

PEACE WITH REPARATION IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN ALLIES TELL PRESIDENT

Answer to Wilson's Peace Proposal Sets Forth That Allies Must Have Guarantees Such As They Consider Essential, and Restitution and Reparation from Teutonic Allies for Damage Done During Invasions.

RECOGNIZE FRIENDLY SPIRIT OF WILSON NOTE

Feel That Time to End the War Has Not Yet Arrived and Will Not Be Reached Until World Is Guaranteed Against Repetition of Present Struggle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The entente allies replying to President Wilson's peace note in a joint communication express the belief that it is impossible at the present moment to attain a peace that will assure them reparation, restitution and such guarantees as they consider are essential.

In a separate note the Belgian government expresses its desire for peace but declares she could only accept a settlement which would assure her reparation and security for the future.

Both of the communications, made public by the state department tonight, are dated January 10, and were transmitted in translations from the French text through Ambassador Sharp at Paris.

Text of Note.

The translation of the French text of the entente note, as cabled 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 19th 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.

Tribute to Sentiment.

"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 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 with 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 which the central empires are responsible and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity.

Impossible At Present

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 aggressions for 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 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 no wise 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.

Protest Against Assimilation.

"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 fu-

GERMAN REPLY TO ENTENTE HOLDS ALLIES TO BLAME IN EUROPEAN WAR

Says Entente Has Declined Teutonic Proposals, Made In Good Faith.

ORIGIN OF WAR NOT TO BE DISCUSSED

Germany Blames France and England For All Events Causing Trouble.

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (Via Sayville).—Germany today handed neutral governments a note concerning the reply of the entente to the German peace proposals, the Over-Sea News agency announces.

It is first stated, says the news agency announcement, that the German government has received the reply of the entente to the note of December 11, containing a proposition to suspend hostilities into peace negotiations. The note then continues:

"Our adversaries declined this proposition, giving as the reason that it is a proposition without sincerity and without importance. The form in which they clothe their communication excludes an answer to them but the imperial government considers it important to point out to the governments of neutral powers its opinion regarding the situation.

"The central powers have no reason to enter into any discussion regarding the origin of the world war. History will judge upon whom the immense guilt of the war shall fall; history's verdict will be little affected by the encircling policy of England, the revengeful policy of France and the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople as over the instigation of the Serbian assassination in Sarajevo and the complete mobilization of Russia, which meant war against Germany.

"Germany and her allies, who had to take up arms for defense of their liberty and their existence, consider their position as obtained.

"Always Went Further.

"On the other hand, the hostile powers always went farther away from the realization of their plans which, according to the declarations of their plenipotentiaries, they declared, among others, directed toward the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and several Prussian provinces, the humiliation and diminution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the partition of Turkey and the mutilation of Bulgaria.

"In the face of such war aims, the demand for restitution, reparation and guarantees in the mouth of our adversaries produces a surprising effect.

"Our adversaries call the proposal of the four allied (Teutonic) powers a war maneuver. Germany and her allies must protest in the most energetic fashion against such a characterization of their motives, which were frankly explained. They are persuaded that a peace which was just and acceptable to all the belligerents was possible; that it could be brought about by an immediate open exchange of views—and that, therefore, the responsibility for further bloodshed could not be taken.

"Their readiness was affirmed without reservation to make known their peace conditions, when negotiations were entered into, which refuses every doubt as to their sincerity.

"Our adversaries, who had it in their hands to examine the proposition as to its contents, neither attempted an examination nor made counter proposals. Instead, they declared that peace was impossible, as long as the re-establishment of violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities and the free election of small states were not guaranteed.

"The sincerity which our adversary denies to the proposals of the four allied powers, will not be conceded by the world to these demands if the world holds before its eyes the fate of the Irish people, the destruction of the liberty and independence of the Boer republic, the subjugation of northern Africa by England, France and Italy, the suppression of Russian alien nations, and also the violation of Greece which is without precedent in history.



GOVERNOR THOMAS W. BICKETT TAKES OATH OF OFFICE AND OUTLINES HIS POLICIES DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION

Induction of New Chief Executive of the State into Office an Auspicious Occasion and Carried Out With Complete Success in Every Detail—Inaugural Ball and Reception at Governor's Mansion Are Features of the Ceremonies.

Chickens Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., January 11.

(By W. J. Martin.)
Taking the oath of office in the presence of nearly ten thousand people and delivering his inaugural address in a most eloquent and forceful manner, the induction of Hon. Thomas Walter Bickett into the governorship of North Carolina was most successful in every detail. The special train from Lenoir, bearing the governor-elect and his party and hundreds of citizens of Lenoir and other counties, reached the city on schedule and was met by the local committee appointed for the purpose, and the procession was quickly formed and proceeded to the governor's mansion, where Governor Locke, Craig and the state officers and others awaited them. From the mansion the procession moved to the Yarrowood hotel and the city auditorium. In the lobby of the hotel there was an informal reception for a few moments, when Mr. Bickett shook hands with many. General E. S. Royler, as adjutant general, standing by and directing this informal feature.

Auditorium Filled.
The party then proceeded to the Auditorium, which was filled to standing room capacity, except for the topmost galleries. The immense program was occupied by the inaugural party and distinguished citizens. The A. and M. band was in the pit and rendered music, most notable of this being "Shall Old Acquaintance Be Forgotten," played sweetly just after the oath of office had been administered to Lieutenant Governor Max Gardner, who is an alumnus of A. and M., and of whom they are especially proud.

The oath of office was administered to the state officers, with the exception of the governor and lieutenant governor, by Associate Justice W. A. Hoke of the Supreme court, starting with Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young and concluding with Secretary of State Bryan C. Himes. Then Chief Justice Walter Clark relieved Judge Hoke. The announcements of the various officials and their election were by Chairman J. E. Pegram of the committee on inauguration.

When the announcement of Governor Bickett was reached Chairman Pegram introduced Governor Craig and he declared the election of Mr. Bickett as governor and called on the chief justice to administer the oath of office. This was done most impressively, and then the new governor advanced to the speaker's stand and began his inaugural address, speaking in distinct, measured and forceful sentences, and steadily warming up his theme and eliciting outbursts of thunderous applause as he proclaimed one and another of the great developments that his program for the whole people of the state.

Craig Presented.
The vast audience stood both when Governor Craig was presented to introduce the new governor and when Mr. Bickett came forward to take the oath of office and receive at the hands of Governor Craig the great seal of state.

After the inaugural address Governor Bickett and party proceeded to the governor's mansion, where there was a special luncheon served by ladies of the Raleigh Woman's club. There was a special committee of ladies that met Mrs. Bickett and her party and escorted them to the Yarrowood and then to the Auditorium for the inaugural ceremonies. The inaugural parade was under the direction of Brigadier General Lawrence W. Young, with the A. and M. cadets and the A. and M. band as the honor guard and escort, the cadets being under command of Captain Broadhurst. There were the governor and party members of the legislative committee, Rotary club, chamber of commerce and other civic organizations.

Reception Held.
After the luncheon at the mansion there was a rest period for Governor and Mrs. Bickett and party and then tonight from 8:30 to 11 o'clock there was a brilliant reception in progress.

When Governor and Mrs. Bickett and state officers and their wives in line as receiving party. This was held at the mansion, which was beautifully decorated, elaborate refreshments being served throughout the evening. Many hundreds of people called and passed down the long line, felicitating the new governor and other state officials on the auspicious start the new administration is making.

Governor Craig went to the union station this afternoon, accompanied by members of his personal military staff, and bidding good-bye, boarded the westbound train for Raleigh. He returned to the capitol and at 7:30 tonight reported for duty at the governor's mansion as the military aids for the reception of the advent of the Bickett administration.

A constructive administration for the greatest possible furtherance of the interests of the farmers, the manufacturers, railways, commerce and general business interest is declared for in his inaugural address by Hon. T. W. Bickett, in assuming the governorship of North Carolina, the ceremonies taking place at noon today.

Transition of the soil, crusade against the crop lien; the bridling of the waters now running all too much to waste; the rural telephone; the schoolhouse as the social center; up-keep of the roads; another chance for the children, incorporation of rural communities are nine measures, which he declared are designed to serve one end in the making of the life of the people in the farm just as constructive as life in the towns and on this he would focus the thought of the state, hoping that "some mind among the millions will find the best remedy for every evil and the best path to every good."

Mr. Bickett declared that the present system of providing the county boards of education, twenty counties by the vote of the people, can not be justified and that he is convinced that the solution is the creation of a central educational commission of not more than seven men to recognize and in public education and let them name the county boards and

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FIRE DESTROYS MUNITION PLANT IN NEW JERSEY

Three-Inch Shells For British Government Are Lost In Conflagration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry company, one-half mile east of Kingsland, N. J., in which were stored hundreds of thousands of three-inch shells destined for the British government, was destroyed late today by fire and a series of explosions which continued for three hours. So far as could be learned tonight no one was killed or injured, although it was said seventeen workmen were missing. No estimate of the loss was obtainable, but it was said it might reach \$4,000,000. Approximately 1,000 men were employed in the plant which comprised between forty and fifty buildings and covered about eighty acres of ground. No munitions were manufactured at Kingsland, but the plant was used for the filling of shells, the chief constituent used being trinitrotoluol. The fire started in what was known as building No. 29, where shells were being cleaned with denatured alcohol. The most generally accepted theory is that electrical wires on the ceiling became crossed and a piece of blazing insulation fell into the alcohol.

THE WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Forecast for North Carolina: Fair and continuing cold Friday; Saturday, overcast and somewhat warmer.

RAE TANZER IDENTIFIED BY "OLIVER OSBORNE"

Woman Screams As Wax "Silent Sentinels" At White House Refuse To Come In and Get Warm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—"Oliver Osborne," whose real name is Charles H. Wax, and Rae Tanzer, the girl who sued James W. Osborne for breach of promise, faced each other in the Federal court this morning and the man identified the girl as the Rae Tanzer he had wooed.

This was the first meeting of the two in court. Miss Tanzer was a spectator and a prospective witness in the government's prosecution of Franklin D. Safford, accused of perjury in identifying James W. Osborne as "Oliver Osborne" in the breach of promise action. Wax was on the stand today as a government witness and had told of his record as a convict, when the questioning turned to his relations with Miss Tanzer. He arose and pointed toward her.

SUFFRAGISTS TURN DOWN PRESIDENT'S INVITATION

House Refuse To Come In and Get Warm.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Freezing winds sweeping about the white house grounds today played such havoc with the suffragist "silent sentinels" on guard at the main gates that President Wilson was moved to send a messenger to invite the women in to get warm. The invitation was not accepted, and the hasty return of the Congressional union for woman suffrage it was said the vigil would be continued tomorrow in spite of the weather.

THAW ATTEMPTS TO END HIS LIFE AS POLICE CLOSE IN WITH WARRANT

Wealthy Pittsburgher Adds Another Chapter To His Notorious Career.

USES RAZOR ON HIS THROAT AND WRIST

Is Guarded By Detectives and Will Be Extradited To New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Harry Kendall Thaw, who with two so-called accomplices in a private detective in New York for an alleged attack on a 19-year-old high school youth, last Christmas, attempted suicide in a house in West Philadelphia today by slashing his throat and wrist with a razor.

Thaw's attempt at self-destruction was the climax to a hunt which began here on Tuesday, following the announcement by District-Attorney Swann, of New York, that he was waiting to answer a charge of attacking Frederick Gump, Jr., of Kansas City, in a New York hotel, and as a sensation it rivaled the wealthy Pittsburgher's shooting of Stanford White on the same spot in the city and his later escape from Massachusetts asylum.

Arranged Surrender.

Through counsel both in Pittsburgh and New York, Thaw had made arrangements with a private detective in this city, acting for the Thaw interests in Pittsburgh to surrender himself tonight to District-Attorney Swann in New York. He had agreed, according to Samuel G. Maloney, representing a private detective agency in this city, to return to New York and go through with the ordeal of another trial "rather than let the police catch him and send him to an ordinary prison." Thaw resisted the Gump charges, on which three indictments, charging him with kidnaping and assault, as an attempt to blackmail him, the detective said.

Thaw slashed himself with a razor belonging to the husband of Mrs. Ella Thaw, in whose home he was known as "Doc" West. He had been there since last Tuesday. He slashed his throat twice, which required thirty stitches to close, and also hacked the artery of his left wrist. Had the wound in his neck been one-eighth of an inch deeper he could not have lived, according to physicians. Several poison tablets were found in Thaw's pockets.

Resting Easily.

Tonight Thaw was reported resting easily in St. Mary's hospital, where he was removed in a police ambulance several hours after he had been discovered to close and also hacked the artery of his left wrist. Had the wound in his neck been one-eighth of an inch deeper he could not have lived, according to physicians. Several poison tablets were found in Thaw's pockets.

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UNLESS REPUBLICANS OBJECT "LEAK" PROBE WILL BE ENDED TODAY

Two Hours Debate Will Precede Vote On Report of Committee.

NO INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Unless republicans develop unexpected opposition to the adoption of an adverse report by the rules committee on the Wood "leak" investigation resolution, the flurry over rumors that money was made in the stock market on advance information about President Wilson's peace note probably will end tomorrow in the house. Two hours debate will precede a vote on the report.

Democratic members of the rules committee voted today, over the vigorous protest of the republicans, to report unfavorably the Wood resolution, which would provide specifically for an inquiry by a special committee into charges made by Thomas W. Lawson that there was a "leak" in advance of the peace note. The majority also declined to bring up for a final vote another Wood resolution for general investigation of "leak" allegations or one by Representative Campbell. None of these designed to empower a congressional committee to go into every phase of the rumors, including Mr. Lawson's charges that high officials and a member of congress were involved in systematic stock exchange deals.

The sub-committee appointed yesterday to draft contempt charges against Mr. Lawson in the event of a decision to prosecute him for refusing to answer questions concerning the case, the democrats say it may act later. The republicans insist, however, that today's action ends the whole proceedings.

Failure to vote down the Wood and the Campbell resolutions still pending was explained by majority members tonight as due to a desire of the majority of the committee to have before it something on which to act in case there are new developments in the case. None is expected, however, and it is generally believed that the inquiry is at an end.