

Fair and continued cold to-day; to-morrow overcast and probably snow.

Highest temperature yesterday, 34; lowest, 12. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 12.

THAW OUT OF DANGER AFTER TRYING SUICIDE

Held Prisoner in Philadelphia Hospital Under Constant Guard.

POISON TABLETS FOUND IN POCKETS

No Message Written Before Slashing Throat and Wrist With Razor.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Harry Kendall Thaw, after an unsuccessful attempt at suicide this morning, is a prisoner to-night in St. Mary's Hospital in the Kensington section of Philadelphia.

Thaw now is well on his way to recovery. The razor with which he slashed himself in the neck missed his jugular vein and the two gashes on his wrist severed only a small artery.

Left No Message.

Thaw, in the hours he intended should be his last, left no message. To those who were closest to him before he gashed himself with the razor he gave no indication of his plan.

Discusses Roberts Murder.

To this despondency new depths were given by the reports communicated to him by his detectives that men from the office of District Attorney Swann were close on his track.

Weak and nervous from alcoholic excesses, sleep would not come to him last night. He persevered Mrs. Tacco to remain in the dining room until 2 o'clock this morning.

Have you been reading about the new trouble Harry Thaw is in?" he asked.

"I hope the police get him and put him away where he can do no further harm. What do you think of Thaw?" she went on.

Knew Bernard Lewis.

The Roberts case and the suicide of Bernard W. Lewis, who still is believed to have been the model murderer, apparently preyed on Thaw's mind.

By Edward H. Kirby, who is the physician in charge of St. Mary's Hos-

BIG MUNITIONS PLANT BLOWS UP AFTER FIRE

Heroic Telephone Girl Saves Lives of 1,400 Men at Kingsland, N. J.

HEAVY EXPLOSIONS TERRIFY NEW YORK

Blaze Continues for Hours—\$5,000,000 One Estimate of Loss.

Tessie McNamara, telephone switchboard girl at the big munitions plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company on the Jersey meadows near Kingsland, freed her red hair of receiving harness and got up to get a stick of gum from the pocket of her jacket hanging on the wall near by.

She happened to glance out of a window which overlooked a long avenue of concrete and iron one story buildings and forgot all about her longing for gum.

With one bound Tessie was back at the switchboard, headgear adjusted, fighting to conquer her rising panic. She beat down her fears (she knew what smoke wisps portended in a vast plant packed with tremendous explosives) and rapidly connected with shed after shed—just a word or two:

"Fire in shed 36—sure to reach shell cars on side track—don't wait a second—get all men out."

Workers Swarm to Safety.

And as she telephoned shed 36 burst into flame, iron walls and iron roof melting into molten metal. McArthur, the plant fire chief, was sprinting for the engine plant. Men were swarming like bees from a dozen sheds to which Tessie's swift, cool warning had flashed.

As she telephoned she saw shed 36 consumed in a great spurt of flame, saw the flames leap to the railroad side-track where six cars stood stuffed with T. N. T. in bulk, explosive to be used in shell filling, at noon.

Shed Held 75,000 Shells.

In shed 28 were 75,000 shells packed in cases and ready to be shipped to the Russian army. The fire rolled up the iron walls. Tessie waited. Nearly ten minutes had passed since the first discovery of the fire when she saw the smoke curling from the polishing shed with its 200 gallon gasoline tank.

In that ten minutes her fidelity and courage had gotten warning to every building of the thirty-six in the twenty acre plant. Nearly 1,400 men were running for the gates or had already reached the open roads and the meadows. And then shed 28 let go, one tremendous roar after another as case after case heated from the flames and detonated.

General Manager Harkness of the Canadian Car and Foundry plant recognized that fact. It was perfectly clear.

As it was, no lives were lost, so far as is known, and the injured are few. But at an early hour this morning the explosions continued and surgeons and ambulance men with ambulances from neighboring cities were unable to get near the plant.

No Lives Lost Is Belief.

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Continued on Fourth Page.

NO TERMS WITH AN UNBEATEN GERMANY IS REPLY OF ALLIES TO WILSON'S NOTE; TEUTONS MUST GIVE UP CONQUERED SOIL

TEXT OF ENTENTE REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The translation of the French text of the note of the Entente Powers in reply to President Wilson's note of December 18, suggesting the outlining of peace terms, as cabled by Ambassador Sharp at Paris, follows:

The allied Governments have received the note which was delivered to them in the name of the Government of the United States on the 19th of December, 1916. They have studied it with the care imposed upon them by the exact realization which they have of the gravity of the hour and by the sincere friendship which attaches them to the American people.

In general way they wish to declare that they pay tribute to the lofty sentiments with which the American note is inspired and that they associate themselves with all their hopes with the proposal for the creation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world.

But a discussion of future arrangements destined to insure an enduring peace presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the actual conflict. The Allies have as profound a desire as the Government of the United States to terminate as soon as possible a war for which the Central Empires are responsible and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity.

It is with satisfaction, therefore, that they take note of the declaration that the American communication is in no wise associated in its origin with that of the Central Powers transmitted on December 18 by the Government of the United States.

The allied Governments feel it their duty to challenge in the most friendly but also in the clearest way the analogy drawn between the two groups of belligerents. This analogy, based on public declarations of the Central Powers, is in direct conflict with the evidence, both as regards responsibility for the past and guarantees for the future.

If there is a historical fact established at the present date it is the willful aggression of Germany and Austria-Hungary to insure their hegemony over Europe and their economic domination over the world.

It is necessary to recall the horrors which accompanied the invasion of Belgium and of Serbia, the atrocious regime imposed upon the invaded countries, the massacre of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians, the barbarities perpetrated against the populations of Syria, the raids of Zeppelins on open towns, the destruction by submarines of passenger steamers and of merchantmen even under neutral flags.

They consider that the note which they sent to the United States in reply to the German note will be a response to the questions put by the American Government, and according to the exact words of the latter, constitute a public declaration as to the conditions upon which the war could be terminated.

Their objects in the war are well known. They have been formulated on many occasions by the chiefs of their divers Governments. Their objects in the war will not be made known in detail with all the equitable compensations and indemnities for damages suffered until the hour of negotiations.

The Allies' Basic Peace Conditions.

But the civilized world knows that they imply in all necessity and in the first instance the restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and of Montenegro and the indemnities which are due them.

The evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia and of Rumania, with just reparation.

The reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable settlement, based alike upon the principle of nationalities, on the right which all peoples, whether small or great, have to the enjoyment of

full security and free economic development and also upon territorial agreements and international arrangements so framed as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjust attacks.

The restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the Allies by force or against the will of their populations.

The liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Rumanians and of Techo-Slovakians from foreign domination.

The enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks.

The expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, which has proved itself so radically alien to western civilization.

The intentions of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia regarding Poland have been clearly indicated in the proclamation which he has just addressed to his armies.

It goes without saying that if the Allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance.

United in the pursuits 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 the conflict upon which they are convinced not only their own safety and prosperity depend, but also the future of civilization itself.

The Reply of Belgium.

The translation of the Belgian note, which was handed to Ambassador Sharp with the Entente reply, follows:

The Government of the King, which has associated itself with the answer handed by the President of the French Council to the American Ambassador on behalf of all, is particularly desirous of paying tribute to the sentiment of humanity which prompted the President of the United States to send his note to the belligerent Powers and it highly esteems the friendship expressed for Belgium through his kindly intercession.

Previous to the German ultimatum Belgium only aspired to live upon good terms with all her neighbors. She practised with scrupulous loyalty toward each one of them the duties imposed by her neutrality. She has been rewarded by Germany for the confidence she placed in her by the fact that from one day to the other, without any plausible reason, her neutrality was violated.

Forced to Fight for Existence.

If there is a country which has the right to say that it has taken up arms to defend its existence it is assuredly Belgium. Compelled to fight or to submit to shame, she passionately desires that an end be brought to the unprecedented sufferings of her population.

The American people, since the beginning of the war, has manifested for the oppressed Belgian nation its 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 untiring devotion and marvellous activity in revictualing Belgium.

These facts, entirely to the honor of the American nation, allow the Government of the King to entertain the legitimate hope that at the time of the definite settlement of this long war the voice of the Entente Powers will find in the United States a unanimous echo to claim in favor of the Belgian nation, innocent victim of German ambition and covetousness, the rank and the place which its irreproachable past, the valor of its soldiers, its fidelity to honor and its remarkable faculties for work assigned to it among the civilized nations.

ADMIRAL SEEKS TO SHUT CLUB.

Joined in Petition by British Ambassador and Swedish Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, and W. A. F. Ekengren, Minister from Sweden, endorsed a petition to the local courts today by Rear Admiral Schroeder, retired, which asks for the closing of the Playhouse, the capital's exclusive private theatrical club.

Admiral Schroeder, who lives next door, says the dancing in the Playhouse until the small hours of the morning prevents any one from sleeping in the rear of his home, and that fleets of automobiles in the street make reparation impossible in the front.

Basic Demands Include Indemnity for Small Nations and Restoration of Lost Provinces to France and Italy

TURK TO BE DRIVEN FROM EUROPE; GERMAN PEOPLE NOT TO BE CRUSHED

President Is Rebuked for Assimilation of Aims of Entente and Those of Teutons—Belgium Defines Object for Which She Fights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Peace between the belligerents in the great world conflict is as far away as ever. Only by the arbitrament of further battle, waged mercilessly on land and sea and in the air, can the conflict be brought to a termination now.

Here are the Allies' general peace terms as outlined in their note made public to-night:

Full restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro and payment of indemnity to each.

Evacuation of all occupied portions of France, Russia and Rumania and just reparation to each.

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Virtual dismemberment of the Dual Monarchy by the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Rumanians and Bohemians from foreign domination.

Reconstruction of the ancient Kingdom of Poland.

In the proclamation to his armies, dated Christmas Day, referred in the allied note, the Czar said, speaking of Russia's war aims, "the creation of a free Poland from all the three of her now incomplete tribal districts, viz., Prussian Poland, Austrian Poland and Prussian Poland."

Expansion of Turkey as a European Power.

Guarantees, by a reorganization of the nations of Europe, against another war which might threaten the full security, liberty and economic development of Europe.

Guarantees that hereafter international treaties will be respected. Equitable compensation to be paid the Entente Powers for damage done by the Central Powers during the war.

With the receipt to-night of the Entente nations' reply to the President's note all hope of peace negotiations vanished.

It sweepingly brushes aside all thought of peace for the present.

It reiterates the determination of the Allies unitedly to pursue the conflict to a victorious close.

It leaves no loophole for further peace talk.

It administers a mild rebuke to the President for the language of his note.

All these salient features were unmistakably clear. Neither in the text nor in the spirit of the note is there the slightest evidence of a desire to entertain further peace talk under any consideration.

President Wilson is admittedly chagrined. Secretary Lansing is silent. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is understood to believe that the die is now cast and that war to the bitter end is inevitable.

GERMANY PUTS BLAME ON FOES

Tells Neutrals War Must Go On, as Offer Has Been Refused.

BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 11.—Germany handed to-day to the envoys of the neutral Governments a note concerning the reply of the Entente to the German peace proposals.

It is first stated that the German Government has received the reply of the Entente to the note of December 12 containing a proposal to enter at once into peace negotiations. The note continues:

"Our adversaries declined this proposal, giving as the reason that it is a proposal without sincerity and without importance. The form in which they clothe their communication excludes an answer to them, but the Imperial Government considers it important to point out to the Governments of neutral Powers its opinion regarding the situation."

Blames Entente for War.

"The Central Powers have no reason to enter into any discussion regarding the origin of the world war. History will judge upon whom the immense guilt of the war shall fall. History's verdict will as little pass over the encircling policy of England, the revengeful policy of France and the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople as over the instigation of the Serbian assassination in Sarajevo and the complete mobilization of Russia, which meant war against Germany."

Rebuke to President.

The rebuke which the note administers to President Wilson for comparing the aims of the Entente and the Central Powers is as follows:

Abandon Peace Hope.

The feeling among the leaders in Congress is that hope of peace has flown from the present. Even some of the President's warmest supporters take the view that his efforts, however commendable, have failed. Republicans were almost unanimous in this opinion. Only a few Senators, among them Senator Hitchcock, profess to see any chance whatever for further negotiations.

The President and Col. House, who is here from New York, aided with Secretary Lansing to-night and are understood to have already threshed out the virtually hopeless outlook. The language of the note is such, however, as to indicate clearly that further pressing of the peace issue by the President will not be welcomed.

So far as the President's request for terms is concerned the Entente Allies state frankly that they will not give terms in detail until the hour of negotiations has arrived. They do not disguise the fact that this is not considered the proper time.

General Terms Are Given.

The Entente nations are responsive to the President's suggestions to the extent of stating in general terms the objects for which they are contending. But these general terms which they outline serve only to show how drastic the punishment of the Central Powers is to be before the conflict will be considered closed.

Besides demanding the restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro with indemnities and the evacuation of invaded territories in France, Russia and Rumania, the Entente virtually insists on the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Rumanians and Bohemians from the domination of the Central Powers and demands the expulsion of the Turk from Europe.

To the Administration this clearly indicates that the Entente, for the present at least, is more concerned about striking the people of the various countries to renewed sacrifices toward relentless prosecution of the war than to any thought of neutral opinion.

Rebuke to President.

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"The allied Governments believe that they must protest in the most friendly but in the most specific manner against the assimilation established in the

WARN ANEW OF SEA RAIDER.

Allied Patrol Cruisers Tell Ships to Keep Lookout.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Renewed radio warnings against a German raider were sent out at frequent intervals by allied patrol cruisers to-day, notwithstanding reports in shipping circles yesterday that a raider had been sunk by a British cruiser.

FLORIDA—SUPERIOR SERVICE via Atlantic Coast Line. Through All Steel Train Daily. 11th St. Way. Tel. Md. Sq. 1165.—Adv.

GERMAN LOSSES 4,010,160.

British Government Figures Up Casualties From Tenth Lists.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The total German casualties since the beginning of the war were placed at 4,010,160 in an official summary issued by the British Government to-day, which reads:

Dr. Bush's Kumage is a good drink from infancy to old age.—Advertisement.

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