

## WAR COST \$28,000,000 A DAY MUNITIONS AND LOANS INCREASE

Actual Expenditure Has Exceeded Estimate, Bonar Law States—  
Mentions Allied Peace Terms.

A despatch from London says:—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon that the daily average expenditure of Great Britain in the war had arisen to £5,710,000. He said the actual expenditure had exceeded the estimate owing to the increase in munitions and additional loans to Great Britain's allies and to her Dominions.

He said that no proposals for peace had yet been received by the British Government from the Central Powers. He added that the Entente allies required adequate reparation for the past, and adequate security for the future.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "Financially we cannot hope to go on indefinitely on the present scale, but we can go on long enough to make sure that it will not be from financial causes if we fail to secure victory."

The Chancellor said the total amount of votes of credit since the outbreak of

the war was £3,852,000,000, including £32,000,000 for extra administration expenses.

Referring to the peace proposals of the Central Powers, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"In moving the last vote of credit Mr. Asquith used the words: 'They (the allies) require that there shall be adequate security for the future.' That is still the policy and still the determination of his Majesty's Government."

Mr. Law said that, assuming the rate of expenditure was the same as at present, the vote would carry them until Feb. 24. The total for the financial year would be £1,950,000,000. The budget estimate of the financial year was exceeded by £350,000,000. Loans to allied governments amounted to £400,000 daily.

Mr. Law said the Government had taken "such actions as it considered necessary" regarding Capt. Blaikie, who was taken prisoner by the crew of a German submarine.

## FRENCH VICTORY MOST COMPLETE

Advance North of Douaumont  
on Six-Mile Front to Depth  
of Two Miles.

A despatch from Paris says:—The French troops in an advance on Friday north of Douaumont and between the Meuse and Woivre Rivers captured more than 7,500 prisoners and several heavy guns, according to the French official communication issued, Friday evening. The advance was over a front of ten kilometres and a depth of three kilometres. The statement says:

"After several days of artillery preparation we attacked the enemy to the north of Douaumont, between the Meuse and the Woivre, on a front of more than ten kilometres. The attack started at 10 o'clock. The enemy's front broke down everywhere to a depth of about three kilometres."

"Besides numerous trenches we captured the villages of Vacherauville and Louvemont, the farms of Chambrettes and the fortified works of Harcourt and Bezou-Vaux."

"We have taken a great many prisoners, whose exact number has not yet been determined. Seven thousand five hundred of them, including two officers, already have been passed through our commandants' posts."

"We have taken or destroyed numerous pieces of heavy and field artillery, and also a considerable quantity of material."

"Notwithstanding unfavorable weather conditions, our aviators took a brilliant part in the fighting. Our success is complete. The troops have given vent to great enthusiasm. Our losses are slight."

## SCHOOL BOYS CALLED OUT IN A PRUSSIAN PROVINCE

A Reuter despatch from Copenhagen to London says that the Government of Schleswig, Prussia, has proclaimed civil conscription of school boys. They will be used particularly for railroad work and the loading and unloading of trucks, of which there is a shortage.

## GREEK GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS ENTENTE ALLIES' ULTIMATUM

All King Constantine's Troops Must Be Withdrawn From Thessaly and Only Few Left in Peloponnesus.

A despatch from London says: The Greek Government has accepted the ultimatum presented by the Entente allies, says a despatch from Athens to the Central News Agency.

The demands of the Entente allies presented to the Greek Government calls for all Greek troops to be with-

drawn from Thessaly, and only a certain number of soldiers are to be concentrated in Peloponnesus.

The demands for reparation for the events of Dec. 1 and 2, when fighting took place between Entente landing forces and Greek troops, are to be formulated later.

## Britain Will Stint Food Like Germany

A despatch from London says:—Britain is preparing to settle down to a period of war life approximating the conditions that have existed for so long in Germany. After New Year's there will be war bread, restricted travelling facilities and sugar

allowances. The new orders will have a beneficial effect on the country's finances, reducing imports considerably and thus benefiting exchange. From the steps already taken it is evident the new Government contemplates drastic changes that are bound to get the support of the people.

## NEW FRENCH CHIEF IS HALF ENGLISH

Gen. Joffre's Successor Related  
Through Mother to British  
Military Family.

A despatch from Paris says: The new Cabinet arouses but moderate enthusiasm in the press. The papers point out that seven Ministers and two Under-Secretaries belong to the preceding administration so that the change is not so radical as might be expected. At the same time the appearance of M. Clavelle and Loucheur as technical experts is welcomed.

The most popular features of the reorganization are the appointments of General Hubert Lyautey, as Minister of War, and General Nivelle as successor to Joffre as commander-in-chief of the western front. All the newspapers print photographs of General Nivelle under the title of "One of the War's Revelations." Long biographies are also published recalling the general's brilliant stride in recapturing Forts Douaumont and Vaux on the Verdun front. The papers also say that the fact that General Nivelle is half English—his mother having belonged to a well known Kentish military family—makes his appointment particularly acceptable across the Channel.

Jules Cambon continues in his post as General Secretary of the Foreign Office.

## FRANCE TO DISCARD ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

Government in Favor of Total  
Suppression of Its Con-  
sumption.

A despatch from Paris says: Total prohibition throughout France of the consumption of such alcoholic beverages as whiskies, brandies and liqueurs has been decided on by the Government. This is shown by the text in the Journal Official on Thursday of Premier Briand's declaration on Wednesday before the Chamber of Deputies on the subject. The Premier said:

"The Government will ask you to give it the faculty of solving by decrees all questions of interest in regard to the national defences which the laws are too slow to regulate. A particularly grave question which can be regulated only in war time, on the solution of which involves the life of the country and its salvation, is the total suppression of the consumption of alcohol."

The Premier's remarks were greeted with loud applause from many of the benches. Deputy Mayeras interjected: "In the army, also?"

"Yes, in the entire country," said the Premier.

The use of the term alcohol in this connection is understood in France not to include wines or beer.

## U. S. CITIZENS VOICE PROTEST

Urge The Government to Act  
Against the Enslavement  
of the Belgians.

A despatch from New York says: Vigorous expressions of indignation were voiced at a great mass meeting held here on Friday night to protest against the "enslavement of Belgians" by the German Government. The deportation of the Belgian populace was condemned in letters received from Theodore Roosevelt, Archbishop Ireland, Joseph H. Choate, and other prominent men. Equally forceful were addresses delivered by Elihu Root, James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; Alton B. Parker, and Rev. Wm. T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, who presided.

Resolutions were adopted urging the "Government of the United States to protest with all its force and earnestness against these outrages; to emphasize the detestation with which the American people regard these abuses, and to request the German Government in the name of all neutrals to cease its policy of expatriation and slavery," and "pledging 'our utmost support to the Administration in whatever way it may conclude to act.'"

## HORSE MEAT AND LIVER 39 CENTS A POUND.

A despatch from Berlin says: Owing to the steady advance in the price of horse meat a maximum price of 30 cents a pound for the best cuts, liver and sausage, has been fixed by the authorities.

## BRITISH ARE OPPOSITE KUT ON THE BANKS OF THE TIGRIS

Aeroplanes Destroy the Enemy pontoons Which Were Being  
Towed Up the River.

A despatch from London says: The British army on the Tigris front, which assumed the offensive on Wednesday, has made a further advance. An official statement given out here on Sunday says the British are now within three-quarters of a mile of the Tigris opposite Kut-el-Amara.

"During Thursday the initial advantage secured by the operations of the previous night was steadily improved," the statement says, "our

forces advancing northwards by both banks of the Hai River and the British outpost being within three-quarters of a mile of the Tigris south of Kut.

"During Thursday night our aeroplanes, flying by moonlight, successfully attacked pontoon bridges on the Tigris, which the enemy had removed from their sites and was towing upstream. The material was broken up and scattered."

## CIVIL WAR NEAR FOE DESPERATE

Socialist Party Now in Open  
Hostility to the Hohenzollern  
War Party.

A despatch from London says:—That Germany is threatened with civil war and that the great Socialist party is no longer concealing its dissension to the Prussian war leaders, is the real explanation for the peace proposals, is the statement that is going the rounds of the press of London on Thursday.

The Times says that particularly during the past month conditions in Berlin have assumed a dangerous aspect. The people, weary of the shortage of food at home and the distress of the men in the field, with the material costs of war piling mountain-high, and with no indications of any but a futile future struggle, are openly rebellious, and that the Kaiser has for many days been watching for a reasonably turn of events which would act as a pretext for a plausible proposition for peace.

The Times says also that the German Government has been discouraged recently by the confirmation of reports that Britain was prepared for 1917 to put into the field three times as many guns and shells as Germany has been able to command even in the flush days of 1914.

"One nation may declare war, but it takes more than one to declare peace," is a slogan that is appearing in the press and is being quickly seized by the London public.

## CONTRACTS PLACED FOR EIGHT STEAMERS.

Six-Hundred-Foot Freighters To Be  
Built at Port Arthur.

A despatch from Fort William says: Announcement is made by officials of the Western Drydock and Shipbuilding Company that the concern has closed contracts for the construction of eight new steamers. Six of these will be ocean-going and the other two will be 600-foot freighters for the Great Lakes. The capacity of the plant will be doubled. About six hundred tons of steel has arrived, and work on two steamers will commence at once. The plant will employ between 1,000 and 1,500 men for the next three years.

## SPAIN PROHIBITS SUBJECTS FROM FEEDING FOE SUBS.

A despatch from Madrid says: Alejandro Lerroux, leader of the Radical party in the Chamber of Deputies, has introduced a bill prohibiting Spanish subjects and vessels from provisioning German submarines in any way.

## BRITAIN'S FOOD CONTROLLER LAYS DOWN HIS PROGRAMME

Will Adjust Supplies so That Everybody Will Have an Equal  
Chance of Getting a Fair Share.

A despatch from London says:—Baron Devonport, speaking for the first time as Food Controller in the House of Lords on Thursday, said the solution of the food question resolved itself into one of a system of rationing. It was not enough to maintain the food supplies, but it was overwhelmingly essential that they be distributed fairly.

The Food Controller said his first duty would be to ascertain the quantity of food stocks available and the stocks visible. There were many unpatriotic people, he said, trying to get hold of supplies in excess of their wants.

"My remedy," said Baron Devon-

port, "will be to adjust the supplies coming into the country so that everybody will have an equal chance of getting a fair share—no more and no less. On account of many people buying up supplies sugar cannot be got at all. A remedy must be found for that. Possibly the only way will be by a system of rationing."

It was obvious, Baron Devonport added, that a general diminution in the consumption of staple food was necessary. At present this diminution could only be brought about by voluntary abstinence, but if voluntary abstinence was not successful it would be necessary to make abstinence compulsory.

## THE GERMAN POTATO FAILURE

Berlin Paper Says Crop is 30-  
000,000 Tons Short of  
Last Year.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The food plans for the current food year have been badly wrecked by the almost complete failure of the potato crop, of which the figures are now available. According to The Tageblatt, only 21,000,000 tons were harvested this year, against 51,000,000 last year. This might have proved almost disastrous, particularly as the potato crop was not only quantitatively but also qualitatively a failure, and as a result only one-third as many potatoes are available for the current food year as during the one ended last June. New plans have been made by Count Batocki for pulling through until next summer. The potato ration after January 1 will be three-quarters of a pound per capita per diem, and potato flour will no longer be an ingredient of the legal war bread, rye being used in place of the missing potatoes.

## MANY NOTABLES KILLED.

War Makes Heavy Inroads on the  
Peerage of Europe.

A special cable to The New York World from London, says: The issue of Debrett's Peerage for 1917 states that the roll of honor from families usually noticed in that volume now numbers 1,450 persons who have been killed in action or have died of wounds. The list includes one member of the Royal family, fourteen Peers, twenty-one Baronets, nine Knights, nine members of Parliament, 290 Knights Bachelor, 114 sons of Peers, 110 sons of Baronets, and 150 sons of Knights.

## GERMAN PRINCE DIES ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

A despatch from Berlin says: Prince Henry of Reuss, was killed in battle on November 29th, on the Russian front, according to the Overseas News Agency. Prince Henry was 24 years old and a lieutenant in a Prussian cavalry regiment.

## READY TO MAKE DASH FROM ROTTERDAM.

A despatch to the Amsterdam Telegraaf from Rotterdam says the German steamer Pylos, which has been in Rotterdam Harbor since the outbreak of the war, was getting ready to leave for Germany, when a search by the river police revealed the fact that she was stocked with great quantities of foodstuffs and other goods, the export of which is forbidden. The correspondent adds that the vessel will not leave Rotterdam for the present.