

## TO-DAY'S Messages.

11.00 A.M.

### NO GREAT CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., To-day. Harry Shaw cut his wrists at a private house on Walnut Street, West 52nd Street, here to-day and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. According to Captain of Detectives, Tate, who had been searching for him, Shaw was expected to die.

### GREAT MUNITIONS EXPLOSION IN NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, To-day. A two hour series of tremendous explosions in the munitions plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Lyndhurst, in North Eastern New Jersey, this afternoon created a panic throughout the countryside and caused thousands to flee for safety. At six o'clock this evening the explosions were still going on, sounding like the roar of heavy artillery. A great fire was raging in the plant, which covers several acres. Telephone communication with the vicinity was impossible this time and it could not be learned whether any lives had been lost. The employees of the plant are reported, however, to have escaped in time.

### THE NEW WAR LOAN.

LONDON, To-day. In his announcement on the war loan, Bonar Law said that investment in the loan would be on better terms than would be offered in the future. There was no limited rate of interest the Government would pay for the money, he declared, but so far as he could forecast the future a higher rate of interest than at present would not be paid. Bonar Law outlined the terms of the new War Loan approximately as had been forecast. The bulk of the issue will be five per cent. bonds, held at 95, thus yielding approximately five and one quarter per cent. There will be four per cent. bonds free of income tax to be sold at par. The five per cent. will be issued for a period of thirty years, with the option of redemption after twelve years. The four per cent. will run for twenty-five years with the same option. Five per cent. of the subscriptions must be paid with application; the remainder will be payable in equal instalments before May 30th. The previous War Loan may be converted into the new loan at par, and similar provisions are made for the conversion of various types of short term paper issued in the last few months. Foreign holders of the new loan will not be liable to British income tax. The sinking fund provision outlined by Bonar Law was the most striking innovation in connection with the new loan. This is the first time that a British loan has been issued with a sinking fund provision. The Government agrees to set aside monthly one-eighth of one per cent of the total amount of the issue, this sum representing an annual sinking fund appropriation of one and a half per cent. It will be allowed to accumulate until a fund of ten million pounds is in hand, which will then be used for purchasing bonds in the open market whenever they fall below the issue price.

"As long as there is money in the country, we will not allow lack of it to hamper the conduct of the war. There is a limit to the rate of interest the Government will pay for the money. If this loan fails (but it will not) there are other methods which can be applied and the rate of interest in such case will not be five and one quarter per cent."

### LOYD GEORGE'S STIRRING SPEECH.

LONDON, To-day.

The attention of London was focused to-day upon the Guild Hall, where British financial leaders assembled to launch the new war loan meeting under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor and Premier Lloyd George, the principal speakers, in their task of explaining to the city's financiers, merchants and citizens the details of the great financial operation which the new Chancellor of the Exchequer is to place before the country to-morrow in his promised speech was whetted by his recent visit to Rome, which in a formal prospectus. The interest was expected to colour his remarks and afford the keynote for the country in the wide war loan campaign of the next few weeks.

The best security for peace in the future, Lloyd George said, would be obtained when the Nations banded themselves together to punish peace breakers. Lloyd George spoke for forty minutes, dealing only briefly with the war loan. The Premier turned to the question of the German peace offer, saying the Kaiser sent out a message to his people that the Entente had rejected his peace offer. That was done to drag those whom he had been unable to drag, but where are actually the German peace offers? The Allies asked for them, but the Germans did not offer any terms. They only offered a trap baited with fair words. Such words tempted us once, but the Lion now has his eyes open. We have rejected no terms, but we have seen that there is better than peace at the price of Prussian domination of Europe. The Allies have made it clear in their reply to Germany and still clearer in their reply to the States that before they attempt to rebuild the temple of peace they must see that the foundations are solid. I have just returned from a Council of War from the great Allied countries upon whose shoulders the burden of this terrible war falls, Lloyd George said. I cannot give the conclusions reached there, but there were no delusions as to the magnitude of our task, neither were there any doubts of the result.

We looked all difficulties in the face, probed them and made arrangements to deal with them. We separated with the feeling that if victory is difficult defeat is impossible. There was no flinching, wavering, faint-heartedness or infirmity of purpose. There was a grim resolution that at all costs we must achieve the high aims with which we accepted the challenge of the Prussian military caste and rid the world forever of its menace. One thing which impressed me at this conference is the increasing extent to which the Allied people are looking to Britain, trusting in her rugged strength and great resources. She is to them like a great tower of dependence. She is becoming more and more the hope of the oppressed and the despair of oppression. To-day the armies of Britain are more formidable than ever before in training, efficient in their equipment, the Premier said. Further, the nation can depend on it that if it gives the armies the necessary support they will achieve the road to victory through the perils and dangers of the next few months. We must support them; they are worth it. I want to see your checks hurrying through the air to the enemy's entrenchments. Every well-directed check properly loaded and aimed is a more formidable weapon of destruction than twelve-inch shells. It clears a pathway through barbed wire entanglements for our brave men to rush through. The big loan now will win the war. Let no money be squandered on luxuries or indulgences. Do not throw it away! Put it to the value of our soldiers. The more we get the surer will be the war. The more we get the smaller will be the cost in treasure and in blood.

the greatest treasure of all the blood of brave men. This is a war of equipment. Why are the Germans pressing back our valiant Allies in Roumania? Not because they are better fighters. The Rumanian peasant has proved himself the toughest fighter in the world when he has the chance. He has never had one. As for the Russians, the way in which with bare breasts they fought for two and one half years with inferior guns, insufficient rifles and inadequate supplies of munitions, is the one tale of heroism in the world's history. Let us help to equip them. It will be another story. This loan is a good investment now; it will be better after the war. I do not know a nation that will dare touch us after the war. They had forgotten what we were like in the old days, but it will take them a long time to forget this lesson. Before the war began we had many shortcomings in business and industry. The war is setting things right in a marvellous way. Our factories are scrapping old machinery, discarding old slipshod methods, discarding hampering customs. I do not know what the national debt will be at the end of the war, but I venture the prediction that whatever is added will be a real asset to the rich relics of the nation.

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### ALLIES' REPLY TO WILSON.

WASHINGTON, To-day.

The translation of the French text of the Entente note cabled by Ambassador Sharp to 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 18th December, 1916. They have studied it with the care imposed upon them both 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 a general way they wish to declare that they pay a tribute to the elevation of the sentiment with which the American note is inspired and that they associate themselves with all that it contains. They have studied it with the care imposed upon them both 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 a general way they wish to declare that they pay a tribute to the elevation of the sentiment with which the American note is inspired and that they associate themselves with all that it contains.

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en yesterday now total 178, including seven officers. In the communication trench 300 yards long, 300 Turkish dead were found. Elsewhere, casualties were reported numerous.

### M. C. L. I. Debate

"Resolved that the advancement of civil liberty is more indebted to intellectual culture than to force of arms" was the subject of debate discussed at the M. C. L. I. rooms before a large gathering last evening. Those who spoke for the affirmative side were: Messrs. Whiteway, Bursey, Diamond, Soper, Hayward, Moore, Hearder, Penny, Edgecombe and Grimes; and for the negative: Messrs. Woods, Bowden, Parkins, Edgecombe, Peters and Milley. The speeches were well prepared and interesting. The affirmative side won. Next week the debate will be: "Resolved that the adoption of a Curfew Ordinance is for the best interests of children under 16."

### "Outrageous Offer vs. Outrageous Claim"

The Red Cross Steamship Company were summoned to the Central District Court this morning at the instance of Mr. James Cooper, who had imported a quantity of furniture by the S. S. Florizel from the United States. Two pieces of the furniture never turned up and he sued the Company for compensation. Mr. J. McGrath, who represented the defendants, stated that the Company were willing to make a settlement, but were not prepared to entertain the outrageous claim of the plaintiff. Mr. Emerson, who appeared for the plaintiff, retorted scathingly that his client was ready to accept any amount within reason, but was not willing to meet the outrageous offer made by the defendants.

### Note of Thanks.

Dear Mr. Editor,—You will, I know, pardon me for again trespassing on your generosity this year in asking you for space to thank the many kind friends who did not forget me during Christmas and New Year, particularly to the members of the St. John's Journeymen Coopers Union, and the many new friends for gifts of all kinds. I also wish to thank you for this kindness in giving me use of your columns which is about the only way I could reach the great number whose kindness was extended to one who have been deprived of sight. May God grant them every prosperity for the New Year, and wishing your paper every success.

I am, yours truly,  
GEO. C. WHITTEN, per E.

NOTICE.—An Emergency Meeting of the Marine Engineers' Association will be held in the British Hall on this Friday, 12th inst., at 8 p.m. sharp. All members are requested to be present. Business important. C. PUDDISTER, Vice-President.—Jan12,11

BELL ISLAND ACCLAIMS A HERO.—A mammoth reception was given by W. J. Somerton, a Gallipoli and France veteran, on his arrival at Bell Island about six o'clock last evening. Upwards of two thousand people assembled at the beach to welcome the young hero, and headed by the L. O. A. and Salvation Army Bands he was placed in a victoria to which were attached ropes and hauled three miles to his home by one hundred burly miners. All along the route a continual fusade of musketry was kept up while the bands played patriotic airs.

Odd pearls are strung on necklaces of gold or platinum, so that only part of the necklace is really composed of precious stones. A pretty trimming for a simple, rather large hat is a narrow band of velvet ribbon around the upper part of the crown, held together in the front by a flat pompon.

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NEW STEAMER SUNK. LONDON, To-day. The British steamer Hudworth, 2,496 tons net, has been sunk, according to an announcement made to-day by Lloyds Shipping Agency.

BRITISH OFFICIAL. LONDON, To-day. A number of minor enterprises were undertaken last night with excellent results. South of the Ancre we entered enemy trenches in two places in the neighbourhood of Grandcourt and took prisoners. Early this morning a local operation on a large scale northeast of Beaumont Hamel was completely successful. Our troops carried the enemy trenches on the front. A counter attack this afternoon was caught in the open by our forces and broken up with the loss of one hundred and seventy-six prisoners including four officers taken in the course of the operations in this area. Enemy trenches also were raided last night east of Armentieres and northeast of Ypres. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy. An official communication dealing with the campaign in Mesopotamia says: On the morning of the tenth, during foggy weather, our troops continued operations on the right bank of the Tigris. They made steady progress throughout the day. By nightfall the greater part of the Turkish trenches on the right bank of the River Loop northeast of Kut-el-Amara were captured. Prisoners taken

between two hundred and three hundred employees of the plant, who fled to escape the explosions, are reported to have broken through the ice in By-Creek and were rescued. Others wandering through the Hackensack Meadows were lost in the darkness. This assimilation is based upon the public declaration by the Central Powers and is in direct opposition to the evidence both as regards responsibility for the past and as concerns guarantees for the future. President Wilson in mentioning it certainly had no intention of associating himself with it. If there is an 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 economy domination over the world. Germany proved by her declaration of war, by her immediate violation of Belgium and Luxembourg, by her manner of conducting the war, her contempt of all purposes of humanity and all respect for small States. As the conflict developed the attitude of the Central Powers and their Allies has been a continual defiance of humanity and civilization. It is necessary to recall the horrors which accompanied the invasion of Belgium, the broken up and the atrocious regime imposed upon the invaded countries, the massacre of thousands of innocent Armenians, the raids of Zepelins on open towns, the destruction by submarines of steamers and merchantmen even under neutral flags, the judicial murders of Miss Cavell and Capt. Potts and the deportation and reduction to slavery of civil populations. The execution of such a series of crimes, perpetrated without any regard for universal prohibition, fully explains to President Wilson the protest of the Allies. They consider the action which they sent to the United States in reply to the German note will be a response to the questions put by the American

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