



EUROPEANS DISCUSS PEACE

WASHINGTON NOT FOOLED BY PEACE TALK AT BERLIN

Officials Declare No Substantial Advance Has Been Made Through Von Hertling or Count Czernin's Speeches; Tone of Austrian Premier's Utterances More Conciliatory, But Not Satisfactory.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Based on the short cabled outlines of the speeches of the German and Austrian premiers to their respective parliaments, the opinion is expressed by officials here that no substantial advance toward the final peace sought by all belligerents has resulted from these declarations.

COUNT CZERNIN MORE CONCILIATORY. It is true that expressions of Count Czernin, the Austrian premier, appear to be more conciliatory in tone than previous utterances from that quarter, but beyond vague statements that the possibilities of peace negotiations are contained in the addresses of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George there is no suggestion of surrender of any of the extreme contentions of the military elements by the central powers.

WANT UKRAINE AS BUFFER. Considering that Germany has undertaken to dominate the Russian Baltic provinces and that the central powers already have recognized the independence of Ukraine, thus constituting a buffer state between Russia and Austria, it is easily perceived that Austria is making no special sacrifice in this renunciation.

PACKERS FEAR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION BY U. S.; HEAD OFF INQUIRY BY CONGRESS

Federal Investigation at Washington Reveals Startling Conditions; Meat Industry Kept Close Touch With Political Affairs in Washington; Interesting Reports on Congressmen.

Washington, Jan. 25.—How the packers work against federal investigation of their industry, as proposed in congress during 1916, and how they kept in touch with political affairs in Washington in an effort to forestall passage of investigation resolutions, was disclosed today by documents from the files of Swift & Co. read into the record of the Federal Trade commission's inquiry.

APPEAL FROM WADSWORTH. The name of Senator Wadsworth of New York, who, Francis J. Heney said, is listed as a stockholder in Swift & Company, was brought into the testimony in a letter from Louis F. Swift, appealing for help "in connection with a matter which is pending in congress."

Criminal Prosecution. "We believe the situation to be serious and recommend that everything be done in every direction to head off the present movement. We believe that as it stands today nothing could stop criminal prosecutions."

The following points were declared by the report to be in favor of the packers: "This administration has not distributed business by prosecution and does not wish to be known as appealing to the mob spirit."

The Weather. For Nebraska—Snow; much colder. Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday. Hour. Deg. 8 a. m. 23 9 a. m. 22 10 a. m. 21 11 a. m. 20 12 m. 19 1 p. m. 18 2 p. m. 17 3 p. m. 16 4 p. m. 15 5 p. m. 14 6 p. m. 13 7 p. m. 12 8 p. m. 11 9 p. m. 10 10 p. m. 9 11 p. m. 8

AUSTRIAN U. S. TO LEAD PEACE MOVE

Foreign Minister Declares That Two Countries Agree in Principles; Will Stick by Germany to Finish.

London, Jan. 25.—Commenting on the 14 points in President Wilson's war aims speech, Count Czernin said, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, that Austria-Hungary and America were virtually in agreement regarding the great principles for new arrangements after the war.

INTERESTS THE SAME. Austria-Hungary and America, Count Czernin said, were two belligerents whose interests were less incompatible than they seemed.

He characterized the speech of President Wilson regarding war aims as an important advance toward the Austro-Hungarian viewpoint, which contained some proposals in which Austria-Hungary would gladly join.

RUSS ARMY IN STATE OF RUIN, DECLARES CHIEF. Ensign Krylenko, Commander, Reports Portions of Western Front Open and Soldiers Deserting in Masses.

Petrograd, Thursday, Jan. 24.—Major General Bonch-Bruyevich, chief of staff at the Russian front, paints a gloomy picture of the condition of the Russian army in a report to Ensign Krylenko, the commander-in-chief.

AMBASSADORS IN CONFERENCE; MAY RECOGNIZE REDS. Formal Acknowledgement of Bolsheviki Government May Follow Discussion at Petrograd.

London, Jan. 25.—Some of the ambassadors at Petrograd are reported to be conferring with reference to formal acknowledgment by their governments of the Bolsheviki government.

Police Find Alleged Illicit Still Located On Hall County Farm. Grand Island, Neb., Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—A deputy United States marshal, Lincoln chief of police and the sheriff yesterday made a search of the farm home of William Niefeldt, south of here, following rumors of an illicit still.

Dutch Vessel to Sail Despite German Threat. Amsterdam, Jan. 25.—It is authoritatively announced that the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam will sail soon.

Wilson Publicity Man For Third Liberty Loan. Washington, Jan. 25.—Frank R. Wilson, new assistant secretary of the federal farm loan board, has been chosen publicity director for the third Liberty loan campaign to succeed Oscar A. Price, who is private secretary to Secretary McAdoo as director general of railroads.

Remained Too Late. HERE'S YOUR HAT! WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?



GERMAN CHANCELLOR GIVES KAISER'S REPLY TO WILSON

PRESIDENT WILSON'S 14 ESSENTIALS OF PEACE

The 14 essentials of peace laid down by President Wilson in his address to congress January 8 were: 1—Open covenants of peace without private international understandings.

2—Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war, except as they may be closed by international action. 3—Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4—Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety. 5—Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the government.

6—Evacuation of all Russia territory and opportunity for Russia's political development. 7—Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit its sovereignty. 8—All French territory to be freed and restored and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.

9—Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality. 10—Freeest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

11—Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan states. 12—Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.

13—Establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant. 14—General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

WOULD RELINQUISH ALL CLAIM TO BELGIUM AND AGREE ON OTHER POINTS. Asserts Alsace-Lorraine Belongs to Germany; Fate of Poland to Be Decided Later; Will Discuss French Occupation with France; In Agreement with Wilson on Freedom of Sea.

Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 24.—(Via London, Jan. 25.)—Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, in answering the recent speeches of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, announced in the Reichstag main committee that Germany would not give up Alsace-Lorraine under any circumstances.

As to Belgium, the chancellor said Germany did not desire any forcible annexation of its territory. Regarding occupied French territory, he declared that while Germany did not desire annexations of it by violence, he would discuss the question of this territory only with France.

AGREES ON FOUR POINTS. The German chancellor stated, specifically that Germany agreed with the first four points in President Wilson's world peace program, which cover the abolition of secret diplomacy, freedom of the seas, equality of trade conditions and reduction of national armaments.

DEFEND GERMANY'S INTEREST. Austria was primarily concerned with points 9, 10 and 11 in President Wilson's speech, Chancellor von Hertling pointed out, but Germany's interests would be defended energetically where they were involved.

While Count von Hertling found Premier Lloyd George more conciliatory in his recent speech than formerly, showing more of an inclination for negotiations, he did not consider him yet as giving the consideration to Germany's "political, economic and social position," while he was found "charging it with being guilty of all possible crimes."

As to the question of a league of peace, the chancellor said Germany would be ready to discuss that after all the other questions had been settled. Commenting on the 14 points in the program for world peace set forth in President Wilson's address to congress, the chancellor said an agreement could be obtained without difficulty on the first four points.

Germany never demanded the incorporation of Belgian territory by violence, the chancellor asserted. He said the state of Poland would be decided by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

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When all other questions had been settled, he added, Germany would be ready to discuss the question of a league of peace. The chancellor declared that Germany did not wish annexations by violence, but that the question of northern France could be discussed only by Germany and France.

He asserted there could be no talk of the cession of Alsace-Lorraine. The chancellor demanded that the leaders of the nations at war with Germany set forth new proposals.

AGREE ON FREEDOM OF SEA. There is no difference between Germany and President Wilson regarding the freedom of the seas, Count von Hertling said.

He added that the thorough freedom of navigation during times of war, as well as in peace, was one of Germany's main demands, it being eminently important for future free navigation that England should be made to relinquish its strongly fortified points of support on international sailing routes, such as Gibraltar, Aden, Hongkong and the Falk Islands.

Count von Hertling said the question of the limitation of armaments was quite open to discussion. The chancellor added that the financial position of all European countries after the war would probably operate most effectively for the solution of this problem.

Our negotiations with the Ukrainian representatives are in a more favorable position. Here, too, difficulties have yet to be overcome, but the prospects are favorable. We hope shortly to reach conclusions which will be economically advantageous.

PLAN SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA. "One result, gentlemen, might be recorded, as you all know. The Russians last month proposed to issue an invitation to all the belligerents to participate in the negotiations. Russia submitted certain proposals of a very general character."

Omaha Red Cross Nurses Called To Front on Very Short Notice

On 24 hours' notice two Omaha Red Cross nurses, Mrs. Effie Ruth Vliet and Mrs. Mary Soper, left Thursday night for Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, for a period of nursing duty before being sent to France.

Miss Gertrude Smith, at Birchmont hospital, secretary for the state Red Cross organization, will enroll the names of nurses.

Merchants Oppose Plan To Close Port of London

London, Jan. 25.—The proposal to close the port of London to merchant shipping has created strong opposition from London commercial interests.

A deputation of London commoners, has been appointed to confer with the shipping controller.



EFFIE RUTH VLIET