

CENTRAL POWERS NOW PREPARING TERMS OF PEACE

Dispatch Declares Conditions
Will Be Precisely Put.

ALLIES' REPLY DELAYED

President Wilson Not Likely
To Be Enlightened Until
Monday.

TOKYO, Jan. 6.—It is officially stated here that the Allies' reply to President Wilson's note, to be shortly delivered through France, will represent the views of Japan as well as those of the other Entente powers. According to the statement of officials, the reply will not contain specific peace terms which are regarded as premature at this time.

ALLIES' REPLY HELD UP

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The British Government is still awaiting advice from the French Government concerning the publication of the Entente reply to President Wilson's peace note, the Associated Press learned at the foreign office today. It is now believed the allied reply will not be made public before Monday.

The peace terms of the Entente allies which Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian premier, is reported to have said the Entente could learn from President Wilson, are believed in diplomatic quarters to consist of generalizations which Germany and Austria-Hungary communicated to the pope, and presumably to the American authorities.

Promised "Moderate" Terms. The pope expressed to the German and Austro-Hungarian emperors his hopes that their terms would be "moderate and acceptable." The emperors responded that it was their purpose to formulate "moderate" terms.

Reports that the reply of the Entente to President Wilson's peace note would contain a statement of terms are now known to refer to a similar general statement of conditions which, while somewhat more specific than the generalizations in the speech of Premier Lloyd George and in the Entente's reply to Germany, was not intended to be a statement of specific terms.

The "Moderate" Wants Peace. The nation in discussing after the war problems, the Balkan settlement and the fate of Turkey, advocates the internationalization of Constantinople and the straits, and the content of the peace would be of no service to Russia to prolong the war, sacrifice thousands of lives and incur a mountain of debt merely to bring about absolute annexation.

Internationalization would secure to Russia and the other Black Sea states. It adds, "In view of the fact that the exclusion of fleets of the other powers from the Black Sea might be conceded, the straits must be disarmed and their shores effectively neutralized."

The whole arrangement should be under an international commission, and if the United States, which alone of the great powers has record of purely disinterested benevolence in Turkey, would assume a part in it, there would be a real guarantee for its security. The newspaper asserts the Entente's lack of "peace note" if rightly understood.

ENEMY TO LEAVE FRANCE? A news service dispatch from Amsterdam says:

Great significance was attached to passage by Austro-German censors today of a quotation from the Vienna newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung, asking the Government to "discover if the Entente would be ready to negotiate peace after an evacuation by Teutonic troops in the west; and, if so, that the evacuation be made immediately."

The newspaper asserts the Entente's lack of "peace note" if rightly understood.

AMERICAN INTERESTS BUY CANADIAN MILLS

\$3,000,000 Deal for Paper Production
Control Put Through.

New York, Jan. 6.—A Washington dispatch to the World says: According to advice received at the department of commerce, American interests are going to Canada to obtain control of paper mills and pulp lands. One purchase involving \$3,000,000 has just been announced. The Partington Pulp and Paper Company, of St. John, N.B., has sold its mill and timber lands to interests in the United States. The report states that the purchase includes 372,000 acres of spruce and fir wood and 1,000,000 feet of hardwood. The entire tract of timber land comprises nearly 30,000 cords of wood. The purchasers are said to be incorporating a new company, which proposes to build a mill, the output of which will be shipped to the United States. The Partington mill from 60 to 80 tons of bleached sulphite pulp daily.

HOW YOU MAY REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT

Overweightness is a very unbecoming condition especially in the present day, when slender figures are so fashionable. After every reason of this paper has noticed the tendency of some people to put on an excessive amount of fat, we will tell you how to get rid of it. Those whose weight is more than it should be don't try to starve yourself, eat all you want, but go to your weight and get off of orline in capsule form and take one with each meal.

Oil of orline purifies the blood and carries off the fatty tissue, in many cases at nearly the rate of one pound per day. Be sure to get off of orline in capsule form. It is sold only in original sealed packages. Any good druggist has it, or a large size box will be sent on receipt of \$1.00 by money order or registered mail. Goods shipped in plain wrapper. Address D. J. Little Drug Company, Box 1240, Montreal, Can.

**GOT ALLIED REPLY
THROUGH U. S. FRIDAY**
Germany Has Full Text of Peace Answer Now.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Entente reply to the peace offer of the central powers was presented to the German foreign office by the American ambassador on Friday afternoon, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam.

Is Through Sending Notes!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Following the cabinet meeting today Secretary of State Lansing announced that President Wilson had authorized him to say that the American Government had no other note in contemplation, and that such information was being sent to all American diplomatic representatives abroad.

Secretary of State Lansing would not discuss the question further, but it was understood that the reason for the announcement was apprehension on the part of the administration that reports that another note would be sent would affect the Entente reply to the president's first note expected here in the near future.

The state department late today authorized the statement that President Wilson was not contemplating sending another peace note.

The following statement was given out: "The report that the president is preparing to send a new note to the belligerent powers is false and without foundation. The president has no second note in contemplation."

MISCONCEPTION OF ORDERS NO LONGER TO BE TAKEN AS AN EXCUSE BY STATES

Democrat Senate Leader Declares U. S. Will Be Involved if
War Continues, Through Strained Relations With Germany
Over Submarine Issue—Approval Given to the
Peace Terms Request.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Approval of President Wilson's request for a statement of peace terms from the European belligerents was voted tonight by the Senate at the conclusion of three days of stirring debate. Action came with dramatic suddenness when Democratic leaders decided to accept a form of resolution that would not commit the Senate to endorsement of the whole of the president's note, and ten Republicans of the Progressive group joined the majority in making the vote 48 to 17.

Discussion of the subject had reached a climax during the day with a sensational declaration by Senator Lewis, chief spokesman for the Democrats, replying to Republican criticism of the president's course.

Without referring directly to the submarine controversy the senator said the United States could not keep out of the war if it continued, and that America would not again accept misconception of orders or zeal of any officer as an excuse for an injury to a citizen or property.

The chief objection urged against the original resolution offered by Senator Hitchcock was that it would endorse the president's offer to join in a movement to guarantee world peace, and his declaration of his interest of the United States in small nations.

Progressive Republicans joined Senator Lodge and others in this contention. The resolution adopted was proposed by Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, and was accepted by Senator Hitchcock as a substitute for his own. It resolves:

"That the Senate approves and strongly indorses the request by the president in the diplomatic notes of December 18, to the nations now engaged in war, that those nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed."

Declare U. S. Must Be Involved.

"Let me say on my own authority," said Senator Lewis, in his remarkable speech, "that I agree with the sentiment expressed from any quarter, the secretary of state or anyone else (referring to Secretary Lansing's first explanation of the president's note to the powers) that this war cannot continue without America being involved in the conflict."

"Do you feel that the people of this nation are in such temper that they can ever again allow any commander of ships, any captain of army, any officer of diplomacy, to visit upon this country an injury to a citizen or property, and escape on an excuse of misconception of orders or zeal of an officer?"

"If these conditions again be repeated, America will not again accept that form of apology and will resent and punish to the full extent of her power. No amount of logic or pacification would prevail."

"I say continuance of the war means war with the United States, and in this I have never a doubt of the sagacious foresight of the officials of the administration, in the effort looking to bring about peace with Europe that we might maintain peace in America."

Army and Navy in European Mesh. Senator Borah, attacking the Hitchcock resolution, said that in his judgment the United States by giving full approval to the president's note would bind itself in the future with European nations to protect the integrity and security of smaller European nations, and that if this meant anything at all, it meant that the army and navy of this nation must be at the disposal of any world combination the war's end might see, to give this protection.

The Hitchcock resolution reads as follows: "That the Senate approves and strongly indorses the action taken by the president in sending the diplomatic notes of December 18 to the nations now engaged in war, suggesting and recommending that those nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed."

Senator Borah suggested that the end desired by Senator Hitchcock might be accomplished by other resolutions before the Senate, which are not so broad in their approval.

"There is the resolution of the Senator from Washington," said Senator Hitchcock, rising suddenly. "If that would be acceptable to Senator Borah, I will accept it."

Senator Borah said he would not object to the resolution and when the necessary parliamentary procedure had been complied with, the vote was taken.

NORWEGIAN SHIP DRIFTS WITH BOMBS ON BOARD

Internal Machines Had Failed to Explode On Abandoned Vessel.

VIGO, Spain, Jan. 5.—The Norwegian steamer Thyr, of 3,742 tons gross, has been found drifting by fishermen. Bombs were placed on board but failed to explode, and the vessel was abandoned.

The Thyr was reported on December 20 to have arrived at Coruna, Spain, with a German prize crew of five men and seven members of the crew of a torpedoed British steamship, as well as her own crew on board. It was stated that the Germans announced they were going to torpedo the Thyr.

AIM OF GERMANS' NEXT OFFENSIVE IS NOW SALONIKI

Berlin Military Critic Gives
Hint of Move.

CONSTANTINOPLE IS SAFE

On North Covered by Swamps
and East by Danube and
Black Sea.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The larger part of the forces of the central powers, which have been fighting in the Dobruja, are now free for other employment, and any Russian plan to reach Constantinople by going through the Dobruja can be considered to have failed, writes the military critic of the Overseas News Agency in reviewing the military situation. The critic says: "Dobruja and Malchin where the Russians offered desperate resistance have been stormed by German and Bulgarian troops, and the fragments of the defeated Russian units have been driven into a neck of land three kilometres wide and eight kilometres long, whence only one road leads to the Danube. Because of the lakes and swampy ground in this district all further resistance must be considered hopeless."

Have All of Dobruja. "By this last victory, all of the Dobruja, aggregating 11,000 square kilometres, has fallen into the hands of the central powers. The troops under Gen. Sakharoff and the rapidly concentrated cavalry divisions, after a little more than a fortnight of bloody battles, have been driven northward a distance of seventy kilometres and beyond the Danube. The Russian army, Bulgarian, Turkish and German troops, a new Russian irruption is easy since on the north it is covered by the broad swampy district of the lower Danube and on the east by the Danube delta and the Black Sea."

Constantinople Safe. "Any Russian plan to obtain Constantinople on the road through the Dobruja can be considered to have failed forever. The larger part of the forces of the central powers in Dobruja are now free for other employment."

"Since the middle of December the Entente has been on the defensive everywhere. Anglo-French activity on the western front has been limited, mostly to artillery fire. The offensive on the Macedonian front has been delayed since the occupation of Monastir."

"The Entente press, which in the middle of November bragged about the Russian army, and the Russian press, which in the middle of November bragged about the Russian army, are now contemplating the possibility of a German and Bulgarian offensive against Saloniki."

NO WATCHFUL WAITING IN CARRANZA POLICY

QUERETARO, Jan. 5.—Gen. Carranza last night sent a message to the Mexican commissioners attending the Mexican-American conference, informing them it was impossible for him to ratify the proposed protocol, as it limited the conditions regarding the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, and that the clause dealing with this matter would have to be eliminated or amended, as it was not sufficiently clear, and gave a chance of difficulties which might arise from the withdrawal of the troops or the suspension of their withdrawal.

The message says that only the immediate recall of the American forces can be accepted, and that as soon as their withdrawal is begun the final ratification of the protocol can be proceeded with.

PROFESSIONAL PRESSURE BROUGHT PRICES BACK

Absence of Usual New Year Investment
Demand Disappointing.

New York, Jan. 6.—(Weekly Financial Review).—The first week of the new year in the stock market was characterized by a moderate continuance of irregular price movements on a somewhat higher level at the outset, but soon fell back under professional pressure.

Absence of the usual new year investment demand was a disappointing feature among conservative investors. It was argued that the uncertainties in the international situation would naturally tend to restrict or curtail interest in the market.

Receipts of numerous railway statements for November, including those of leading systems, were of a very mixed character, not a few disclosing material losses in revenue. On the whole, road traversing southern and southwestern states made a better showing than the grangers and transcontinentals.

Estimates dealing with United States Steel Corporation earnings for the last quarter of 1916 were generally revised downwards. Adverse weather conditions and the holidays of the last month are expected to show some curtailment, both in tonnage and revenue.

Metals reflected the change in that industry, refined copper and by-products being offered at moderate concessions. Many other industries of the class evidenced a hesitant tone, probably in consequence of cancellation rumors.

The monetary situation in its local and countrywide aspects was the most stable feature in its relation to financial conditions as a whole. New York banks are strengthening their reserves, the absence of further gold imports being partly offset by cash inflow from interior ports. Time accommodations are being made on a limited turn-over of commercial paper suggest some slowing down of business activity.

COKE JUMPS IN PRICE FROM \$2.25 TO \$5.50

Scarcity Reflected in Pittsburgh Market
In More Than Treble Cost.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 6.—Scarcity of coke was reflected in the market here today when it became known that furnaces interest in the coke supply for the first half of 1917 were only able to get it on a basis of \$8 to \$5.50 a ton. Connellsville, Pa., coke, which has been sold at \$12.50 a ton, is now selling at \$11 a ton, but increased coke supply and moderate temperatures increased the supply, and brought the price down to \$8.50 a ton.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN. **LONDON, Jan. 5.**—It is officially announced that the new war loan will be issued January 11.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

Produce was scarce on the local market today. Celery and lettuce were the chief offerings, celery selling for 50c to 60c a dozen, and lettuce for 40c to 50c a dozen. Potatoes were very plentiful, but remained steady at \$2.10 to \$2.25 a bag. Cabbages sold for 50c to \$1.50 a dozen.

Apples were scarce, and the price was firmer at \$1.00 to \$1.40 a bushel. Spy apples sold for \$4.25 to \$5 a barrel. Dairy produce was slow. Creamery butter sold for 47c to 48c a pound. Dairy butter in bulk sold for 45c to 46c a pound. Eggs sold for 50c to 55c a dozen.

Poultry was in demand because of the small quantity offered. Live hogs were higher at \$11.60 a cwt., but fat hogs were steady at \$9 a cwt. Only a few small pigs were offered, at the slightly higher price of \$4 to \$6 a head.

Dressed hogs were firmer at \$17 to \$17.25 a cwt. Other dressed meats were firm.

Hides and wool were weak.

Grain, Per Cwt.
Oats, per cwt., \$2.05 to \$2.06
Barley, per cwt., 2.00 to 2.05
Wheat, per cwt., 2.25 to 2.30

Grain, Per Bushel.
Wheat, per bu., 65 to 68
Oats, per bu., 45 to 48
Wheat, old, per bu., 1.30 to 1.40

Vegetables.
Potatoes, per bu., 1.50 to 1.60
Potatoes, per bag, 2.10 to 2.20
Dry onions, per bu., 1.50 to 1.60

Butter, per doz., 40 to 45
Creamery, per doz., 40 to 45
Celery, per doz., 20 to 25
Spinach, per doz., 15 to 20

Produce, Wholesale.
Butter, dairy, in rolls, 45 to 48
Butter, dairy, in bulk, 45 to 48
Eggs, per doz., 45 to 48

Whole Sale to Farmers.
Eggs, basket, 45 to 48
Eggs, doz., 45 to 48
Old fowl, per lb., 12 to 15

Poultry, Alive, Wholesale.
Old fowl, per lb., 12 to 15
Ducks, per lb., 15 to 18
Turkeys, per lb., 18 to 20

Poultry, Dressed, Wholesale.
Ducks, per lb., 15 to 18
Old fowl, per lb., 14 to 16
Turkeys, per lb., 18 to 20

Poultry, Dressed, Retail.
Children, per pound, 1.50 to 1.70
Turkeys, per lb., 30 to 32
Geese, per lb., 20 to 22

Hogs, per cwt., 11.60 to 11.60
Fat hogs, per cwt., 9.00 to 9.00
Small pigs, per cwt., 6.00 to 6.00

Butcher's Meats.
Dressed hogs, cwt., 17.00 to 17.25
Beef, per cwt., 15.00 to 15.25
Helfer beef, cwt., 13.00 to 13.25

Hides and Wool.
Wool, per lb., 20 to 25
Hides, per lb., 12 to 15
Lambkins, each, 1.00 to 1.75
Calveskins, per lb., 30 to 32

GRAIN.
Wheat, Jan. 5.—Wheat closed 84c lower for May and 3c down for July. Oats were 14c lower for May, and 1c down for July. Barley was 1c lower.

The volume of trade in the local market was moderate in spite of the nervousness of the day. A local commission house and a number of dealers during the session, putting a good load on the market. The sentiment is not so strongly bullish as it was a few days ago, owing to the efforts being made from Washington to bring peace, and the weakness of the American markets.

The cash market showed a better tone for the country, but the wheat and corn markets were unchanged. The lower grades were unchanged. Barley and flax were unchanged.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Wheat speculators looked for a decline in a market that because of the absence of any new developments pointing to peace. Some of the most conservative of wheat dealers had become active bulls, and there was a decided scarcity of offerings.

Considerable interest in the wheat market was based on the Senate's action regarding President Wilson's appeal to the European powers.

Opening prices, which ranged from 12c to 24c higher, with May at \$1.82 to \$1.84, and July at \$1.84 to \$1.86, were followed by material further gains.

LIVE STOCK.
East Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 250 head; steady; cows, at \$6.75 to \$7.00; calves, at \$6.00 to \$6.25; hogs, at \$10.00 to \$10.25; sheep, at \$10.00 to \$10.25; pigs, at \$10.00 to \$10.25; roughs, at \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; market slow; cows, at \$6.00 to \$6.25; calves, at \$6.00 to \$6.25; hogs, at \$10.00 to \$10.25; sheep, at \$10.00 to \$10.25; pigs, at \$10.00 to \$10.25; roughs, at \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market slow and higher; light, \$9.00 to \$9.25; mixed, \$8.75 to \$8.90; heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; pigs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; bulk of sales at \$10.00 to \$10.25.

Wool—Receipts, 200 head; market steady; wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lambs, native, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

WALL STREET.
New York, Jan. 6.—Wall Street, 15:10. Petroleum, 10:15. Gold, 10:15. Stocks, especially petroleum, leather and paper issues, copper and munitions, were substantially higher at today's opening. Canadian Pacific rose 3 points.

At 10:30 a.m.—United States Steel led the way, and the short interest in the stock of today's trading with a gain of almost 2 points on the sale of 10,000 shares at \$112. The price of the stock rose to \$112. The stock market had quiet and steady, and apart from speculation regarding the details of the new loan.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
LONDON, Jan. 6.—The London stock market was quiet and steady, and apart from speculation regarding the details of the new loan.

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