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PROBS Fresh northwest winds mostly fair and becoming colder; snowflurries.

Gen. Haig States Ultimate Destruction Of Enemy Field Forces is Much Nearer

THREE MILLION TONS SHIPPING, YEAR'S OUTPUT American Shipyards Capable of Enormous Production in Coming Year. ALL SHIPS OF STEEL

Wooden Vessels Condemned as Unsuitable for Traffic on Atlantic.

Washington, Jan. 8.—America's probable output of merchant ships in 1918 was put at three million tons today by Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, testifying at the senate shipbuilding inquiry.

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GUAM THE KAISER!

Our neighbors to the south are beginning to speculate about what they will do with the kaiser should he happen to fall into their hands. We have long passed this phase of war practice. We know all about the wisdom of the cooking adage—"First catch your hare." Br'er Rabbit, he lay low. They say he was very nearly caught in the aviation bombing of Mannheim last month. But he and his six sons have escaped scathless so far. So, indeed, has King George and his sons, altho the Prince of Wales has seen as much active service as the crown prince; according to his years, perhaps more.

A wide-awake New York editor does not want the kaiser sent to St. Helena, nor confined in an asylum, nor hanged. He desires to have him sent to the Island of Guam. The editor thinks this would be an ideal place for the kaiser to meditate and ruminate over his misdeeds and, it might be, repent. Guam is in the middle of the Pacific, and nothing ever happens there. The natives are a torpid lot and sleep and loll and live on breadfruit and coconuts, which grow wild. The kaiser would grow tame in this environment.

The only hitch in the program may arise from the German people. They have not yet stated their views on the subject. Perhaps when they have, the kaiser will be glad to go to Guam. It would be interesting to get a plibiscite on the opinion of the Germans about sending the kaiser to Guam. If they should vote to Guam the kaiser, we should soon have peace.

RIGHTING OF WRONGS AIMED AT BY ALLIES

President Wilson Anew Lays Down Program of War and Peace—Pledges United States to No Separate Settlement.

Washington, Jan. 8.—America's program of war and peace, with definite terms upon which the nations, great and small, fighting together against the German world domination, are ready to lay down their arms, was given to the world by President Wilson today thru an address to congress in joint session.

For this program, based upon the righting of wrongs and the safety of peace-loving peoples desiring to live their own lives, the president committed the United States to fight and continue to fight, until it is achieved. Thus he pledged the country to the allied policy of no separate peace. "We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose," he said. "We stand together to the end."

The speech, heard by congress at an hour's notice and accepted with a wave of approval that brought together virtually every element of both houses, was delivered as a direct response to the German challenge in the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. It followed closely and

approved the address of the British premier, but was far more specific in statement of terms, robbing of force advance any German peace drive designed to confuse the entente and American governments and their people, who at the same time presenting the foundation for genuine negotiations, whenever the central powers are ready to talk of a just peace.

Wilson's Proposals. Fourteen concrete proposals laid down by the president began with the declaration that the days of private international understandings are gone and that covenants of peace must be reached in the open. Briefly summarized the other points were:

Concrete Peace Terms. Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action; removal of economic barriers and financial and trade covenants of peace must be reached in the open. Briefly summarized the other points were:

San Salvador Hears Report That Hundred Persons Have Been Shot for Looting.

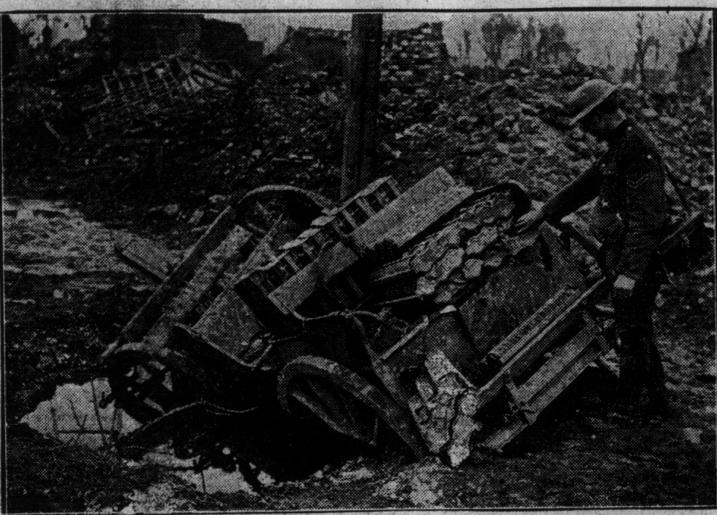
San Salvador, Jan. 8.—The newspapers today print with reserve the report brought here by a traveler from Guatemala to the effect that the number of persons killed in the recent earthquakes in Guatemala was estimated at 4,000. The traveler said that more than one hundred persons were shot while robbing the dead.

Recent despatches received from Guatemala have given various estimates of the casualties due to war work on the farms of the Dominion. About 100,000 of these are available, and the necessity for growing more food demands effective action. This available help might aid in solving the situation.

Government Has Under Consideration a Proposal to Import Hundred Thousand.

Special to The Toronto World. Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The government has under consideration a proposal to bring to Canada German prisoners of war work on the farms of the Dominion. About 100,000 of these are available, and the necessity for growing more food demands effective action. This available help might aid in solving the situation.

Aviation Recruiting Ceases. Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The department of the naval service announces that instructions have been received from the British Admiralty to discontinue recruiting for the Royal Naval Air Service in Canada. No more recruits are being accepted for this service at present.



Boche ammunition wagon left by Germans in their hurry to escape our victorious troops. British official photograph.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW ALONG BRITISH FRONT

High Winds, Snowdrifts and Frost Cause Almost Cessation of Military Operations.

By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

With the British Armies in France, Jan. 8.—Another heavy snowstorm set in Monday night along the British front, and by this morning several inches of snow were added to the already considerable depth on the ground.

There is little or no fighting going on, but the men in the front lines are enduring great hardships in their bitter battle with the weather, and long for spring, even tho it may mean a renewal of intense hostilities.

Notwithstanding the bad roads the movement of traffic still more difficult. There is little or no fighting going on, but the men in the front lines are enduring great hardships in their bitter battle with the weather, and long for spring, even tho it may mean a renewal of intense hostilities.

LOSSES FROM U-BOATS STEADILY DIMINISH

German Submarines Sank Fewer Ships Last December Than Same Month Year Before.

London, Jan. 8.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The minister of marine in Paris has published diagrams showing the losses of allied merchantmen and the number of U-boats destroyed since June. Measures taken after the serious crisis which culminated in April, 1917, so reduced the losses that in December, 1917, was better than December, 1916. The losses in supply ships was reduced by 1.01 per cent, owing to convoying results. The destruction of enemy submarines was also very encouraging.

DECLARE ALLIES' TERMS UTTERLY UNACCEPTABLE

Press of Central Powers Irritated Over Lloyd George's Statement—Russ Delegates at Brest-Litovsk.

London, Jan. 8.—The press of Germany and Austria-Hungary in editorial comment on the address of David Lloyd George is unanimous that the terms as set forth by British premier as the basis for peace are not acceptable to the Teutonic allies. Therefore it is not unlikely that President Wilson's address will be received by the enemy newspapers in a like manner.

SNOW STOPS FIGHTING.

Rome, Jan. 8.—The official statement from general headquarters today says: "Snow and bad weather have reduced fighting activity to a minimum. There were artillery actions of some intensity only in the eastern sector of the Asiago plateau and in the Monte Tonin, Montenero and Montelic regions. North of Monte Lemerle our reconnaissance patrols captured a few prisoners."

DINEEN'S MEN'S FURS.

All Dineen's exceptionally fine furs for men are included in the stock leveling sale that makes way for the February stock-taking. Fur-lined and coonskin coats, chauffeurs' coats and driving coats, motor gauntlets, robes and caps. Special reductions in prices. Dineen's, 140-142 Yonge street.

CANADA NEEDS MORE FOOD PRODUCTION

Food Controller Describes Work His Department is Carrying on in Co-operation With United States.

Production and still more production was the slogan of Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, in his address under the auspices of the Men's Association at St. Clair Avenue Methodist Church last night. Mr. Hanna said he had been preaching conservation up to the present but now he was asking Canada what she could do in the way of production.

The great country of Canada, with wonderful stretches of fields not yet in the fertilizer stage, what can this Canada produce in the way of pork, beef and foodstuffs? A great production campaign is now to be launched and from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, the vital question is being considered by men alive to the need of the hour: How much wheat can I produce in the next 12 months? In Ontario a pork production campaign is on; 250 million bushels of wheat more than was produced this year must be raised on this continent in the next twelve months.

"It is not for me," continued Mr. Hanna, "to stand here, a mere man and tell the housewives of the world that they must conserve 80 per cent of their wheat flour. I know the women of Canada will all do this when they realize that every pound saved from the stomachs of Canadians is another pound to

send to the men fighting for us overseas, to our allies and to the brave people of Great Britain."

Reviews His Work. Mr. Hanna reviewed the work of the food controller's office since its institution, pointing out that six months ago the situation that faced this department now did not then exist, that he did not himself know when he accepted the position of food controller for Canada what a great and grave responsibility he had assumed with the office. Reviewing the food situation from the outbreak of the war, Mr. Hanna said that it was not until the end of 1917 that the situation which now confronted them unfolded itself, and the duty of sending from the shores of the United States and Canada to the men at the front food supplies, regardless of cost, was the one great duty of the hour.

"The amount needed to supply the allies and the army at the front means that 500 million bushels must reach the shores of Europe or the people there will go hungry. Where's it to come from?" asked Mr. Hanna. "This is the question the food controller's department is trying to answer. On Dec. 1 not one bushel of wheat was available in the United States for export. In Canada there were 110 million bushels; that meant 30 million bushels short of the required amount."

WAR FRONTS MARKED BY SMALL OPERATIONS

Raids Occur in the West—Violent Bombardments Reported, Particularly on Italian Front.

London, Jan. 8.—On the fighting fronts there is little activity aside from artillery duels and small operations in the nature of raids. In one of these small affairs near Bullcourt the Germans succeeded in entering a British trench, but later were driven out in a counter-attack, leaving prisoners in the hands of Field Marshal Haig's army. Likewise several small attacks against French positions were repulsed.

HUGHES CABINET RESIGNS.

Melbourne, Jan. 8.—Frank Gwynne, Tudor leader of the Labor party and a member of the house of representatives, will be the next prime minister of Australia. The Right Hon. Wm. Morris Hughes tendered the resignation of the Nationalist government to the governor-general this morning, as a result of the defeat of the description proposals.

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VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,573 TWO CENTS

DRASTIC ACTION WILL HELP OUT TRAFFIC CHAOS

United States Agencies to Be Closed, and Soliciting to Be Forbidden.

RETURN CARS HERE

New York Coal Shortage May Cause Tie Up of War Work.

New York, Jan. 8.—That the order of the Canadian Railroad War Board closing all domestic and foreign railway ticket exchanges, except those at the various depots, will antedate similar action by the American railroad administrator by only a few days, was the opinion expressed tonight by a prominent New York railroad man. Not only, it was said, will every outside ticket exchange be closed, but the various railroad agencies, except those at the various depots, will be instructed to cease soliciting freight and passenger business. This drastic action, it was stated, results from serious freight congestion and generally chaotic traffic conditions, which have rendered the movement of coal, foodstuffs and war materials extremely difficult.

New York's Coal Needs. Harry T. Peters, chairman of the fuel conservation commission, declared tonight that New York needs 1,200 cars of coal a day, and "that it is not getting half that amount."

"If we do not get more coal," Mr. Peters added, "business will simply shut down of its own accord. There are ships waiting for bunker coal which have been idle since December 10, and they carry everything from munitions to food and clothing for our troops."

A railroad official today stated that somewhere in the maze of congested traffic on United States railroads there were approximately 30,000 freight cars belonging to Canadian lines. Earnest efforts were being made, he said, to return these cars to Canada, but that precedence must be given to the transportation of essential commodities and that the process of extricating the Canadian cars was necessarily slow. This official was inclined to place the responsibility for the existing congestion on "excessive legislation."

"It may be difficult for the Canadian agency to get the United States railway situation," he said, "but a fairly clear idea of conditions leading up to the prevailing chaos may be gleaned from the fact that whereas in Canada you have a federal railroad commission acting in harmony with the various states, we have had in the United States no less than forty-two distinct commissions working frequently at cross purposes. There needs to be a present temporary situation will interfere seriously with the war preparations of the nation, inasmuch as every railroad executive in the country is working earnestly and patriotically with Mr. McAdoo with the single purpose of bringing order out of chaos."

What United States Did. "I said there was not one bushel in the United States for export," said Mr. Hanna, "they used what they or had for themselves. But they are not going to use it; they will save 80 per cent of their wheat and thus liberate one million bushels for export. They will not go hungry either."

KITCHENER AIRMAN INTERNEED.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—An armed allied airplane piloted by Second Lieut. of Reserve Shamis, of Kitchener, Canada, descended in Brelle, South Holland. Lieut. Shamis lost his way in the clouds and thought he was descending in France. He was taken to The Hague.

REDUCE STREET LIGHTING TO CONSERVE ELECTRICITY

Advertising or Ornamental Signs Also To Be Cut Off From Power in Order That Munition Plants May Have Sufficient Energy.

Strict economy in the use of electric power for lighting, heating and the running of motors must be observed thruout certain portions of Ontario in order that the manufacture of war essentials may proceed uninterrupted, and with this in view an order was issued by Sir Henry Drayton, power controller, and an appeal by Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, yesterday, the first shutting down of the use of electrical energy for advertising or ornamental lighting, reducing street lighting to the safety point only and ordering the switching off of every heater or motor the use of which is not absolutely needed.

The appeal from Sir Adam Beck to his second to the people of the Niagara, Toronto and Windsor and central Ontario districts. By observance of the order and loyal response to the appeal it is figured that between 12,000 and 15,000 horsepower will be saved for the industries that need every unit of power that can possibly

be turned in their direction. The order is as follows: Power Controller's Order. To all commissions, companies or persons generating, distributing or using electrical energy in Ontario, where there is a shortage of electrical energy or where electrical energy is being generated or supplemented by steam, gas or oil plants. It is hereby ordered and directed that the strictest economy in the use of electrical energy be practiced. With this in view the commission and companies supplying electrical energy and the officers of corporations, as well as individuals using electrical energy, will on and after Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, and until further notice see that no electrical energy be used for advertising or ornamental lighting; that electric street lighting be reduced to the utmost possible limit—discontinuing cluster lighting entirely and only using such lamps as are actually necessary for the safety of the public. Under the heading of advertising is included the interiors of buildings

(Concluded on Page 6, Column 3).