPTED BY THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION TO ADJUST DEMANDS FOR COAL IN PRESENT YEAR

Based on the Voluntary Agreement of Manufacturers to Reduce their Fuel Consumption and Backed By Order of the Fuel Administration, Making Agreements Applicable to All Factories of Each Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A "coal budget plan" based on the voluntary agreements of manufacturers not engaged in war work to reduce their fuel consumption and backed by orders of the fuel administration making the agreements applicable to all factories of each industry, was announced tonight by the fuel administration as its method of adjusting demand to supply in 1918.

Reduction in consumption of possibly 50,000,000 tons of coal for the year is contemplated. The army and navy, munitions works, other war material factories, power utilities and domestic consumers will be the only classes of consumers to receive 100 per cent of their needs while the war continues.

Conference Called. Manufacturers already have been called into conference to put the plan into operation, and the annual saving promised by the first group will be between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 tons. In 1917 the increased demand for coal amounted to 100,000,000 tons, while the increase in output was about 45,000,000 tons. Under the same conditions this year, the unmet demand would be taken care of by the reduction in factories not contributing directly to the prosecution of the war.

Curtailment of fuel consumption necessarily implies reduction of output by the factories, so the fuel administration sees in its program aid in the diversion of labor and materials to war work. The "budget" by agreement is adopted in lieu of the often proposed arbitrary classification of industries into essential and non-essential divisions.

"It is believed," the fuel administration's announcement says, "that the operation of this plan will forever lay the ghost of the question to 'cut off non-essential industries' and will automatically balance the relation between the production and consumption of coal and prevent any repetition of the present coal shortage."

Representatives of the American Brewers' association and others affiliated with the making of beer volunteered a reduction of 700,000 tons of coal annually. Other industries represented in conferences with the fuel administration have been paint and varnish, wall paper, confectionery, artificial ice, box board and glassware. The voluntary reduction of one day's running each week by the box board manufacturers will amount to 1,000,000 tons a year and will take 30,000 carloads of merchandise freight off the congested railroads.

The fuel administration has asked that other industries get in touch with Washington without waiting for formal invitation. There are more than 100 industries not engaged in war work which must curtail their use of fuel because of the conflict with war needs.

"These industries, sometimes mis-called 'non-essential' industries," says the announcement, "are the backbone of the country's economic system. They employ 10,000,000 workers and from them must come the taxes and bonds which will pay for the war. These industries have never objected to any curtailment of coal or material or men, which could be shown to be necessary to win the war. It was the indefinite threat of annihilation by restrictive orders which during the last two or three months that has alarmed the leaders of business and finance."

Committees representing various groups of industries will be shown the amount of coal available for all purposes and domestic consumers, and the total curtailment which must be effected to supply these demands. They will be asked on patriotic grounds as well as for their own interests, to volunteer reduction in consumption and to advise the best method of curtailment so as to affect

only the less essential portions of their own business. All arrangements will be made by the manufacturers themselves, but when an agreement has been reached the fuel administration will issue formal orders, carrying all the penalties provided by the food control law, making the agreement applicable to the entire industry.

The total curtailment of coal consumption when completed will equalize theoretically the coal demand of the country with the supply for 1918. If later it develops that there still is a prospect of scarcity, a slight increase in the voluntary curtailment can be arranged quickly and without consultation. The plan was summarized by the fuel administration as follows:

"The new plan hitches up all the industries of the country to the fuel budget and gives them, which is all they ask, the fullest liberty of action, excepting liberty to use coal needed for war purposes."

TWO SOLDIERS DIE. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 8.—Two United States soldiers stationed near this city, have died during the past two days. One was buried in the national cemetery at Hampton today. In the absence of the commanding officer other officers refuse to give the men's names or the cause of death.

FOUR MORE DIE. ALEXANDRIA, La., Jan. 8.—Three deaths from pneumonia, one from meningitis have occurred at Camp Beauregard during the past 24 hours. There have been 141 deaths at the camp since November 17.

HEARING POSTPONED. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—For the sixth time investigation of Senator LaFollette's alleged disloyal speech of last September at St. Paul was postponed today by the senate elections committee.

MAJOR PETERSON GIVEN CONTINUANCE TO MARCH

Must Answer Embezzling Charge at That Term of Court.

RALEIGH, Jan. 8.—Major George L. Peterson got his continuance today in Wake Superior court when the case charging him with the embezzlement of \$7,600, while disbursing officer for the North Carolina National Guard, but it is only to the March term and preliminary for trial at that time. Instead of an indefinite postponement asked, Judge Calvert said from the bench that Peterson is ready for trial at that time and that he could take no official note of fact that Peterson's attorneys have deposited a check with the state treasurer for the \$7,600 as "amount due" and the case must stand on its merits. The surety company on Peterson's term and preliminary for trial in the case is taking no part in the prosecution of Peterson, who has gone back to his military duties at Camp Sevier.

FOOD MINISTER RESIGNS.

ZURICH, Jan. 8.—The Hungarian food minister, Count Hadik, has resigned, owing to differences between Austria and Hungary over supplies of foodstuffs for the Austrian civilian population, according to advices received here. It is reported that Count Serenyi, minister of commerce, and Bela Meszoly, minister of agriculture, have resigned as a result of attacks in connection with the coal famine.

FIGHT IN MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 8.—A resolution was offered in the house tonight to ratify the federal prohibition amendment. The Anti-Saloon league will also have introduced a bill to make Maryland dry by legislative enactment.

REGARDS ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE AS DISLOYAL

Senator Simmons Declares He Deplores Attitude of the Colonel.

(By S. R. Winters.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—"I greatly deplore the attitude Theodore Roosevelt is taking against the administration," declared Senator F. M. Simmons in an interview with The Citizen representative on inquiry as to his opinion of the bitter denunciation of President Wilson as lodged by the former president. "It has the earmarks of political propaganda in which the element of personal pique and ambition largely prevail. If these captious and partisan declarations came from an obscure source they might do no harm but coming from Mr. Roosevelt they are fraught with more or less danger to the cause dear to the heart of the American people without regard to party."

INCREASES DEMURRAGE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8.—At the urgent request of Director General McAdoe, the North Carolina corporation commission today issued an order especially promulgating for enforcement in this state the order by the director general materially advancing the demurrage charges for carload freight with a view to relieving the freight congestion. Mr. McAdoe has commended the hearty spirit all the state commissioners are extending him.

WOULD SEIZE TIMBER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—To empower the president to requisition timber and timber products for war purposes, Senator Chamberlain today introduced a bill to permit taking standing or fallen timber for the use of the army, navy or shipping board.

MISSISSIPPI IS FIRST TO RATIFY AMENDMENT

Fifteen Minutes After the Action Is Urged Both Houses Act.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 8.—Mississippi was the first state in the union to ratify the proposed prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. Fifteen minutes after Governor Bibbo had urged such action in his message to the 1918 legislature, which opened today, both houses had adopted resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment. In the lower house the vote was ninety-three to three and in the senate thirty-two to five. Representatives from Warren county, in which Vicksburg is located, cast the only negative votes in the house. In the senate the votes were from scattered districts. Adjournment was taken after the vote on the prohibition amendment.

CLIP THIS COUPON

—FOR—
"Culinary Echoes from Dixie"
By KATE BREW VAUGHN.
How to Get it
Clip this coupon and present at The Citizen Office with 75 cents. Add 8 cents for postage if out of town.
Mrs. Vaughn's book contains 270 pages of War Time Recipes and other valuable information for housekeepers.
This offer ends on Saturday, January 12, or sooner if the stock is exhausted before that time.
THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

SECRETARY BAKER SIGNS CONTRACT FOR KENILWORTH

Official Approval Given to Lease of Hotel for U. S. Hospital.

IS RECOMMENDED IN THE HIGHEST TERMS

Will Bring Large Number of Wounded Soldiers and Attendants Here.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has formally approved the contract leasing Kenilworth inn as a recuperative base hospital for American soldiers maimed in the great war.

Announcement to this effect was received last night by The Citizen, the announcement taking the form of a personal message from Jake M. Chiles, of the Kenilworth Inn company, who has been in Washington for the past week arranging final details for the taking over of Kenilworth by the government.

Considered Some Time.

As stated some time ago in The Citizen, the government has been considering leasing the new hotel in Kenilworth park as a reconstruction hospital for soldiers injured in the war against Germany. Several army medical officers have visited Asheville to look over the location and the design of the inn, and each report, so far as could be learned, was favorable in the extreme.

Mr. Chiles has made trips to Washington in the interests of the contract, and his efforts finally resulted for some weeks that the government would take over the hotel for hospital purposes. Major E. H. Bruns, of the surgeon general's office, was the last inspector sent here, and his commendation of the inn as a possible hospital was glowing.

Baker Approves. Following the visit of Major Bruns, Mr. Chiles made another trip to Washington, and his efforts finally resulted for some weeks that the government would take over the hotel for hospital purposes. The inn will be ready for the first assignment of patients about March 1.

The new hotel is being located for the purpose desired, and has been arranged for the purpose.

CONGRESSMAN WEAVER COMES OUT PUBLICLY FOR SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN

Is Only Member of North Carolina Delegation Favoring Amendment.

HIS ARGUMENTS.

(By S. R. Winters.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Petitions from Hendersonville and Waynesville have been filed with Representative Zebulon Weaver urging him to support the federal amendment which submits the issue of woman suffrage to the individual states. The Hendersonville petition carried the name of eighty women who pledged their undivided support to the congressman in his intention of voting for the amendment.

The tenth district congressman issued his first public statement pledging his vote in favor of woman suffrage to the representative of The Citizen today. While it has been known for some time that Representative Weaver intended to vote for the suffrage amendment his first public utterance on the subject is incorporated in this statement:

"I am going to cast my vote for suffrage. I see no reason why the women of the United States and the south should not vote. That is those that desire the ballot should not be denied the privilege; there are vast numbers of women who are large property holders and I feel that it is but just to them that they shall decide how they are to be governed and taxed."

Representative Weaver has received 700 letters from the women in Asheville urging him to cast his decision with the amendment favoring equal political rights for women. Likewise many women in Western North Carolina have pledged their support to the cause and implored him to vote "yes." Among the North Carolinians congratulating him on his decision is Judge Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme court.