

PEACE PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT

Justice to All, No Conquest, Wilson Declares in Address to Congress.

14 DEMANDS BY AMERICA

Reparation to France for Taking Alsace; Free Poland and Autonomous States in Austria-Hungary—Evacuation of All Russian Territory—Belgium Must Be Freed.

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Wilson yesterday, addressing congress, delivered a restatement of war aims in agreement with the recent declaration by the British premier, David Lloyd George.

The president spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress: Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace.

"Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between representatives of the central powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement.

Presented Definite Statement. "The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles.

"The representatives of the central powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added.

"The program proposed no concessions at all, either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off.

Full of Significance. "The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

"The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the central empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war?

"The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience as was desired. To whom have we been listening then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German reichstag on the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening in fact to both unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions.

World Peace at Stake. "Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

"But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory.

"There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them.

"Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail.

"The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies.

"The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

"Where is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and purpose which, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity.

Russ Power Shattered. "Their power apparently is shattered, and yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. The conception of what is right, of what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe.

"They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness.

"Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

No Secret Understandings. "It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world.

"It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence.

"What we demand in this war, therefore is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wish to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us.

"The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

Wants Open Covenants.

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

Must Evacuate Russia.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own

political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

Must Free France.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of all frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

Evacuate Balkans.

11. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an absolute unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputable Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove.

Not Jealous of Germany.

"We have no jealousy of German greatness and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable.

"We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power.

"We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the reichstag majority or for the military party, and the men whose creed is imperial dominion.

Fight for Honor.

"We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined.

"It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess.

"The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. (Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 20

JESUS AT WORK.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:21-45. GOLDEN TEXT—We must work the works of him that sent me while it is day.—John 9:4.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Matt. 4:23-25; Luke 4:16-22; Matt. 9:35-48; 11:23-30; Luke 5:1-3. PRIMARY MEMORY VERSE—And he healed many that were sick.—Mark 1:34. INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The power and sympathy of Jesus. MEMORY VERSE—Gal. 6:2. SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus meeting human needs.

At the risk of repetition we will once more call attention to the new plan of Sunday-school lessons. Its characteristics are: First, the uniform teaching. A general lesson title and the same general Scripture passages as the basis of study for all grades. One Golden Text for all, although frequently a devotional Scripture lesson and particular text which is intended for the opening worship of the school or for departments of the school, with additional scriptural material for the use of teachers of the various grades. Second, the grades and ages. The grades recognized are: Primary, pupils from six to eight inclusive; Junior, nine to eleven or twelve inclusive; Intermediate boys and girls, twelve or thirteen to seventeen inclusive; senior or young people, eighteen to twenty-four; adults, twenty-five and upwards. Beginners are not included in these lessons, as they have been provided for in the beginners' lessons of the graded courses. Third, the graded teachers. Different lesson topics or titles as adapted to the different grades. Again, memory verses for the various grades. Additional scriptural material intended especially for the graded lesson writers and teachers. Sometimes the lesson text for a certain grade is simply a small portion of the uniform or general Scripture passage for that day.

The first six months of this year will be devoted to the Gospel of Mark. Every syllable will be covered during the course. Then there is to be a three months course of study in the Christian life on such vital topics as: The Beginning of a Christian Life, Reading God's Word, Praying to God, Obeying God, Growing Stronger, Speaking for Christ, Conquering Evil, etc., apparently disconnected, but really a vitally related course on topics dealing with Christian living.

The Lesson for Today.

I. The Man of the Unclean Spirit (vv. 21-27). Jesus was teaching in the synagogue, and the results were far different from those in Capernaum or Nazareth. (See Luke 4:16-30.) But as always, evil is present with good, and evil always recognizes true piety, hence those present recognized that a God-sent man with a God-given message was speaking. Sunday-school teachers should also speak with authority, for we are as "the oracles of God" (1 Peter 4:11). Notice Christ's power over spiritual evil. (vv. 23-27). Demonic possession, we are told, is quite common today in China and other heathen lands. The terror of this demon at the words of Christ may suggest how evil men will feel when Christ shall come again. As always, evil desires to be "let alone," but Christ would not let him alone. The demon did not want to come out, but he was helpless before the power of Christ and had to come, and in coming he made himself so felt that the people were "all amazed." Neither astonishment nor amazement, however, is conversion.

II. Peter's Mother-in-Law (vv. 28-34). In this next scene we have one of the homes wherein Jesus manifested his power over physical or bodily illness. Notice Christ was abiding with his own loved ones. Here is an example on the part of Christ of how to do personal work. Also an example and a testimony that service is a testimony of gratitude. The fact that this one was healed and that she began at once to serve, is also a testimony to the fact of the cure. There was sickness in that home, not "error of mortal mind," and they did what was best—brought the sick one to Jesus. Again in verse 30 is this keyword of Mark's Gospel, "straightway." Jesus could heal at a distance (John 4:50-53), but he liked to come straight up to the afflicted one. Notice he took her by the hand. This, too, is a lesson for us. The gospel of a handclasp is too often neglected. The "taking-by-the-hand" religion is much needed in our churches today. Notice he also "raised her up." People need to be lifted today. It is not enough to command them to rise; we must also help them to arise. Then it was that "the fever left her." Sickness, as well as demons, gave way before the Lord.

The concluding scene of this day (vv. 32-35) is remarkable and presents a vivid and beautiful picture. "At even when the sun did set" (v. 32) they brought unto him "all" that were diseased. While all were gathered at the door, not all were healed, for the record says, "many were healed." We read, "many are called, but few chosen." All that city was gathered that evening about Peter's door (v. 23), but the sad part of it was that not all received the healing touch of Christ. They had had a wonderful Sabbath day. They had seen proof of the power of the Master.

NEBRASKA AUTOMOBILES

State Leads Nation in Machines Per Capita

Secretary of State Pool has completed a count of the automobiles owned in the different counties of the state of Nebraska in 1917 which shows a total of 148, 101. There was also issued during 1917 a total of 1,744 plates to take the place of lost numbers. Below is the showing for the past five years. This does not include motorcycles.

Besides giving Nebraska first place in the number of automobiles owned per capita in the United States, the report discloses the remarkable development of the automobile industry in this state.

Although no accurate estimate of the value of the automobiles can be made, Mr. Pool is satisfied it is well over \$12,000,000.

Table with 4 columns: Counties, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917. Lists counties from Adams to York with corresponding vehicle counts.

Members of the state administrative staff of the national guard have been checking up the target equipment used on the Ashland rifle range. The equipment will fill two cars and will be shipped to some training camp in the United States. The Ashland range had some of the best target equipment in the United States.

Nearly 14,000 Nebraskans have found employment through the state free employment bureau, the government farm labor bureau maintained in connection with it and the local bureaus, according to the annual report of Labor Commissioner Norman. There were 14,371 requests for employees made during the year and 13,591 filled, according to Mr. Norman. Of this number 106 were women.

A brand new feature for the meetings of "organized agriculture" week, in January, at the university farm, is a Farm Equipment association program. This will be held one day only this year, on January 19, but it is expected to be a warm affair, as some of the farmers who have not had good luck with their lighting systems and tractors have promised to be present to give their experiences for the benefit of other farmers.

On account of the slim response from volunteers willing to enlist in the army for emergency employment as bricklayers, the war department is sending out instruction to local exemption boards for the immediate drafting of men of that occupation who are included in the final 15 per cent of the first quota. Only fourteen men have so far been reported to the governor as available for this call whereas Nebraska is expected to furnish thirty-five. Several have already gone to San Antonio, Tex., to work on aviation buildings.

The state live stock sanitary board thru State Veterinarian J. S. Anderson, is gathering information in regard to the prospective increase in the number of horses and mules in Nebraska during the present year. This is being done for the information of the government.

The annual state meeting of county assessors will take place in Lincoln at the state capital, January 29 and 30, to discuss plans for a uniform assessment of property throughout the state.

Back Lame and Achy?

There's little peace when your kidneys are weak and while at first there may be nothing more serious than dull backache, sharp, stabbing pains, headaches, dizzy spells and kidney irregularities, you must act quickly to avoid the more serious trouble, dropsy, gravel, heart disease, Bright's disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is so warmly recommended everywhere by grateful users.

A Nebraska Case

G. W. Ault, Prop. City Feed Store, St. Paul, Neb., says: "Since I have been in the produce business, I have often been broken down with backache. At times I could not lift the lightest weight and went around in misery. I often got dizzy and felt generally run down. Doan's Kidney Pills have fixed me up in good shape and I am grateful."

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Without a Telescope. "Hit me again, James; I believe I've discovered a hitherto unknown stellar luminary."

He Was Willing. "And will you marry me?" asked the man. "And leave papa?" asked the sweet young thing. "Why, certainly."

"But what will poor papa do?" "Oh, never mind. I'll do papa."—Yonkers Statesman.

Enforcing Peace. There is something better than this league to enforce peace; something that will preserve the natural tendencies to intellectual growth in the race, without requiring military aggressiveness as a national prerogative, writes Courtney De Kalb, in the Atlantic. That is to introduce the principle of natural trade by taking steps to eliminate the fostering devices on which national aggrandizement depends. It might not be possible to reach every scheme for artificial trade-development which will lift its head, but the tariff can be stripped off, and the granting of ship-subsidies and bounties, and all the cruder forms of industrial parentalism. This would at least go far toward the organization of the sisterhood of nations on the true competitive basis of relative inherent skill, knowledge, and ability. In that direction lies the open road to peace and progress. The world may not delude itself; it must take that highway, or accept the principle of the trade war which goes hand in hand with Mars.

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