

REPLY OF ALLIES TO WILSON'S NOTE STATES PEACE TERMS

Central Powers Shown to Have Been the Aggressors Throughout the War

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF CIVILIZATION MADE BY ALLIES

American Press, Save For Pro-German Section, Views Entente's Reply With Pronounced Favor

New York, Jan. 12.—Following are abstracts from American newspapers of this morning on the Entente reply to President Wilson:

The Herald says: In a document that will rank as one of the most notable in history, the Entente nations present an outline of the objects for which those nations are fighting and, broadly, the terms upon which alone peace can come.

Can Germany Refuse? The World: Can Germany now refuse to follow the Allies in explaining both the aims and objects of the war and the terms of peace? Unless the imperial government is willing to go as far as the Allies have, it can have no standing before the great tribunal of popular opinion.

The diplomacy of the Allies in the reply to the President has shown that "decent respect to the opinions of mankind," which was held in the declaration of independence to be vital to Germany, is less in the circumstances than Germany do less?

Terms Are Just Will the Central powers—will Germany have the effrontery to say that these are not just terms, every one of them just? In that opinion, she would have the judgment of the whole world against her as now she has the great part of it in arms against her.

Hope for Peace The New York Herald, a German language newspaper, says the note of the Allies will receive an answer from the side of Germany. "This answer will be moderate, for Germany is conducting no war of conquest," declares the paper. "Apparently then there will come an answer from the Entente, and so it will go on hope with address and counter address until a basis is

found on which the restoration of Europe will be possible."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: Not much hope for early peace is set forth in the reply of the Entente Allies to the note of President Wilson inviting the belligerent governments to state the terms upon which peace negotiations could be entered into. Nevertheless, the door is not absolutely closed.

The Boston Globe thinks that such terms would be accepted only by a crippled and beaten enemy, and Germany is not being in a position to dictate an advantageous peace, the Allies have stated terms which would be sure of rejection.

The Boston Journal says: Customary allowances are made for diplomatic jockeying. The Allies' note has no such tone. Its statements need not have been bald, its promises need not have been so precise. This note is not of the kind that can be moderated to-morrow and forgotten next week. It is a deft to the enemy. The shaft of Germany's boast of the Allies' shield of

The Washington Post says some emphasis may be laid upon the statement by the Allies that it has never been their design to encompass the extermination of the German people and their political disappearance. The context reveals that this is anything but an olive branch.

Terms are Reasonable The Baltimore Sun says: After all, in spite of their apparent severity, the terms laid down by the Allies to be unreasonable. Of their statements as to the responsibility for the war and the nature of Prussian militarism be correct—and most Americans believe it to be so—then some reparation is asked and some such guarantees for the future are essential.

Terms Are Clear The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: There is no vagueness in the terms set forth in the notes of the Entente Allies to President Wilson. Their answers to the German note speak of guarantees and penalties, but do not say anything. The communication to the American government constitutes, it is stated, in the words of the President, "a public declaration as to the conditions upon which the war should be terminated," and they are set forth with grim clearness.

Allies Will Insist on Restoration of Belgium Serbia and Montenegro; Evacuation of Other Invaded Territory, Indemnities and Securities For Wrongs Done

"President Wilson desires that the belligerent powers openly affirm the objects which they seek by continuing the war. The allies experience no difficulty in reply to this request. Their objects in the war are well known: they have been formulated on many occasions by the chiefs of their diverse Governments. Their objects in the war will not be made known in detail, with all the equitable compensations and indemnity for damages suffered, until the hour of negotiations. But the civilized world knows that they imply in all decency, 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 Roumania with just reparation; the reorganization of Europe guaranteed by a stable regime and founded as much upon respect of nationalities and full security and liberty of economic development, which all nations, great or small, possess, as upon territorial and maritime frontiers against unjustified attacks; the restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the allies by force or against the will of their peoples; the liberation of Italians, of Roumanians, and of the Tcheco Slovques 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.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The translation of the French text of the Entente allies' note in reply to President Wilson's request for a statement of their peace terms, as called 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 nineteenth of 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 the sincere friendship which attaches them to the American people.

Allies Want Peace, Too. "In a general way they wish to declare that they pay tribute to the elevation of the sentiment with which the American note is inspired, and that they associate themselves and all their hopes with the project for the creation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. They recognize all the advantages for the cause of humanity and civilization which the institution of international agreements destined to avoid violent conflicts between nations would prevent; agreements which must imply the sanctions necessary to insure their execution, and thus to prevent an apparent security from only feigning 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. But they believe that it is impossible at the present moment to attain a peace which will assure them reparation, restitution and such guarantees to which they are entitled by the aggression for which the responsibility rests with the Central powers, and of which the principle itself tended to ruin the security of Europe; a peace which would, on the other hand, permit the establishment of the future of European nations on a solid basis. The allied nations are conscious that they are not fighting for selfish interests, but above all for the safeguarding of the independence of peoples, of right and of humanity.

The allies are fully aware of the losses and sufferings which the war causes to neutrals as well as to belligerents and they deplore them, but they do not hold themselves responsible for them, having in no way provoked this war, and they strive to reduce these damages in the measure compatible with the inexorable exigencies of their defence against the violence and the cruelties of the enemy. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that they take note of the declaration that the American note is in no wise associated in its origin with that of the Central Empires transmitted on the 18th of December by the Government of the United States. He did not doubt, moreover, the resolution of that Government to avoid the appearance of a support, or the attitude of the authors' responsibility of the war.

The allies Governments believe that they must protest in the most friendly but in the most specific manner against the assimilation established in the American note between the two groups of belligerents this assimilation, based upon public declarations by the Central powers, is in direct opposition to the evidence, both as regards the 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.

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NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN OPENS

First Subscription Received Is for Sum of \$500,000

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Jan. 12.—The Bank of England opened its new war loan annex at 8.30 o'clock this morning. The building, which is a five story structure, a stone's throw from the bank, has been leased at an annual rental of £30,000. It will be entirely devoted to caring for war loan business. A long line of bank clerks and business men pushed through the ample doorways throughout the morning, obtaining huge bundles of prospectuses for distribution among clients and friends. The first man in line was an east side coster-monger with a push cart which he loaded with prospectuses and then trudged it eastward, where he distributed the documents among the prosperous pushcart merchants of the east side streets.

ENTENTE POWERS IN THEIR NOTE SPOKE FOR THE WORLD

Press of the Allied Powers Unanimous in Approval of the Reply to Wilson's Note

By Courier Leased Wire. 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 to their objects in pursuing the war. It is the first time they have been thus grouped and their full moral worth, given to them by their simple enumeration of the Allies to their objects in pursuing the war. It is the first time they have been thus grouped and their full moral worth, given to them by their simple enumeration of the Allies to their objects in pursuing the war. It is the first time they have been thus grouped and their full moral worth, given to them by their simple enumeration of the Allies to their objects in pursuing the war.

Stephen Pichen, writing in The Petit Journal, says: "Germany refuses to reveal her aims except in confidence, where she would work her usual 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 of good will 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 two conceptions, the two methods and President Wilson, jurist, but also advocate of humane ideas, will have no difficulty in making up his mind."

Spoke for the World. "We have spoken for the world," says The Petit Parisien, "for the Entente peoples for their adversaries and also for neutrals. President Wilson, whose fine sense of justice is known, cannot fail to be struck by the truthfulness of the document, by our eagerness to meet his views and by the proof we have accumulated of Germanic violence. The special note addressed to him by Belgium, so dignified and so calm, will confirm the judgment which his conscience has already pronounced. It is now plainly shown that the Entente has nothing to hide. Will our adversaries be equally frank?"

objects they set themselves to gain will be attained." Allies Aim High. "The Allies put their aims high. 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 power forms no part of their demands, 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 guarantees for the future which are to be included in the conditions of peace, but this may be implied, and we trust it may be 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, and continues: "There ought to be no possibility of any American citizen failing to be fully possessed of so complete and so convincing a presentation of the Allies' case and their aims in the war, which they did not seek, but which they mean to carry through to the only conclusion which can ensure for the future universal recognition of those principles of liberty, justice and inviolable fidelity to international obligation which, as President Wilson is reminded, have never ceased to inspire the action of the United States."

Statement of Allies' Position London, Jan. 12.—The Manchester Guardian says the reply of the Allies to President Wilson was received too late for extended comment, but that it believes the document is a "boldly conceived statement of the Allies, which goes a long way towards satisfying Wilson's requests for specific information as to the objects for which they are participating in the war."

In this respect The Guardian says the note is conceived in a wholly different spirit from Germany's reply. It believes the reference to the right of all peoples small as well as great, to security for free economic development refers especially to "the vital need of Russia for free use of the passage to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles, as much as the corresponding need of Serbia and Montenegro of free access to the Adriatic." This news paper sees the final breakup of the Ottoman Empire in the demand for expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and asks:

"Would Americans, who have watched with horror the massacres of which the Turk has been guilty, think that would be a misfortune to the world?" the article concludes.

PARIS HAD ZEPP ALARM

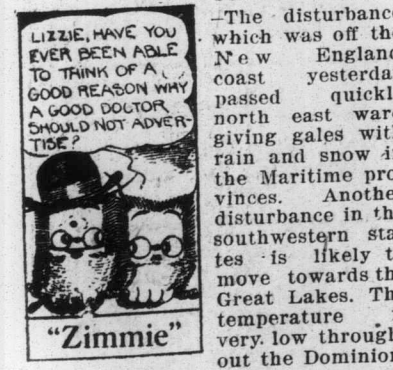
City Plunged Into Darkness When Airplanes Pass Over

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, Jan. 12.—A Zeppelin alarm which was sounded here last night was, as it turned out, due not to Zeppelins, but to airplanes. As soon as the warning was received, the city was plunged into darkness and the street cars stopped. There was little excitement, and few Parisians had sufficient curiosity to leave their residences to see what was happening.

ORANGES, prices reduced 25 per cent. at Wm. Smith's fruit store, on Saturday.

Weather Bulletin

Toronto, Jan. 11.—The disturbance which was off the New England coast yesterday passed quickly north east ward giving gales with rain and snow in the Maritime provinces. Another disturbance in the southwestern states is likely to move towards the Great Lakes. The temperature is very low throughout the Dominion. Forecasts. Easterly winds, becoming milder, snow late tonight. Saturday, snow followed by high northwest winds and turning colder again.



Belgium the Victim of German Covetousness

Belgian Note to Wilson Points Out the Fallacy of His Belief that Both Sides Fight for Same Ends

Washington, Jan. 11.—The translation of the Belgian note, which was handed to Ambassador Sharp by 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 in behalf of all, is a 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. It deems as much as Mr. Woodrow Wilson to see the present war ended as early as possible. "But the statesmen of the two opposing camps pursue the same objects of the war. The example of Belgium unfortunately demonstrates that this is in no wise the fact. Belgium has never, like the Central powers, aimed at conquests. The barbarous fashion in which the German Government has treated and is still treating the Belgian nation does not permit the supposition that Germany will pre-occupy herself with guaranteeing in the future the rights of the weak nations, which she has not ceased to trample underfoot since the war, let loose by her to desolate Europe. On the other hand, the Government of the King has noted with pleasure and with confidence the assurances that the United States is impatient to co-operate in the measures which will be taken after the conclusion of the peace to protect and guarantee the

small nations against violence and oppression. How Germany Rewards Her. "Previous to the German ultimatum Belgium only aspired to live upon good terms with all her neighbors; she practised with scrupulous loyalty towards each one of them the duties imposed by her neutrality. In the same manner she has been rewarded by Germany for the confidence she placed in her, through which from one day to the other, without any plausible reason, her neutrality was violated, and she was obliged to recognize the inequity of such an act and pre-determine that it would be repaired. But the Germans, after the occupation of Belgium territory, have displayed no better observance of the rules of international law or the stipulations of The Hague Convention. They have, by taxation as heavy as it is arbitrary, drained the resources of the country; they have intentionally ruined its industries, destroyed whole cities, put to death and imprisoned a considerable number of inhabitants. Even now, while they are loudly proclaiming their desire to put an end to the horrors of war, they increase the rigors of the occupation by deporting into thousands. Reparation Security and Guarantees. "If there is any country which has the right to say that it has taken up arms to defend its existence

GERMANY SEEKS TO JUSTIFY ACTIONS

Replies to Dutch Note Regarding Deportation of Belgians

The Hague, Jan. 11, via London, Jan. 12.—A parliamentary paper issued to-day gives the text of Germany's reply to the Dutch protest note regarding the deportation of Belgians. The reply, which is a lengthy one, brings forth arguments to justify the German measures regarding those able to work but unwilling to do so. Incidentally it declares that in the opinion of the German government, the American relief commission in Belgium may be regarded as an institution of public charity, dispensing public charity. The note says that many of the unemployed Belgians accepted work in Germany voluntarily, and others necessarily by compulsion, but that none of them has been forced to do work in contravention to the international law. Regarding the Dutch remonstrances concerning Belgian refugees who returned to Belgium from Holland on the strength of the promises of Government of Von Huehne of Antwerp that they would not be molested, but who afterwards were deported, Germany announces her willingness to repatriate all these people, on condition that Holland undertakes to care for them should they not find work. It being asserted that Germany cannot permit them to become charges on public charity. The parliamentary paper concludes by saying that the minister of foreign affairs has accepted this latter condition, and that lists of names of the Belgian concerned will be supplied to the German government.

VAIN REGRET



QUEBEC HAS BAD BLAZE

Stock Stables Afire, and Nearby Buildings Are Menaced

By Courier Leased Wire. Quebec, Jan. 12.Q.—With the thermometer registering 18 below zero, the firemen of Quebec had to fight a bad blaze shortly after nine this morning in St. Malo ward, where the stock stables of All. Tardif, dealer, took fire, communicating the flames to the stores of the Eug. Dullen Company, large dealers in farm and home necessities and automobiles. When discovered, the flames were shooting through every opening in the Tardif place, and a general alarm was immediately sounded. The plant of the Eug. Dullen Company contained close to half a million dollars worth of stock, outside of a garage where a number of Overland and Winton cars are stored. There were some 75 heads of cattle in the Tardif stables when the fire broke out, and only half of them were rescued. Tardif does an extensive trade with Toronto and other Ontario towns. At 9.30 the flames spread to the rear of one of the Julien store houses and also to the general offices where their staff had been ordered out, taking all valuable papers. ORANGES, prices reduced 25 per cent. at Wm. Smith's fruit store, on Saturday.