

# "ENEMY WILL HAVE TO PAY THE PRICE," ASSERTS PRESIDENT

Wilson Tells U. S. Aims in New York Address.

## "NO COMPROMISE WITH FOE"

Executive Says Peace Is Not a Question of Coming to Terms "For We Cannot Come to Terms With Them" as "They Have Made It Impossible."

New York, Sept. 30.—President Wilson, before an immense audience in the Metropolitan opera house here Friday night delivered the most smashing war address of his career.

In words that tingled with the spirit of America in the great struggle, the president reiterated the purposes for which the civilized world is fighting and made it plain that the only peace we can consider is the peace of victory.

The president showed his faith in the nation by devoting only a few words to the Liberty loan. He declared he knew the country would do its part.

He spoke to a wildly enthusiastic audience, which let him know his confidence would not be misplaced.

Text of Address.

The president spoke in part as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done—ably and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country, and I have not the least doubt of their complete success, for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country.

"No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have.

"And it is my mission here to try to make clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation.

"We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them.

The War's Issues.

"Those issues are these:

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest? Shall people be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force, or by their own will and choice?

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

"Shall the assertion of right be hazardous and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it, and they must be settled by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

Enemy Without Honor.

"This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were party to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interests.

Impossible to Come to Terms.

"We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

Foe Must Pay the Price.

"If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the com-

ing settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it, and ready and willing also to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

"That price is impartial justice in every item of settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious.

"Without such instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows.

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed, is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity.

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the government we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania.

Particulars of Terms.

"These, then are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

"FIRST—The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples.

"SECOND—No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

"THIRD—There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations.

"FOURTH—And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish, economic combination within the league and no employment of any force of economic boycott for exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"FIFTH—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

"Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific sources in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.

"National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place.

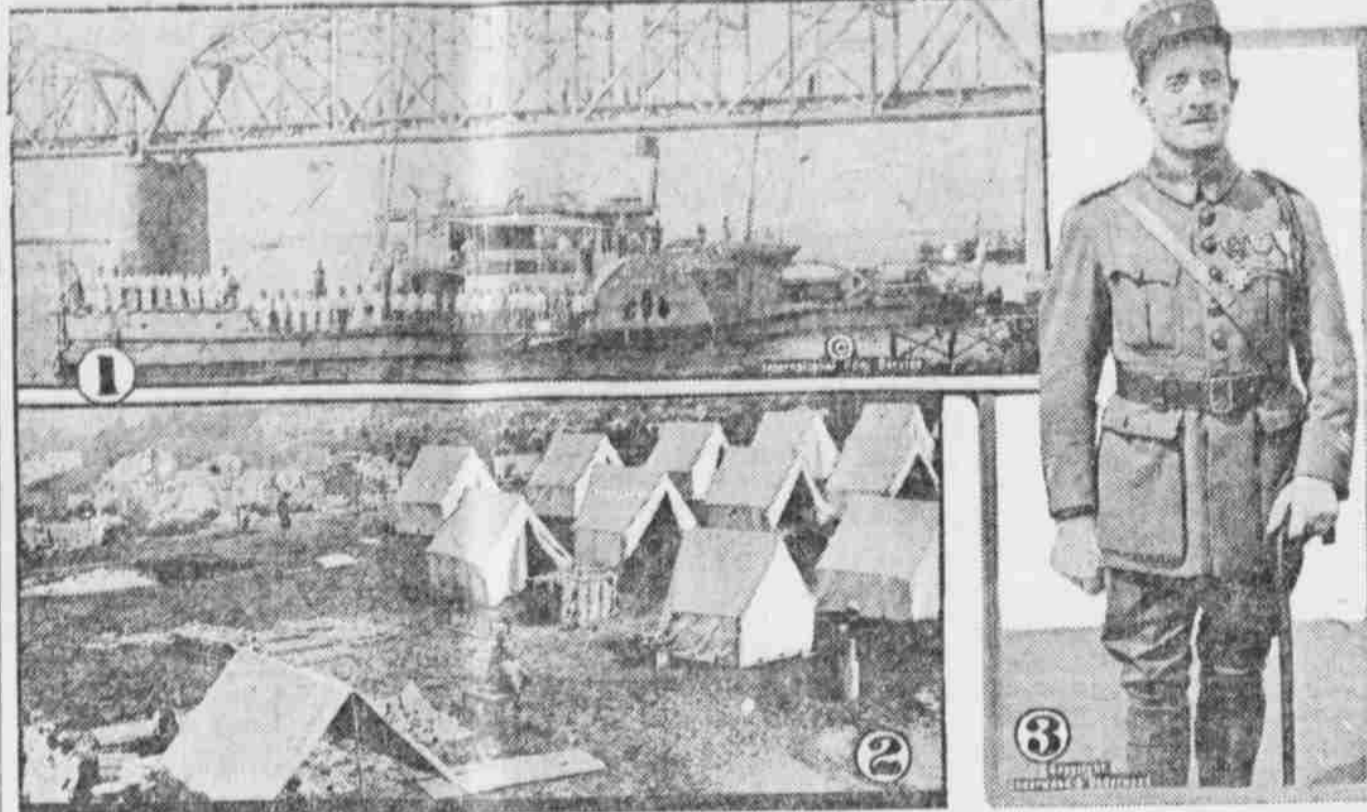
"Plain workaday people have demanded almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is—exactly what it is—that they are seeking in this war and what they think the items of the final settlement should be.

"They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesman's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and the divisions of power and not in terms of broad vision, justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world.

"But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again in the hope that I may make it clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own.

"Peace drives" can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can.

"Germany is constantly intimating the terms she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms, it wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."



1—Russian river cruiser guarding bridge over the Sungari near Harbin, the commercial center of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia. 2—Special camp erected at Brookline, Mass., to care for sufferers from the epidemic of Spanish influenza which has been prevalent in army and navy camps. 3—Capt. Maurice Chastenet de Gery, commander of the French Foreign Legion men who came to America to help in the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

### French and Americans Open New Offensive Against the Huns in Champagne.

### TURKISH ARMIES DESTROYED

#### Splendid Success Won by General Allenby in Palestine—Rout of Bulgarians in Macedonia Increases—Their Country Is Invaded.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It was a bad week for the Huns and their allies. From all the battle fronts came reports of repulse, retreat, defeat or utter rout and disaster, the central powers always being the losers. And to top it off, on Thursday the French and American armies started another big drive in the Champagne and in the region to the east of it, which threatened the communication lines in the rear of the Hindenburg defense system and might even result in separating the German forces in the west into two groups.

The drive, on a 40-mile front, was shared equally by the armies of Pershing and Petain and all the way from the Sulpice river to the Meuse the Germans were forced back, their bases and railway centers at Somme-Py and Challerange being in immediate peril. The Americans made the swiftest progress along the Meuse valley, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners. The Huns were withdrawing all their forces except machine gunners. At the time of writing the Yanks and French were still advancing.

This new allied attack came logically after the Huns were driven back to the Hindenburg line and was well timed, for the enemy had concentrated his heavy guns and all the troops he could spare further north to defend St. Quentin and Laon against the persistent assaults of the British and French. For quite a distance eastward from Reims the terrain is so open that the movement of the allies is favored, and any considerable advance there would tend to cut the eastward communication lines from Laon, which city has been the pivot of the entire German system from Reims to Flanders.

The sensational news of the earlier part of the week came from Palestine and Macedonia. In the Holy Land General Allenby, by a sudden, swift and skillfully conducted attack, smashed the Turkish forces between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean from the Jaffa-Jericho line clear up beyond the Sea of Galilee. Feinting with his right in an attack directed toward Afula, in the hill region of Samaria, he delivered his main blow with his left, which moved swiftly up the coastal plain, occupying in turn Caesarea, Haifa and Acre. This force then quickly shifted its course toward the northeast, turning the highlands of Samaria and compelling the Turks to make a precipitate and perilous retreat. In fact the enemy was routed and made little effort to rally and check the victorious progress of the British. Allenby's men drove forward with amazing rapidity, capturing the railway running from Haifa through Afula and Nablus toward Jerusalem and occupying Nazareth, the home of Jesus.

Meanwhile the Arabs of Hedjaz were moving northward along the hills east of the Jordan, driving the Turks before them and threatening to sever their line of retreat to Damascus. Still further north another force of tribesmen raided the railway junction of Derau and destroyed the railway there.

Probably 50,000 prisoners were taken by the British in Palestine and it seemed likely that almost the entire Turkish force caught in the trap would be captured or destroyed. The seventh and eighth Turkish armies were virtually annihilated. There is added satisfaction in the fact that Lt.-Gen. von Sanders, the German general-

issimo of the Turkish forces, was in command there and fled from Nazareth just in time to avoid capture. General Allenby deserves the greater credit for his success because he had to send many of his troops to the west front in Europe during the summer and was compelled to reorganize his expedition. The end of his drive is not yet in sight.

How the leaders of the Young Turks, the tools of Germany, will weather this storm of defeat is a question. Already, it is reported, they are depositing their wealth in Swiss banks.

In Serbia, where another German general, Von Steuben, is in supreme command of the forces of the central powers, the successes of the allies were no less than those in Palestine and perhaps of greater immediate importance. Having driven their great spearhead northward in the center of the line along the Vardar river, they crossed that river and by Tuesday the Serbians had reached the outskirts of Isthif, an important Bulgarian base. Then the allies turned to both the east and west in a great flanking movement. On the west the Serbians, routing a German garrison, took Gradsko, capturing an enormous quantity of supplies, including a number of guns. They and the French operating with them passed far beyond Prilep toward Krushovo and Kichevo, which are in the foothills of the mountains separating Serbia and Albania. They occupied Veles, north of Prilep, Thursday. Thus the allies gained control of the entire Monastir-Gradsko road, cutting the Bulgarian army into a number of groups. Still further west the Italians took a hand in the joyful proceedings, pursuing the fleeing Bulgarians relentlessly.

East of the Vardar the Bulgars and Germans were steadily forced back toward the frontier, and on Thursday came the news that British and Greek forces had actually invaded Bulgaria at Kosturino, about six miles south of Strumnitza, the Teutonic base of that region. In the Lake Doiran region the resistance of the enemy has been stronger, but there too the British and Greeks were making daily gains. As soon as they shall have driven the Bulgars from a hilly triangle in that sector it is pointed out, they will be able to put into commission again the Uskub-Saloniki railroad and convey plentiful supplies to the troops.

As the allies advanced they were joined by the peasants, and among the prisoners taken were many Serbians who had been forced to serve in the Bulgarian army. It is noteworthy that among the allies fighting in this region is a big contingent of Jugo-Slavs. In the advance of the allies the tanks cut a considerable figure. These engines of war never before had been on such a rough, mountainous terrain.

It was the general opinion that Bulgaria, as a belligerent, was doomed by the disastrous defeat in Macedonia. Already she was sore at Germany and Turkey, and a great part of the nation, led by the queen, was really in sympathy with the allies. The recent terrible blows to German military prestige will make the Bulgarians more than ever anxious to break with the Kaiser, on whose promises of Balkan hegemony they had relied. According to information from Switzerland, King Ferdinand appended to Field Marshal von Mackensen, who was in Bucharest, to take command of the Bulgarian armies and save his country from invasion. A ministerial crisis with an entire change of foreign policy is imminent, and owing to pacifist demonstrations in Sofia that city was placed under martial law. Some authorities believe Crown Prince Boris will be made regent.

Progress by the allies in Picardy was slow but sure during the week. The Huns were desperately trying to save St. Quentin, but despite their repeated counter-attacks, which were especially fierce in the region of Epehy, the British continued to close down on that city from the west and north, while the French completed its investment on the south. The reactions of the Germans were powerful and they sacrificed great numbers of men. At times the British were compelled to give ground, but in almost every instance this was immediately recovered. Gricourt and Pont-à-Mousson, both virtually on the Hindenburg

line, were the centers of bloody combats for days, and Fayet, only about a mile and a half from St. Quentin, also was the scene of terrific fighting. By taking Selency the French established themselves in strong positions two miles from the western environs of St. Quentin. It seemed evident that Marshal Foch could capture that city at any time he wished, but at an expense in lives which was endeavoring to avoid by the slower method of investment.

The news of the week was so good that it seems necessary once more to warn the people of the United States against undue optimism concerning the early coming of peace. Allied commanders and statesmen agree in the opinion that unless there is a sudden and unexpected collapse Germany can well hold out for at least another year, and that we must make all our preparations for a war that will not end before 1920, if then. Moreover, the prevailing idea that the morale of the German soldiers has greatly declined is mistaken. They are still in most cases fighting hard, despite their recent reverses, and low morale is observable mainly in prisoners, where it is to be expected. Germany is by no means at the end of her resources, the distance to the Rhine is great and her resistance may be expected to grow stronger, the closer the allied armies get to German territory. The final outcome, as has been said many times in this review, is not in doubt, but the greatest blows for civilization and freedom are yet to be dealt.

Imperial Chancellor von Hertling, addressing the main committee of the reichstag, made a very blue speech, admitting the deep discontent of the German people and the gravity of the situation. His effort to defend the government was regarded as a failure and his own downfall was predicted. Von Hertling made a bitter attack on President Wilson, and said that though he had accepted the four principles of a democratic peace laid down by Mr. Wilson, the president had not deigned to reply. This is false, as Von Hertling accepted only the first four of Wilson's first set of fourteen planks and then stated that Germany would make peace with each belligerent separately and deal with Poland independently. The rest of the planks he rejected.

Holland's food situation has become so distressing that the Dutch cabinet is trying hard to effect an arrangement by which the offer of the United States can be accepted. This, in a word, is that foodstuffs will be sent from this country, under guaranty against their re-exportation, provided Holland will send her own ships to get them. The Dutch feel that they must first make an arrangement with Germany and obtain a formal guaranty that their vessels will not be sunk or seized, for if they were she would probably be forced into the war. It is a difficult situation for the Dutch and they are entitled to much sympathy, but to a great extent their food troubles are due to the greed of their own food profiteers, who for a long time imported provisions only to sell them to the Germans at extraordinary prices.

The campaign for the fourth Liberty loan of \$6,000,000,000 opened Saturday morning with immense enthusiasm exhibited in every city, town and village of the country. The people are as determined as is the government to make this loan a swift and overwhelming success, for they now fully realize that in thus lending their money to themselves they are providing the means of keeping the Huns from taking it from them by force. And that is only the selfish part of their view. They also know that the loan is vitally necessary to the salvation of humanity the world over.

By concurring in the prohibition amendment to the agricultural extension bill the house of representatives last week made it certain that the country would be "bone dry" from July 1, 1919, until the war is over and the armed forces demobilized. The manufacture of wine will cease on May 1 next. The president already has ordered the cessation of the making of beer after December 1.

## READY TO QUIT WAR

ALLIES ARE CERTAIN BULGARIA REALLY WANTS PEACE.

## SHE MUST SURRENDER ARMS

Terms of Eentente Plain but Stringent—German Pretense Country Is Divided Not Confirmed.

London, Oct. 1.—The news from Bulgaria which comes through various channels compels the belief that the Prussia of the Balkans is not merely seeking a breathing spell, but really wants peace. All the evidence indicates that she needs it grievously, and must have it. The German pretense that Premier Malinoff was acting on his own responsibility finds no confirmation. King Ferdinand's crown apparently is at stake and he is trying to save his dynasty.

Germany will not let Bulgaria surrender if she can prevent it by force of persuasion. There may be a race between the German and allied armies to reach Sofia. It is reported that heavy contingents of German troops are on the way to Bulgaria. While Bulgaria has been disintegrating for months as a factor in the war, her military defeat has brought matters swiftly to a crisis. Her three armies are separated and not only are beaten, but two of them are scattered in flight, with their German allies sharing the same fate.

Occupation of Sofia by allied troops is a possibility of the near future.

The terms of the allies are plain, but stringent. Bulgaria will not be allowed to withdraw from the war and assume the position of a near neutral. She must surrender and give up what territory she has gained by arms, as well as some privileges of transport, and the same usefulness she yielded to Germany while professing neutrality. There is even a suggestion that she may be required to use her army on the side of the entente. The answer of the allies is an ultimatum.

Alaska First Over the Top.

Washington, Oct. 1.—America is thoroughly aroused to the task of raising \$6,000,000,000, the minimum quota of the Fourth Liberty loan, according to thousands of telegrams pouring into the treasury department. Small communities were the first to show, by actual completion of the totals, that the American army in France has the solid support of the folks back home. Treasury officials were not pleased with the lethargy of large cities and financial centers. Secretary McAdoo called upon them to "hit the ball and not wait for the eleventh hour." Slacker communities will be pointed out, officials assert. Alaska was the first to go over the top. It met its quota of \$1,370,000 in short order.

Huns Lose Heavily in West.

Paris, Oct. 2.—French, British, American and Belgian troops, during the last three days of the past week, have captured 40,000 prisoners and 300 guns. It is estimated here. Since July 15 the allies have captured 200,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns, 20,000 machine guns and enormous quantities of material. This does not take into account the operations in Macedonia and Palestine. Since Sept. 27 the entire department of the Somme has been liberated from the German invaders.

German Protest Received.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—The German protest against the use of shotguns by American troops has been received and an answer soon will be dispatched. Shotguns are used by American troops, it was said, only as authorized by the accepted rules of war. They are employed in general police work and in guarding prisoners, being more desirable for such work than the high powered army rifle. Repeated threats do not alarm Americans hold ten Germans to one American in German hands.

"Flu" Spreads in East.

Boston, Oct. 1.—At least 85,000 persons are ill from Spanish influenza in Massachusetts and the death list is growing hourly. State Health Commissioner Kelly has wired Surgeon General Blue of the public health service that the situation "continues serious."

Turk Captives Number 50,000.

London, Oct. 1.—Prisoners to the number of 50,000 and 325 machine guns had been counted by the British in Palestine up to Sept. 27, according to an official communication issued here.

Rumblings in Turkey.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a dispatch from the Turkish capital, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman government will seek peace.

Iowa Men Not to Report.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 30.—The 5,265 men ordered from Iowa to Camp Dodge during the five-day period beginning October 7 will not report because of the epidemic of Spanish influenza.