

SPILS OF VICTOR IS DEMAND OF KAISER

Possible Peace Terms Declared by Chancellor Michaelis.

AMERICA IS SNUBBED

England Blamed for Causing War and for Making Use of Submarines Necessary—Food is Scarce.

Copenhagen—With the statement that Germany's wish is to conclude peace as combatants who have successfully accomplished their purpose, yet admitting the severity of the food situation, Dr. Georg Michaelis, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, Friday made his first address before the reichstag.

Dr. Michaelis declared adherence to the submarine campaign as a means of hastening the end of the war, and looked lightly upon the entry of the United States into the war, asserting the German fleet and the submarines would master that situation.

Meager reports of Dr. Michaelis' address, received Saturday, were supplemented Sunday with more complete versions.

"Although," said Chancellor Michaelis to the reichstag, "English statesmen knew, as shown by their bluebook, that Russian mobilization must lead to war with Germany, they addressed not a word of warning to Russia against military measures, while my predecessor, in instructions July 29, 1914, to the Ambassador at Vienna, directed him to say that we would willingly fulfill our duty as an ally, but must refuse to permit ourselves to be involved in a world war through Austria-Hungary disregarding our counsels. The man who wishes to kindle a world war does not write like this, but a man who is laboring and has labored for peace to the utmost."

"The concentration of the Russian army compelled Germany to seize the sword."

"There was no choice left to us, and what is true of the war itself is true also of our weapons, particularly the submarine. We deny the accusation that the submarine warfare is contrary to international law and violates the rights of humanity."

"England forced this weapon in our hands through a neutral blockade. England prevented neutral trade with Germany and proclaimed a war of starvation. Our faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check English illegality was vain and the final attempt we made by an honorably intended peace offer to avoid the last extremity, failed."

"Then Germany had to choose this last measure as a counter measure of self-defense. Now also it must carry it through for the purpose of shortening the war. The submarine war is accomplishing all and more than all it is expected to. It impairs England's economic life and the conduct of the war month to month in a growing degree, so that it will not be possible to oppose the necessity for peace much longer. We can look forward to the further labors of the brave submarine with complete confidence."

"We look without serious concern upon the optimistic sentiment in the entente countries caused by America's intervention. It is easy to reckon how much tonnage is necessary to transport an army from America to Europe, how much tonnage is required to feed such an army. France and England are scarcely able to feed and supply their own armies without influencing the economic situation still further. After our previous success we shall be able to master this situation also through our fleet, particularly the submarines. That is our firm conviction and assurance. We and our allies, therefore, can look forward to any further development of military events with calm security."

"The burning question in our hearts, however, is how much longer the war is to last. With this, I come to a matter which stands in the center of all our interest and all our proceedings today. Germany did not desire the war in order to make violent con-

quests, and therefore will not continue the war a day longer merely for the sake of such conquests if it could obtain an honorable peace.

"The Germans," he said, "wish to conclude peace as combatants who have successfully accomplished their purpose and proved themselves invincible. A condition of peace is the inviolability of Germany's territory. No parley is possible with the enemy demanding the cession of German soil."

"We must by means of understanding and in a spirit of give and take guarantee conditions of the existence of German empire upon the continent and overseas," continued the chancellor. Dr. Michaelis' words on this point required a careful reading the are capable of various interpretations other than the surface one. His German indicates a willingness to make peace only as victors.

"It must," he continued, "prevent nations from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades and provide a safeguard that the league in the arms of our opponents does not develop into an economic offensive alliance against us."

"We cannot again offer peace. We have loyally stretched out our hands once. It met no response, but with the entire nation and with Germany, the army and its leaders, in accord with this declaration, the government feels that if our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and their aims at subjugation and wish to enter into negotiations we shall listen honestly and readily for peace to what they have to say to us. Until then we must hold our breath and be patient."

"The present time in regard to food conditions is the most severe we have experienced and in the month of July has been the worst. Drought has delayed and want exists in many cases, but I can declare with glad confidence that relief will shortly set in and the population can then be supplied more adequately."

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GOETHALS RESIGNS; DENMAN IS OUSTED

President Acts to End Shipping Board Controversy.

NEW MEN ARE CHOSEN

Rear Admiral Capps Takes Charge of Fleet Company—E. N. Hurley to Head Trade Commission.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson Tuesday asked Chairman Denman, of the shipping board, to resign, and accepted the resignation of Major General Goethals as general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Official announcement of the acceptance of the resignations of Goethals and Captain John B. White was made with publication of a letter from President Wilson to Chairman Denman, asking for his resignation and giving the President's opinion that the only way to end the row which has delayed the shipbuilding program was for both Goethals and Denman to be removed.

In asking for Mr. Denman's resignation, President Wilson suggested that he would be glad to "take the same disinterested and self-forgetting course that General Goethals has taken."

"When you have done as he has done," the President wrote Mr. Denman, "I am sure that you may count with the utmost confidence upon the ultimate verdict of the people of the country with regard to your magnanimous and unselfish view of public duty and upon winning in the retrospect the same admiration and confidence that I have learned to feel for you."

President Wilson's action came as a surprise. Officials generally had thought he would make a further effort to patch up differences and divide specifically between Chairman Denman and General Goethals' power conferred on him by the shipping act.

Chairman Denman received the President's request for his resignation at noon and tendered it immediately.

"I want to help the President in every way possible," he said, "and never have questioned the wisdom of his decisions."

Edward N. Hurley, a Chicago business man and former chairman of the Federal Trade commission, will become chairman of the shipping board. Washington L. Capps, chief constructor of the navy, will succeed General Goethals as general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation. Bainbridge Colby, of New York, will become a member of the shipping board in place of Captain John B. White.

MARVELS WORKED BY EYE SURGEONS

Remaking of the Eye Region One of the Wonders Performed.

OPERATE WHILE GUNS ROAR

Handle Patients With Coolness and Rapidly Under Constant Menace of Death—Wounded Loud in Praises of Surgeons.

By C. F. BERTELLI.

Paris.—The remaking of the eye region through the transplantation of part of the mucous membrane and the grafting of eyelids and lashes are among the marvels of plastic surgery accomplished in France during the war by Dr. Louis Borsch, the famous American oculist, who, since August, 1914, has been chief ophthalmic surgeon at the huge Grand Palais Military hospital in Paris.

Doctor Borsch has just returned from a trip to the trenches and field hospitals, which he made at the request of the department of health for the purpose of advising as to the possibility of improving existing methods of treating wounds of the eye and saving the vision of the thousands of soldiers who in this latter phase of the war are suffering from such injuries.

"Three years of constant daily experience in the treatment of eye wounds at the Grand Palais," said Doctor Borsch on his return, "has enabled me to witness a very considerable improvement in the methods employed, and very gratifying results are now being obtained. If we could have taken up our task in 1914 with the benefit of the experience we have since acquired, our results would certainly have been more than 100 per cent better."

Under Menace of Death.

"The one great lesson we have learned is that our chances of operating successfully in cases of eye wounds are enormously increased when patients are brought to us immediately after they have received their wounds. The same remark, of course, applies to all wounds."

"How well the heads of the French medical service realize this will be understood when I say that during my Champagne trip I found many cases in which the wounded had been brought from the trenches to the field hospitals, washed and operated upon, with all dressings completed, within four hours of their receiving their injuries. The surgeons and nurses work under the constant menace of death. I myself saw them working in first-aid dugouts and in the hospitals just behind the lines amidst never-ending showers of big shells, yet they handle their patients with a coolness, rapidity and skill which cannot be surpassed in the operating theater of a Paris hospital."

"The wounded are unanimous in their praise of the treatment they receive, and so thorough and efficient is it that I do not think it possible to improve upon the work of the field hospitals that we inspected. We saw many wounded with severe fractures of the thighs and legs who were walking about the wards in a special apparatus four days after their being wounded; these men assured me they had never suffered a moment's pain."

"We also saw many German wounded, and there was not one of them who did not seem pleased to be a prisoner in French hands. They are treated with precisely the same care and devotion as the French wounded, whose wounds they share, and no distinction whatever is made."

"Dangerous eye wounds, that in their treatment call for nerves of steel in the surgeon and a hand that never deviates a hair's breadth, are tended amid the most hellish uproar imaginable; the quick and efficient use of the eye magnet, for instance, for drawing out shell splinters from the region of the eye socket has saved sight in thousands of cases."

"Unfortunately beneath the ceaseless cataract of exploding shells the

face wounds in many cases are so bad that no ophthalmic skill could possibly save the sight. But here plastic surgery, one of the wonders of the war, comes in to make the victim's face again presentable. Plastic work goes further than the remaking of shattered jaws and noses; the upper part of the face, including the eye region, can be patched up so as to make the poor wounded presentable and not objects of horror to their fellow men."

The records of the Grand Palais hospital show that Doctor Borsch, who was one of the first American surgeons to graft the cornea, has successfully transplanted skin, bone, cartilage and mucous membrane to the orbit. In several cases he has provided soldiers with new eyelids by taking cartilage from the ribs, grafting it over the socket and afterwards making an incision in the new skin. To the upper and lower edges of the slit thus made he has grafted flesh-bearing hairs, which is taken from the eyebrows, in this manner furnishing new lashes, and has afterwards patched up the eye socket by transplantations from the mucous membrane taken from the mouth.

Aged Woman Teaches Knitting.

Canton, O.—Mrs. Amelia Brush, seventy, who knitted socks for soldiers in the Civil war, is doing her bit for the boys who are going to France. She is teaching a Sunday school class at the First Methodist church how to make socks.

No Doubt About Poison Gas When Tabby Comes Hurrying Back.

REAL WAR DOG WEARS MASK

Norman Lee, American Ambulance Hero, Writes Interesting Letters of Life at the Front—Luck of Section Seven.

New York.—Elliot Norton of New York city has received a letter from an American volunteer in France, Norman Lee, eighteen years old, son of a newspaper man, who has been driving an American Red Cross ambulance for the last nine months, and who has received the Croix de Guerre. The letter follows:

"It's 2 a. m. I have just returned from a trip and it's a good time to write. While I attempt this two men are busily engaged in piling up trench torpedoes just outside of the 'dugout.' I call it a dugout—in reality it's only a cellar—but it serves its purpose—keeps the 'clats' from hitting you—of course, a direct hit would be a different thing. The Boches dropped a few gas shells over about midnight. Have you ever heard a rattlesnake? Well, a gas shell has the same effect. No one has to tell you what it is, you know. It just goes 'put' and lets out a greenish vapor. That's enough—down in the dugout—put on your masks and wait until the Boches are finished. But it's a ghastly scene, one candle burning, and every one sitting around with masks on—the cat hags the fire while James, the medicine dog, has his mask on, too—it's a special one—and he knows enough not to paw it off. He's a real war dog."

Official "Sniffer" Appointed.

"During these sessions there is always an official 'sniffer' appointed, who has to take off his mask, every once in a while, go to the door and see if the stuff is still around. The other day we were in doubt, so we threw the cat out. She came back so quickly that no one had any doubt that it still was there. Oh! it bothers me, the gas more than the shells. It's a pretty rotten way to make war."

"A Boche avion came over the town

RUSSIAN SUFFRAGIST



Dr. Polksena Schnischkina Yavelin, president of the "Defenders of Women's Rights," the Russian branch of the International Woman Suffrage alliance. When the war broke out Doctor Yavelin and her coworkers threw the whole strength of this powerful suffrage unit into war service.

CAT AS "SNIFFER" HELPS SOLDIERS

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we stay in the other night and dropped four bombs. One hit on the house next to the one the 'chief' was sleeping in, the rest a few hundred feet from our tents. No one was hurt. We called it the luck of Section Seven. Strange to say, the name of the street all the bombs fell on is 'rue de la Bombe.'

"I had an interesting experience a few days ago, in fact, at the time, it was too interesting. If I remember rightly I closed by last letter up in order to get a little sleep while I had the chance. Well, I hadn't been asleep more than an hour when I was awakened by the noise of 'arrives'—not shells, but shrapnel. There was a battery not far from us and the Boches were trying to silence it by making the gunners take to cover; hence, the shrapnel. I might remark that the entrance to our dugout having once been German now faced the wrong way—said entrance being covered by a blanket. Each shot kept coming nearer, and you can't imagine a weirder sound than the whine of bursting shrapnel."

Burst at the Door.

"Pretty soon it came so near that you could hear pieces hitting the top of the dugout. The last one burst the nearest—right in front of the door. Zowie! ing! patter, hit, bang! They ripped through that blanket like a crows going through a paper ring at a circus. I held my breath and lay still. Fortunately, none of us got hit, but in the morning we picked pieces out of all the walls. The blanket resembled a huge piece of Swiss cheese. The gunners came down in the morning to look us over, and told us the Boches hadn't succeeded in driving them from their guns for a moment. We all agreed with the brandardier, who remarked, 'Sale Boche.'

"The same weather continues. Rain, hail, snow and mud—'nches deep. Think of the poor wounded in it all. But we do help them. With love to all. 'Near Soissons.' NORMAN."

"KAISER" OUSTS COON AS POPULAR TARGET

Columbus, O.—"Hit the Kaiser—three throws for a jitsu."

This is the cry one now hears at street carnivals and will soon hear at county fairs, for a local carnival worker has replaced the "baby rack" with a human target dressed to resemble the German war lord. One gets three cigars for cracking the "kaiser" on the head.

JAP WOMEN TAKE MEN'S JOBS

Wages Range From Ten to Twenty-Five Cents a Day—Actresses Best Paid.

Tokyo.—That Japanese women constantly are taking a larger part in the activities of the empire is shown by recent investigations. As in Europe, so in Japan, women are filling positions formerly exclusively held by men.

There are 4,000 women working under the railway bureau, most of them ticket sellers, cashiers and accountants, and 6,000 women find employment in the cigar and cigarette factories of the government tobacco monopoly. Their wages range from 10 to 25 cents a day. Male clerks in banks and mercantile houses constantly are being replaced by women, who receive \$5 to \$15 a month.

Actresses receive the highest wages paid to women in Japan, but their clothes are expensive, and so they are financially in no better position than the more humble workers.

SECOND ARMY PLANS MADE

Five Billions Added to War Expenses—Allies Will Need More.

Washington, D. C.—Plans worked out in congress for raising war revenue were overturned Wednesday by announcement of forthcoming additional estimates for war expenditures aggregating more than \$5,000,000,000, principally in anticipation of assembling a second army of 500,000 men under the selective draft.

Secretary McAdoo, at a special meeting of the senate finance committee, revealed that the War department alone is preparing estimates to cover additional expenditures of nearly \$5,000,000,000, and asked the committee of hold up the \$16,70,000,000 war tax bill until the detailed estimates of all departments are submitted. The committee agreed to the request and pigeon-holed a report on the measure which it had planned to submit during the day.

The new estimates, including \$500,000,000 additional for the Shipping board and \$100,000,000 for the Navy department, are to be submitted to the committee late this week.

Besides the additional sums needed for the American war program, Secretary McAdoo told the senate committee that the \$3,000,000,000 authorized for loan to the allies probably would last only until October and that about \$2,000,000,000 for their further assistance would be needed.

Highlanders in Chicago.

Chicago—Kilts and tartans captured the heart of Chicago Wednesday when 200 of the Forty-eighth Canadian Highlanders, headed by pipers and the regimental brass band, paraded through the downtown streets as a preliminary to a week of intensive recruiting for the British army, as well as for the United States army. The Canadians, the first detachment of English military in actual service to march under arms on American territory since the evacuation of New Orleans in 1815, were greeted with cheers.

Sinn Feiners Asking Aid.

Washington, D. C.—Two communications addressed to congress containing pleas by the Sinn Feiners in Ireland for American aid in their demand for absolute independence from England were left at the White House Wednesday by Irish representatives. One is signed by Patrick McCarten in behalf of the Irish republic. The other is an appeal signed by 26 officers "of forces formed independently in Ireland to secure liberation of the Irish nation."

FIRST U. S. COMBATANT CONTINGENT



The first American contingent has been on the French front since May 24. It is commanded by Capt. E. T. Tinkham and Lieut. Princeton Scully who won the Cross of War before Verdun. The photograph shows the American soldiers saluting the Stars and Stripes.