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ENTENTE ALLIES' REPLY TO WILSON

Will Fight Till Aims in War Are Achieved.

BLOW GIVEN HOPE OF PEACE

Door Left Open For Further Moves. Wilson To Study Note Before Determining Upon Next Step.

THE RESULT OF PRESIDENT'S INQUIRIES.

President Wilson has now heard from all fourteen of the belligerents. Here is the result: First—Both sides say they will associate themselves with President Wilson, after this war ends, in an effort to insure future peace. Second—Germany and her three allies proposed a method for stating conditions of peace, namely, through a conference of delegates of the belligerents meeting on neutral soil. Third—England and her nine allies state the objects they seek by continuing the war.

THE ALLIES' PEACE TERMS.

- Here are the Entente terms of peace: 1. Restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro with indemnities. 2. Evacuation of occupied France, Russia and Roumania with reparation. 3. The reorganization of Europe with guarantees for a stable regime secured against unjustified attack. 4. Restitution of territories wrested from the Allies in the past, liberation of Italians, Slavs and Roumanians from foreign domination. (This may be intended to mean the return of Alsace-Lorraine.) 5. Enfranchisement of populations from bloody tyranny of the Turks. 6. The expulsion of Turkey from Europe. 7. The freedom of Poland. 8. Liberation of Europe from Prussian militarism without the extermination of the German peoples or their political disappearance.

Washington.—The Entente reply to President Wilson's peace note is regarded in all quarters here as putting an early peace practically out of the question, but still leaving an open door for the President to make further efforts.

German diplomats regard the reply as even more severe than they expected. They declared it evidence that the enemies of Germany are waging a war of conquest to crush and dismember her. The Germanic allies, they declared, never would agree to any such terms.

TEXT OF ENTENTE ALLIES' REPLY.

Washington.—The following is a translation of the reply of the Entente Allies to President Wilson's recent note to the belligerent nations, in which the President suggested that they state the objects for which they were fighting:

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 by the sincere friendship which attaches them to the American people.

In 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 with 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 facilitating new aggressions. 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. 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 to safeguard the independence of peoples, of right and of humanity.

The Allies are fully aware of the losses and suffering which the war causes to neutrals as well as to the belligerents, and they deplore them; but they do not hold themselves responsible for them, having in no way either willed or provoked this war, and they strive to reduce these damages in the measure compatible with the inexorable exigencies of their defense against the violence and the wiles of the enemy.

It is with satisfaction, therefore, that they take note of the declaration that the American communication is in nowise associated in its origin with that of the Central Powers, transmitted on the 18th of December by the Government of the United States. They did not doubt, moreover, the resolution of that Government to avoid even the appearance of a support, even moral, of the authors responsible for the war.

The Allied 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 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 Austro-Hungary to insure their hegemony over Europe and their economic domination over the world. Germany proved by her declaration of war, by the immediate violation of Belgium and Luxemburg and by her manner of conducting the war, her simulating contempt for all principles 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 and of Serbia, the atrocious regime imposed upon the invaded countries, the massacre of hundreds of thousands of inoffensive Armenians, 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, the cruel treatment inflicted upon prisoners of war, the juridical murders of Miss Cavell, of Captain Fryatt, the deportation and the reduction to slavery of civil populations, et cetera? The execution of such a series of crimes perpetrated without any regard for universal reprobation fully explains to President Wilson the protest of the Allies.

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."

President Wilson desires more; he desires that the belligerent powers openly affirm the objects which they seek by continuing the war; the Allies experience no difficulty in replying to this request. 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. 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 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 conventions and international agreements suitable to guarantee 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 populations; the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Roumanians and of Czechs Slovaks from foreign domination; the enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks; the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire decidedly (***) 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. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligation with which the Government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired.

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 a conflict upon which they are convinced not only their own safety and prosperity depends, but also the future of civilization itself.

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KEYSTONE STATE IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

PREPARED FOR QUICK READING

- The pupils of the Bethlehem public school during the past month sold 17,471 Red Cross seals. The South Bethlehem National Bank has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$200,000. Z. T. Smith has been elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Norristown. George Bretz, forty-six years old, of Shenandoah, a railroader for twenty-nine years, fell under a trip of cars and was crushed to death. Mildred Elizabeth Rudy, aged six years, of Harrisburg, died from scalds, when she spilled boiling water over herself. The Harrisburg Firemen's Union has asked the State to reimburse the city for two firehouses which will be razed to make way for Capitol Extension. Mrs. Jane A. Kern, of Slatington, dropped dead just after reaching home from attending the funeral of a friend at Neffville. John Palermo was sentenced to pay costs, \$50 fine and to undergo six months in jail for illegal liquor selling in Ambler. Two horses belonging to Joseph Taggart, of Norristown, were killed by a State veterinarian because suffering with glanders. They came from a carload of Western horses. Alexander Comfort died in the Carlisle Hospital, following a short illness of pneumonia. He was one of the earliest members of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company. Harrisburg retail milk dealers decided to sell milk at eight cents a quart despite the fact that the wholesalers are planning to increase the price from 18 to 20 cents a gallon. The retailers hope for a 20-cent rate in winter and 16-cent rate in summer.

Caught between the tank and shaft wheel at the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company's water shaft, Tamaqua, Frank Salinko, was rushed to death, and Joseph Gainsky seriously injured.

Injuries suffered in a fall on the ice in her yard several days ago, caused the death Tuesday night of Mrs. John Jones, of Cains. She was thirty-eight years of age.

Amos Hassler, the Lebanon county banker, convicted of making false entries last year and sentenced to from two or three years, filed a petition for pardon.

At a meeting of the Women's Gettysburg College League in Harrisburg plans were outlined for a campaign to raise money for the erection of a Y. W. C. A. building at the college of Gettysburg.

George Bretz, of Mahanoy City, aged forty-two years, the father of five children, had both legs severed when he fell between cars on the Reading lines. Death followed in a half hour, as he was being rushed to the hospital.

After lying over five years on a cot in the State Hospital at Fountain Springs, Anthony Valentine, aged fifty-four, is dead. He had his back broken at the Lost Creek Mine, January 1, 1912.

Attempting to jump from an auto truck which he thought would skid over a seventy-foot embankment, Ervin Yoder, thirty years old, of Fountain Springs, was caught under the wheels and crushed to death. Seven children are made orphans by his death.

Harry Seipe, of Lehigh, who collected \$88 for the firemen's parade last summer, and failed to turn it over, was sentenced by Judge Barber to six months' imprisonment. The jail sentence was later suspended to give him an opportunity to pay the money back.

Mispah-Lerch, aged twenty-two, of Penbrook, was found guilty of malicious injury to railroads by a Dauphin county jury, after eighteen hours' deliberation. Lerch was convicted of piling boards on the Penbrook line of the Harrisburg Railway Company during the trolley strike at Harrisburg.

Lewis Oxley, of Pottsville, a veteran of the Civil War, who escaped death on many battlefields, died from the effect of a fall down a flight of stairs, in which he broke an arm and was severely bruised. Oxley was a member of the Eighty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded many times. He lost his left hand when an exploding shell ripped it off.

Aaron Linder, twelve years old, of Reading, sustained a broken leg and other injuries, while trying to find out the contents of a dynamite cartridge. Linder and two other lads found the cartridge and struck it with a hammer. There was a terrific explosion, and Linder's companions were badly burned about the face and body.

A petition signed by several hundred people of Catawissa has been sent to the Public Service Commission, protesting against the establishment of a municipal electric light plant in Catawissa, as voted at a special election. The protestants declare that such a plant could be run only at a loss, estimated at ten thousand dollars a year.

Roy Bixler, aged twenty-five, of Mt. Holly Springs, was injured at the plant of the Valley Sand Company. Bixler was operating a roller to crush the sand and tried to push some stones out with a forked stick. His hand caught in the fork of the stick and was drawn into the machine, his arm being mangled and torn off at the shoulder before the machinery could be shut down.

John Timko, a member of the Clover Hose Company, Mahanoy City, is dying at the State Hospital at Fountain Springs of injuries received, when a test of a new life-saving net was being made. Several members had jumped from the second story of the hose house into the net successfully. Several firemen moved the net and Timko, falling to notice this, made a leap, striking on his back on the pavement below.

The historic old Presbyterian church—used at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg as an army hospital—is undergoing repairs and renovation which include the removal of the pews on which the coats, bearing the wounded, were placed for days after the fight of July, 1863. It was in this church that Abraham Lincoln attended service after the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery and the pew he occupied is the only one being preserved in the main auditorium.

An explosion of gas wrecked the Ward apartment block at Altoona and perhaps fatally burned Mrs. George Sleeman, aged twenty-six, who was the innocent cause of the accident. She had gone into a second floor room which had not been piped for gas and struck a match. Instantly there was a terrific explosion and the entire corner of the building, three tiers of brick thick, was hurled into the street. Mrs. Sleeman's clothing was ignited, but rescuers saved her from burning to death.