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Runciman Outlines Plan to Prevent Trade War by Germans

President Board of Trade Gets Great Applause in Commons as he Deals With Trade Matters—Says Allies Can Stand Strain Better Than Germans—Enemy Stock of Materials Are Giving Out—Economic Pressure of War Blockade is Being Felt by Germany—We Must Guard Against a Trade War by Germans When Peace is Declared Says Runciman

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, won tremendous applause in the House of Commons to-night, when in a speech he declared that the Entente Allies must take steps to see that Germany is unable to carry on a trade of war against them after peace is signed.

"There are signs," he said, "that at least Germany is beginning to feel the economic pressure of our blockade. Her supplies are becoming depleted, while ours are increasing. Although our exports have fallen our imports have risen. There is no doubt we can hear the strain far better than the Central Powers. Bread riots in Berlin and nearly in every other big German city do not occur without good reasons. We have deprived the enemy of many necessaries of warfare, possibly some of the necessities of life. Her stock of war materials are giving out, economic pressure which is possibly better than any other means, will ultimately persuade the Germans of the fruitlessness of the struggle. We can stand the strain longer than Germany, continued Runciman, if we husband our resources, and the disaster will fall upon her will be almost irreparable.

We must make it clear, however, that when peace comes we will not permit the outbreak of an economic war, which Germany would wage against ourselves and our allies.

Discussing the suggestions for Free Trade within the British Empire, Runciman remarked the Dominions of Great Britain were not likely to alter their methods or their attitude towards the Mother Country. The Colonies were determined to raise revenue and foster their industries. He was afraid the idea of free trade must be dismissed. "I feel the same way towards the proposed Zollverein to include all our Allies, but if such an arrangement is essential to end the war successfully, we shall have it, for there is no arrangement that the Allies are not prepared to make for that end."

He declared the British Empire would recuperate after the war faster than any other country, and then it will be our duty, he added to aid, as far as we can, France, Russia, Italy and our other Allies. "I would even add Germany, at the bottom of the list, for no man would wish to see a period of prolonged poverty in Germany, but we have the right to demand that in the recuperation of Germany nothing will be done which will make Italy, France, Russia or Great Britain suffer, moreover, I am not prepared to wait to take steps to deal with this matter. It has been all along the policy of the British Board of Trade to capture the German trade while the war is still on. In the case of South America we have since the war began developed trade, which I hope will continue long after the cessation of hostilities. British traders, despite the handicap of war, have worked wonders in trade developments. We have completely broken down all German monopolies in optical glass, dyes, electrical apparatus and certain chemicals. These monopolies will not again be regained. The policy of the Board of Trade is that there shall be no essential article, either for the arts of peace or war that we cannot produce either in Britain or within the Empire. I fully appreciate that one of the first necessities is the improvement of our research methods and technical education for our rising generation. There is also the need for pulling through patients and copyrights and on these different basis the Board of Trade is looking ahead. We must ask the co-operation of the Overseas Dominions, and we must see that the control of the metals of the Empire passes entirely from German hands. We must keep control of the world's coal, we must secure control of the supply of oils, and as regards shipping we must see that foreign subsidized shipping shall not have a free run of our ports to the disadvantage of our ships. While the war is on we must do everything in our power to destroy German industries and help those charged with carrying out these decisions."

Greek Troops Sent to Samos

Insurrection Breaks Out on Island Supposed to be Caused by Lack of Food Stuffs—Rumors of an Attack on Saloniki

ATHENS, Jan. 9.—The Greek cruis- Helli and the destroyer Leon with a strong contingent of troops, have been sent to Samos to cope with an insurrection on that Island, said to be due to a lack of food stuffs. It is generally believed that martial law will shortly be proclaimed. At Athens, rumours persist of an early attack at Salonika by the Austrians and Bulgers. The Austro-German forces are concentrating in the Monastir region, facing the French front, while the Bulgars are concentrating against the British front.

THE SWISS WILL JOIN PEACE PARTY

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9, via London, Jan. 10th.—Aussurances received here to-day from Switzerland are to the effect that Switzerland is sending five civilians to join those of the other neutral nations in peramnent board, in which it is planned to form, as a result of the Ford Peace Expedition. An effort is on foot to have the representatives from Spain join the peace board. Invitations sent to the leading Spanish pacifists, however, have not yet been answered on account of the interruption to communication.

Samuel Succeeds Simon

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Berbert Samuel, Postmaster General, was appointed the Home Secretary, succeeding Sir John A. Simon, who resigned.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The British headquarters reports artillery activity at several points. On the morning of the 8th the British exploded a mine near La Bassee Canal.

The French report an effective French bombardment on Storka, north of Metzeral. As the Germans evacuated the village they were caught under a fire of seventy-fives. South of Hartmannsweilerkopf the Germans succeeded in talking a little hill to the north of the summit of the Hirzstein with heavy losses to the Germans

Russians report an encounter between their torpedo boats and the Goeben. The torpedo boats withdrew to the protection of the Russian ships of line, and, after a brief fight at long range, the Goeben withdrew.

A Teheran telegram announces that the Russians have defeated a large rebel force at Dosahabad.

BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A British official to-night says, there has been artillery activity to-day near Fauquissart in Bois Grenier, at St. Ellind, about Ypres. An aircraft dropped bombs near Strazeale, Hazebrouck and Stomer. One woman and one child were killed.

Kaiser Will Soon Be on Job Again

Operation Was a Slight One and if no Complications Set in William Will be on the Move About February

ROME, Jan. 9.—The latest report received here regarding the illness of the German Emperor, minimizes the seriousness of his condition, and contradicts wild rumours in circulation. Not long ago these reports received from Germany through Switzerland, said that the Emperor is affected by a malignant growth in the throat, which required an operation. Although the operation was slight, it is said that the greatest care was indispensable owing to the delicate nature of the organs affected.

A high church official, who undertook to investigate this report, was assured that the doctors believed that if complications do not arise, a contingency they think unlikely, the Emperor will be able to resume work this month or early in February.

King Peter Will Resume Combat

Serb Army Reorganization is Now in Progress—King Peter Has Full Confidence in the Ultimate Issue of the Struggle

PARIS, Jan. 10.—King Peter of Serbia, who is still in Salonika, has full confidence in the ultimate issue of the struggle for the liberation of his country, according to the Serbian Minister to Greece, who has just returned from Salonika, says a Havas despatch. The re-organization of the Serb army is now in progress, adds the despatch, so that he may put himself at its head and resume the combat.

Britain Grants American Request

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Britain and the Allies it was announced today, have given consent to the American Red Cross Society to ship its present accumulation of hospital supplies, meant for hospitals in Germany and Allied countries.

The permit, however, applies only to present accumulations. Any further shipments will have to be held, pending arrangements with the British with the British Government.

ASQUITH ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

Premier Says the Operations Were so Successfully Carried Out That the Feat is One Without Parallel in Naval History

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The British retirement from the Dardanelles was referred to by Premier Asquith in addressing the Commons this afternoon.

"The House will learn with extreme gratification of the retirement of the forces at Cape Helles on the Gallipoli Peninsula without the loss of a single life," the Premier said. "Of 11 guns left behind, 10 were worn out fifteen-pounders, which were rendered unfit for future service before they were abandoned. All the stores and reserve ammunition which could not be removed, were set on fire before the retirement. The whole retirement was conducted with a mimimum of loss. These operations, taken in conjunction with the earlier ones from Suvla and Anzac, are, I believe, without parallel in naval history. That they should have been carried out without any loss, considering the vast amount of personnel and material involved, is an achievement whereof all concerned, commanding officers, officers and men of both services, may well be proud. It deserves, and I am sure will receive the profound gratitude of King and Country and take an imperishable place in our national history. His Majesty will be advised that Generals Monro, Robeck, Birdwood, Davies and other officers should receive special recognition."

Non Omnis Moriar

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Samuel Lucas, author of the song, "Grandfather's Clock," known as one of the most original entertainers on the American stage for nearly half a century, died to-day, aged 75.

French Airmen Damage Bulgarian Capital

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—An Athens despatch to a new agency to-day, says that a French air flotilla bomage to the Bulgarian capital, according to a Salonika despatch received to-day.

Czarteysk Scene of Fierce Fighting

Reports Say Fierce Hand to Hand Fighting Occurred in the Streets—The Town Has Changed Hands Several Times

PETORGRAD, Jan. 10.—The struggle for the possession of Czarterysk and Czernowitz, continues with unabated ferocity over the Russian Christmas holidays. The efforts of the Germans to outflank the Russians at Bayan on the frontier east of Czernowitz and thus relieve the pressure at the latter place, has been checked by the Russians.

According to reports from the front, fierce fighting occurred on the streets of Czarterysk on several occasions when the town changed hands.

At the present the Russians appear to be in possession of the place.

Pro re Nata

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (via Sayville by wireless)—The British Army at Kutel Amara in Messopotamia, has now been surrounded completely by the Turks, according to Constintinople advice to-day, given out by the Overseas News Agency.

Arrived At Chatham

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A despatch to the Dail Mail from Chatham, says that a trainload of men from the sunken battleship King Edward Seventh, arrived there on Sunday afternoon, and were taken direct to the Navy barracks.

Krupp's Get Another Blast

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A news agency despatch from Amsterdam today says that fire destroyed the wheelwork shops of the Krupp gun plant at Essen, according to advices received here to-day, and also damaged other buildings.

NOTED PAINTER DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Arthur Hughes, last of the pre-Raphaelite painters, died at Kew last week.

He was a friend of John Millais, Gabriel Rossetti, William Holman-Hunt, John Ruskin and William Morris.

Public Notice.

SALE OF COAL.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the Coal Merchants of the City, Notice is hereby given that all persons from this date requiring Coal for domestic or other purposes will require to make application to the undersigned Committee, personally or by order, giving their names, addresses, and the quantity of Coal required, and the purpose for which it is to be used.

For the present, no more than one-half ton of Coal will be delivered to any one person for domestic purposes.

Persons residing west of Beck's Cove will send their applications addressed to the Committee at their office in the building known as the Whitten Hotel, corner of Water and Springdale Streets, and persons residing East of Beck's Cove, to the Committee at their office in the Mechanics' Hall.

After the first delivery of Coal by the Committee, at least one week's notice must be given for any further delivery.

Before the Coal is delivered to the applicant by the Coal Merchants, the price of the same must be paid.

M. J. KENNEDY — GEORGE DAVEY
JESSE WHITEWAY — JAMES J. McGRATH
ALEX. MEWS — WILLIAM GODDEN

St. John's, January 11, 1916. jan11,6i

British Pursuing Turks Who Are in Full Retreat In Mesopotamia

British Take Two Turkish Guns and 700 Prisoners—On January the 9th the Enemy Was in Retreat But Heavy Rain Was Hindering the Persuit—Late Despatches Indicate the Turks Reached Khora

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Turks in Mesopotamia were in full retreat on Jan. 9th with the British pursuing them, it was announced in the Commons to-day by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India.

There has been heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris, on Jan. 7th, Chamberlain's announcement stated, and the British had taken two Turkish guns and 700 prisoners.

In telling the Commons the news of the British success on the Tigris, Chamberlain said that General Aylmer left Miam Alligarbi on June 6th with troops, marching to the relief of Kut-ele-Amara. On the same day General Townshend of Kut reported that the previous night the enemy had opened heavy fire on the northwest front and on the village opposite Kut, but had made no attack. On the night of Jan. 7th General Aylmer reported heavy firing on the south bank of the Tigris. On the right bank General Campbell's column carried the enemy's position, taking two guns and 700 prisoners; and then entrenched. Meanwhile the main attack on the left bank was retarded by an enemy outflanking movement. Genl. Aylmer reported he apparently was opposed by three Turkish divisions.

On the evening of Jan. 8th he reported that owing to fatigue the troops had been unable to make any progress that day.

On the 9th he reported the enemy in retreat, and that he was pursuing, but that heavy rains hindered the pursuit.

From later telegrams it appears the enemy has reached Khora.

CONSCRIPTION FIGURES AND IRELAND

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The exclusion of Ireland from Compulsory Service led to the request for numbers of men available for military service or those actually recruited in that country. This information was communicated to the House of Commons to-day. Men between 19 and 41, available for military service, in four provinces of Ireland, on Aug. 15th last were approximately as follows: Leinster 174,587; Ulster, 169,489; Munster, 136,637; Connaugh, 81,392. Up to December 15th returns shows enlistments approximately, Leinster, 27,458; Ulster, 49,760; Munster, 14,190; Connaught, 4,589.

WILL MEN OR MONEY

Be the Deciding Factor of the World's War?

The French and German medical authorities seem to agree that the percentage of soldiers in the base hospitals who dies is small and that comparatively few are discharged physically incapacitated for active service. In an extract from a report made recently by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, director of medical statistics of the French army, the ill and wounded are not separated, and it is said that only eighteen in a thousand have died this year as compared with fifty-three last year. The improvement is due to better organization more than to the lesson of experience.

A German report deals with the wounded only. In every hundred 89.5 are discharged fit for service, 8.8 are disabled or get leave of absense (indefinite probably) and 1.7 per cent. die. One would like to know what the facts are with regard to the sick; how many do not recover and how many are found to be unfit for service? The Germans also report a marked general improvement in hospital treatment.

While a satisfactory comparison cannot be made between French and German hospital efficiency, since the Berlin statement deals exclusively with wounded, it is evident that the percentage of soldiers who are able to return to the front must be large in both armies. The same story could be told, no doubt, of the British, Belgian, Italian and Austrian armies, and the physique of the Russian soldier is so good that in spite of less skilful medical attention a large majority of the wounded who reach the base hospitals must be able to resume their places in the ranks. Of course such statistics leave the question of percentages at the field hospitals unanswered. Many of the desperately wounded do not live long enough to be treated at the base hospitals.

The opinion that the war will be one of exhaustion, victory resting with the side that can organize the largest armies and maintain them in the field is generally held. But exhaustion will hardly be a question of men if 80 per cent. or more of the wounded are regularly restored to the colors They will go back as veterans, to stiffen new drafts in the line. The war might go on indefinitely if only combatants were needed. Apparently the exhaustion that will end the war is one of funds to carry it on, to eqip troops and feed them, to pay for shells and cartridges.

"Was your vacation a success?"
"I'm afraid not."
"What happened?"
"I got home with $2."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

NEW FOES FOR TEUTON FORCES.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Journal's correspondent at Avlona, Albania, sends the following under date of Thursday; The Italians now have a fairly strong contingent here and have sent a regiment to Durazzo. All these troops seem intended for garrison duty and there is no sign that they are preparing to march toward Macedonia, although an effective blow could be struck at the badly equipped Bulgarian army, which could be taken on the flank.

It is reported that Essad Pasha (provisional president of Albania), has declared war on Austria and Bulgaria. He has 20,000 armed men. His action, if confirmed will be of real assistance to the entente allies.

"THE JOAN OF ARC OF THE NORTH."

London papers have given much reading and picture space to a young French girl, Mademoiselle Emiienne Moreau, who was recenty decorated with the "cross of war" by General Dessailly. For killing five men! The story is that at the Battle of Loos she killed three Germans with grenades and two more with a British officer's revolver. The newspapers headline her as 'The Joan of Arc of the North.' It is said that General Haig, the new English commander in France, expressed his admiration for her courage. She is only 17 years old—just the age of the maid of Orleans, whose reputation, however, was not built so directly upon killing.

BISHOP MADE $2,000,000 WITH $600. NOW HE IS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Frank Z. Bishop, founder of the town of Bishop, Tex., has fired a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His assets are scheduled at $1,065,450 and his liabilities at $867,350. The assets consist chiefly of real estate.

Bishop had a meteoric business career. He went to the spot where Bishop is located six years ago with $600 as his sole capital. In less than two years he had built a thriving new town and owned much land surrounding it. His wealth at one time was estimated at $2,000,000.