

the existing conflict must be satisfactorily settled.

That the terms of the Allies are: the evacuation by Germany of all occupied territory, including Belgium, Montenegro and Roumania, with heavy indemnity, and the following changes in the map of Europe:

The Turks to be driven out of Europe at last and the oppressed Armenians enfranchised;

Re-organization of Europe, founded on respect of nationalities;

Alsace and Lorraine, taken by Germany in 1871, restored to France;

Italy to regain from Austria her long lost provinces on the Adriatic and in the Tyrol;

Liberation of Slavs, Roumanians and Czech-Slavs from the domination of Austria;

A new Polish kingdom;

A special appeal by Belgium for the support of the United States; Germany to continue as a nation, but Prussian militarism to be overthrown.

The final declaration of the Allies is stated in lofty, passionate language. "United in the pursuit of this supreme object, the Allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close a conflict upon which their own safety and prosperity depends, but also the future of civilization itself."

GERMANY ACCEPTS NOTE AS A CHALLENGE TO FIGHT ON. While no comment is forthcoming in German diplomatic circles, The Evening World understands that the reply is accepted as a challenge to continue the war to the bitter end.

In Allied circles it was strongly intimated to-day that the terms set forth are the minimum ones, designed to make a favorable impression on public sentiment in the United States. In German circles the view was ex-

pressed that the terms indicated are utterly impossible. This is based on the theory that compliance would mean the partial dismemberment of the German Empire and the overthrow of its Government, the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and of Turkey.

The German Ambassador, in response to specific questions, declared that whatever else may happen, Germany will not violate the pledges given to the United States after the sinking of the Channel steamer Sussex. Ruthless submarine warfare will not be resumed.

Leading Senators have expressed the opinion that the Allies' reply closes the door to further peace discussion at the present time. While most of them felt that the reply was a flat rejection of any peace proposal, others were of the opinion that some loophole may be found upon which negotiations looking toward peace might be begun.

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REPLY OF ALLIES WARMLY UPHELD BY BRITISH PRESS

Some Think That There Should Have Been Indorsement of Peace League.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 10.35 A. M.—The Manchester Guardian believes the document is "a boldly conceived statement of the position of the Allies, which goes a long way toward satisfying President Wilson's request for specific information as to the objects for which they are persisting in the war."

"The Allies put their aims high," the Guardian continues. "They are perhaps the maximum rather than minimum terms. But the allies are careful to state that the ruin or political destruction of the Germanic powers forms no part of their objects, which is as it should be. One thing we miss, and that is a clear statement that they look forward to the American proposal of a league to enforce peace as an essential part of the guarantee for the future which are to be included in the conditions of peace, but this may be implied, and we trust it is intended."

The Liverpool Post expresses the hope that every means will be employed to circulate the reply of the allies throughout the length and breadth of the United States. "There is not one of these demands," says the Graphic, "that cannot be justified on the broad principles of international justice, and until we have attained them there can be no talk of peace."

The Morning Post says that President Wilson "being far removed from the war both in body and in mind, perhaps failed to realize how insulting was the suggestion that the Allies should negotiate with an enemy who was desecrating their territory and trampling their national rights."

The Daily News approves of the Allies' stating their terms and emphasizing the contrast between their reply and that of Germany in this respect. "The Express says: 'The reply is bold, and thoroughly uncompromising.'"

The Daily Chronicle commends in the Entente reply the expression of the Allies' moral claims to be vindicated against the might and the defenders of civilization. "The Times believes that the Allies' reply 'must command the assent and approbation of the great Nation across the Atlantic, who have inherited, assimilated and developed the best principles and traditions of Western civilization.'"

Further Progress of Von Mackensen's Army Is Reported by Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (by wireless to Sayville).—The Rumanian town of Laburtea was captured yesterday by the Teutonic troops, the War Office announces.

The statement announced continued progress from Braila to Galatz by the Teutonic forces, the Russians having been pushed back toward the Sereth again in fighting which took place in the swampy lowlands between the two cities.

"In his night from Jan. 10 to 11," the statement continued, "armed ships pushed back toward the Danube upstream. One steamer was sunk by our artillery fire and another forced to run aground on the north bank of the Danube."

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—Russian and Rumanian attacks forced German troops back south of the Otzar River around Little Monastirka and Kachenel, to-day's official statement said.

Around Kachenel the Rumanians beat the enemy back for a distance of about a mile and a quarter.

BELGIANS THANK WILSON; INSIST ON A REAL PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In a separate note to President Wilson the Government of Belgium pays tribute to the sentiment of humanity which prompted the President and says it "desires as much as Mr. Woodrow Wilson to see the present war ended as early as possible."

"But the President," the note says, "seems to believe that the stepsmen of the two opposing camps pursue the same objects of war. The example of Belgium unfortunately demonstrates that this is not the case. Belgium has never, like the Central Powers, aimed at conquest."

The Belgian Government notes with pleasure and with confidence the assurance that the United States is impatient to co-operate in the measures which will be taken after the conclusion of peace to protect and guarantee the small nations against violence and oppression.

"If," the note says, "there is a country which has the right to say that it has taken up arms to defend its independence, it is especially Belgium. Compelled to fight or to submit to shame, she passionately desires that an end be brought to the unprecedented sufferings of her population. But she could only accept a peace which would assure her, as well as equitable reparation, security and guarantees for the future."

"The American people, since the beginning of the war, have manifested the most ardent sympathy. It is an American committee, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which in close union with the Government of the King and the National Committee, displays an unyielding devotion and marvelous activity in revictualizing Belgium. The Government of the King is happy to avail itself of this opportunity to express its profound gratitude to the American people, as well as to the generous Americans eager to relieve the misery of the Belgian population."

FRENCH PAPERS CALL ON GERMANY TO STATE TERMS

All Approve the Reply Which the Allies Sent to President Wilson.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The morning papers are unanimous in their approval of the reply of the Allies to President Wilson's note, the only difference being in the terms of expression. Alfred Capus, editor of the Figaro, says:

"The principal value of the note is the clear and solemn declaration of the allies as to their objects in pursuing the war. It is the first time they have been thus grouped. Our enemies are now in possession of our true aims. They can compare them with their own and deduce therefrom the degree of our resistance and our implacable resolve to vanquish them."

Stephen Pichon, writing in the Petit Journal, says: "Germany refuses to reveal her aims except in conference, and she would not be struck by treachery and divide in turn one against another the countries whose territory she violated and is now dismembering."

"The allies state clearly the objects they desire to obtain, which are those of all men and nations who desire to see emerge from the horrible crisis in which thousands are perishing an era of peace, work and justice. In the United States of America they will distinguish between the two conceptions of international justice, the one which would be based on the selfishness of nations, the other on the truthfulness of the document, by our eagerness to meet his views and by the proofs we have accumulated of German violation of the law."

"The special note addressed to him by Belgium, so dignified and calm, will confirm the judgment which his conscience has already pronounced. It is now plain to all that the Entente has nothing to hide. Will our adversaries be equally frank?"

The Matin calls the note a new charter whereby the allies seek to create a stable and definite regime under which all people, great and small, can prosper in peace. "There is in the reply," says this paper, "nothing but a misundrstanding of the present military situation."

ITEMS FOR INVESTORS. American Navigation Company—Quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 5. Chicago Great Western—Earnings from July 1, to include first week of January, 1917, increased \$1,643,465. Texas Pacific—Earnings from July 1, to include first week in January, 1917, increased \$1,643,465. Orange Herring Oil Company—New 5-inch line of Tidal Oil Company from Herring pool in Oklahoma is rapidly nearing completion. When ready capacity output will be about 20,000 barrels a day. Tentons and Bulgars Hold Ground in Macedonia. BERLIN (via Sayville wireless), Jan. 12.—South of Ochrida Lake the enemy attacked Austro-Hungarian-Bulgarian front lines behind Orava but our positions were maintained. Said to-day's official statement from the Macedonia front. EARN MONEY KNITTING AT HOME. Women operating Auto-Knitters at home can earn from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week. Write to Knitting Machine Co., 147 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive free literature. No experience necessary. No stock needed at once.—Advt.

BRITISH TROOPS IN TWO ATTACKS NORTH OF ANCRE

One Meets With Initial Success but Is Repulsed, Berlin Claims.

BERLIN (via Sayville wireless), Jan. 12.—Two attacks by English forces made north of the Ancre this morning were announced in to-day's official statement. Near Serre the British attack was broken down before the German lines and north of Beaufort, after an initial success, a strongly conducted German counter-thrust drove them back, with heavy losses. Fifty prisoners and two machine guns were captured.

"Our positions near Armentieres and Lens and on both sides of the road from Albert to Bapaume were shelled by artillery," the statement continued. "We strongly replied."

The statement said minor infantry engagements were still going on near Beaumont. West of the Meuse, on the heights and in the Vosges the German Crown Prince reported revival of artillery and mine lighting at some places. German troops who entered hostile trenches on the Combres heights and east of Nomeny returned without losses and with sixteen French prisoners.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—There were no events of importance on the French front last night, says to-day's report from the War Office.

DIVIDED VIEWS ON NOTE TANGLES STOCK MARKET

Gains Registered at the Opening Dissipated After First Hour—Heavy Sales in Steel.

The reply of the allies to President Wilson's peace note, which has been awaited on the Stock Exchange for a week, had no appreciable effect on the opening of the market to-day. At the outset there were signs of a boom with United States Steel in the lead, opening with a sale of 10,000 shares at 112 1/2 to 113.

DIVIDED opinion as to just what the effect of the reply, coupled with Germany's supplemental note to the neutral nations, might be tangled up the market before long and gains registered at the opening were soon dissipated. Of approximately 300,000 shares sold in the first hour United States Steel shares numbered 100,800. The range of price being between 112 1/2 and 113 1/4.

The curb market was interested in Canadian Car and Foundry, owner of the Kingsland plant destroyed last night by fire. This is an inactive stock which boomed during the "war baby" days, but recently was quoted at 46. There was a bid for the stock at 25 at the opening to-day, followed by another bid of 35, but no transactions were recorded.

Closing Quotations. With net change from previous closing.

U. S. Steel 112 1/2, 113 1/4, 114 1/4, 115 1/4, 116 1/4, 117 1/4, 118 1/4, 119 1/4, 120 1/4, 121 1/4, 122 1/4, 123 1/4, 124 1/4, 125 1/4, 126 1/4, 127 1/4, 128 1/4, 129 1/4, 130 1/4, 131 1/4, 132 1/4, 133 1/4, 134 1/4, 135 1/4, 136 1/4, 137 1/4, 138 1/4, 139 1/4, 140 1/4, 141 1/4, 142 1/4, 143 1/4, 144 1/4, 145 1/4, 146 1/4, 147 1/4, 148 1/4, 149 1/4, 150 1/4, 151 1/4, 152 1/4, 153 1/4, 154 1/4, 155 1/4, 156 1/4, 157 1/4, 158 1/4, 159 1/4, 160 1/4, 161 1/4, 162 1/4, 163 1/4, 164 1/4, 165 1/4, 166 1/4, 167 1/4, 168 1/4, 169 1/4, 170 1/4, 171 1/4, 172 1/4, 173 1/4, 174 1/4, 175 1/4, 176 1/4, 177 1/4, 178 1/4, 179 1/4, 180 1/4, 181 1/4, 182 1/4, 183 1/4, 184 1/4, 185 1/4, 186 1/4, 187 1/4, 188 1/4, 189 1/4, 190 1/4, 191 1/4, 192 1/4, 193 1/4, 194 1/4, 195 1/4, 196 1/4, 197 1/4, 198 1/4, 199 1/4, 200 1/4.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND CORN MARKET. WHEAT. Thursday, Open 1.12 1/2, High 1.13 1/2, Low 1.12, Close 1.13 1/2. Friday, Open 1.13 1/2, High 1.14 1/2, Low 1.13, Close 1.14 1/2. Saturday, Open 1.14 1/2, High 1.15 1/2, Low 1.14, Close 1.15 1/2. CORN. Thursday, Open 35 1/2, High 36 1/2, Low 35, Close 36 1/2. Friday, Open 36 1/2, High 37 1/2, Low 36, Close 37 1/2. Saturday, Open 37 1/2, High 38 1/2, Low 37, Close 38 1/2.

\$4,000,000 EXPLOSION KEEPS UP ALL NIGHT BOMBARDMENT

(Continued From First Page.)

extended to the Hackensack Meadows. Thirty-six buildings made up the outlay. It was a mushroom structure village, brought into being to load three-inch shells for the Russian Government, under a contract that called originally for \$5,000,000 worth of cannon food.

1,400 WORKERS WERE ENDANGERED BY THE EXPLOSION. Fourteen hundred men and women were toiling in the plant yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. As many more were waiting to go on the next shift. In Building No. 20, where the shells—made elsewhere—were polished and cleaned before being loaded, the man at machine No. 1 called to the machinist to look after his pollster.

It consisted of a brush that revolved, lathe-like, inside the shell and dipped in a small tin of gasoline, eight inches square, that lay below the shell. The brush was too short and it had been placed. A nail had been used in the spring.

When the machinist turned away from the lathe, the man at No. 1 sent his brush whirling, the nail that had been used for repair struck the shell, a spark resulted and a thin flame ran along the gasoline tank. In a moment the flame had slowly spread to neighboring tanks and the great fire was under way.

The fact that the fire began in a building where no explosives were used gave the employees time to run for their lives. In the office, Tessie McNamara, a Titian-haired telephone girl, sat at her switchboard and saw the beginning of the catastrophe. She began frantically calling the other buildings, calling upon the occupants to flee.

As the other workers obeyed the transmitted order the girl kept at her work until she swooned. Chief Oscar Oback of the Kingsland Fire Department found her still at her post, head encased in her receiver, when he came to bear her to safety.

"They are taking up a collection for Miss McNamara to-day among the workmen in the plant. The scene that was taking place as the flames came as near the fire as they dared, makes the word panic inapt. Hundreds of workers, including men and women of many nationalities, ran madly toward the frozen marshes, where a creek, covered with ice, wound its way through the lowlands. In the bitter cold they made their way toward Rutherford, many of them falling through the breaking ice.

SIX CARLOADS OF DEADLY T. N. T. EXPLODE. In the mean time six cars of T. N. T., which were standing on a side track near the building where the fire started, became ignited. They exploded with a dull, heavy roar that shook the entire section, and then the flames went rapidly to the adjoining buildings. In them were stored the loaded shells. As the flames struck the shells they began bursting and flying in all directions. They showed their deadly hail upon the entire section within a radius of two miles. Over the heads of the fleeing workers the steel missiles shrieked and hummed, adding to the terror and the horror of the fight.

It was the battle of the Somme in full fury of artillery preparation as the 200,000 heavy shells went their angry way. Armed guards patrolled the grounds, clad in olive drab and carrying repeating rifles. They stood their ground with the grim determination of so many Cossacks and forced the workers, in many cases, to turn in their flight and help fight the flames. It is even charged that they attempted to force the Fire Department, which had halted out of range of the flying shells, to come nearer to the buildings and attack the fire under the terrific shell fire that shook the ground.

And they began stretching ropes to prevent the curious hordes that started toward the plant from coming near the scene. When they finished their task they had two and a half square miles inclosed, from which they drove the residents, men, women and children. Half a dozen residence shacks of large type caught from the factory and were burned, adding to the homeless list.

RESIDENTS DRIVEN FROM DANGER ZONE. There was reason for driving out the people. In the plant group there remained two huge concrete magazines, where smokeless powder and T. N. T. was stored. The fire had not reached it and the guards knew that if it did the second chapter of the horror would eclipse the first, by adding a heavy loss of life. But the fire did not reach the two magazines. They remained untouched and unexploded while the smaller explosions punctuated the long hours of watchful waiting.

The refugees made their way safely over the marshes, many of them with clothing literally frozen to their bodies. They came by slow and tortuous routes to the town of Kingsland. Night fell and looters began attacking the houses of the people. The police rounded up twenty of these and herded them in the little coop like cells that set off the back room of the town hall.

Men and women, bearing children in their arms, came painfully along to beg a place where the children might be warmed. MANY INJURED, BUT NONE IS KILLED. From time to time the lurid volcanic coughed and heaved a new, sporadic explosion. As it did those near the place ducked nervously and

quoted on the curb a week ago at 44 for preferred and 40 for the common. It opened this morning with common offered at 40, preferred at 30, with no bidders. Within a few minutes common was offered at 26, with 25 bid; preferred offered at 75, with 75 bid. Then common sold at 25 and rallied to 35.

The company was incorporated in Nova Scotia and Montreal. When the war began the company leased nearly fifty American planes and began to manufacture ammunition for the allies, principally Russia. Profits were so big in 1914 that preferred stock sold early in 1915 at 135 and common at 115. Out of \$7,650,000 has been issued, and out of \$5,000,000 common \$4,325,000 has been issued.

RUSSIAN ORDERS FOR CONCERN TOTALLED \$123,000,000. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company got an order for \$33,000,000 worth of ammunition from the Russian Government in 1915. Not long afterward it was increased to \$123,000,000. Much of the ammunition had been delivered when it was found that the climate of Russia so affected the explosives that shells had to be made of a different alloy and the powder and fuses of a different chemical composition from those used elsewhere in Europe.

The company was trying a year ago to raise a loan of \$10,000,000 so that it might complete its Russian orders. Neither J. P. Morgan & Co. and their group of bankers, nor the National City Bank, cared to lend the money, and after a short time it was announced that the Russian Government had advanced \$20,000,000 to make sure that the orders would be carried out. More than \$50,000,000 of the munitions had been delivered at that time.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the company in Montreal last July, President Curry is reported to have said that he could not name definite figures as to dividends until the Russian business was returned. He hoped to see a profit of five per cent on the total order.

One of President Curry's sons, a captain in a Montreal regiment, was killed on his first day in the trenches last year. Another son, Capt. V. G. Curry, was wounded and retired. He is now the Vice President of the company.

KINGSLAND EXPLOSION COVERED BY INSURANCE, DECLARES AN OFFICIAL. MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—F. A. Skelton, Secretary of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, said to-day that the Kingsland, N. J., plant, destroyed yesterday, was well protected by insurance against fire and explosion and loss of profits.

Mr. Skelton said a Russian order of 5,000,000 shells had been completed and about 4,000,000 shells had been shipped, the balance having been stored at the plant waiting bottomed to take them to the places directed by the Russian Government.

Recently, he added, agents of the Russian Government had entered into negotiations for the acquisition of the plant, intending to superintend certain branches of the work in connection with the shells orders held by J. P. Morgan & Co. and other contractors. He could not say whether the deal had been consummated.

DIED. MACVEAGH.—Thursday, Jan. 11, 1917, at 3 o'clock A. M. WAYNE MACVEAGH, in the 84th year of his age. Burial services at his late residence, 1125 Massachusetts av., Washington, D. C., on Friday, Jan. 12, at 4 o'clock. Interment services at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pa., on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

Fulton Truck Exhibited at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (Turkish Room) 1-1 1/2 Tons \$1090

PENNY A POUND PROFIT Special for Friday, January 12th CHOCOLATE COVERED EN SURPRISE—A novelty collection of chocolate covered sweets in a unique variety of flavors. Every piece a masterpiece. 13c

Special for Saturday, Jan. 13th EARLY 1917 SWEETS—This assortment is comprised of the following specialties: French Creams and a pleasing variety of other confections. Something for every member of the family. 13c

WE ALSO OFFER: MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED EN SURPRISE—When the great European makers of chocolates, the Lindt Brothers, of Switzerland, produced this delicious candy, they were inspired by the purest of motives. They wanted to give to the world a candy that was not only delicious, but also healthy. 44c



January Reductions Throughout the Entire Stocks of Suits and Overcoats for Men and Young Men

REGARDLESS of high production cost, rising woolen prices and the recognized advance style ideas incorporated in Georges Model Clothes, we adhere to the fixed rule of our policy to clear all goods in the season for which they were prepared—in our regular semi-annual

Mark Down Sale

A money-saving, clothes-buying opportunity, waited for each season by thousands of Georges customers and worthy of the immediate attention of every critical man and young man.

Suits and Overcoats Reduced as Follows: \$15 Grades Now... \$12.50 \$18 Grades Now... \$14.50 \$20 Grades Now... \$16.50 \$22.50 & \$25 Grades \$19.50 \$28 & \$30 Grades... \$23.50

And so on up, including the finest \$35, \$40 and \$50 Garments correspondingly reduced.

Georges New York 42 West 34th Bet. Broadway and 6th Ave. Broadway at 36th Marlborough Hotel Building. Both New York Stores Open Evenings 'Til 9. BROOKLYN 400 Fulton St. Cor. Callinan Place. Formerly "Matthews' Corner." Out of Town Stores: Philadelphia Boston Providence Buffalo Detroit

Advertisement for Velvet Joe tobacco. Features a large image of a man smoking and text: 'A STRONG A tobacco may have lots of flavor, but you can't smoke as much of it as you want. A mild tobacco often has only its mildness to recommend it. VELVET combines mildness and flavor in such a way you can smoke all you want, and want all you smoke.'