

BRITISH SUCCESS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA; FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES IN BESSARABIA

RUSSIAN FORCES UNDER GEN. IVANOFF GAIN GROUND

London, Jan. 3.—A British official report from Kamerun, German Equatorial Africa, says that Jaunde, a governmental station, was occupied January 1.

The statement reads: "On January 1, a British force under Colonel Corges occupied Jaunde in Kamerun. The enemy retreated to the south and southeast. Our troops are in contact with the enemy's rear guard. The German government officials fled from Jaunde."

London, Jan. 3.—The latest despatches from the southern extremity of the Russian front indicates that heavy fighting is continuing, with the Russian army of Gen. Ivanoff gaining ground. One correspondent reports that these operations began with an offensive movement on the part of the Austrians, designed to straighten their lines, and that after repulsing this attack the Russians assumed the initiative. It is evident the Russian advances are now extended a considerable distance beyond the Stripsa River.

In other despatches it is stated that two great offensive actions clashed, the Russians having advanced as a threat against the Teutons in their Balkan operations, while the Austrians and Germans felt the necessity of improving their positions against the attack expected from General Ivanoff early in the spring.

Whatever may be the case, there is no doubt the result of these operations will have an important effect on the Balkan campaign, especially in their influence on the future plans of Roumania.

It is reported with increasing frequency that the Central Powers are planning an attack on Saloniki, but they are said to be experiencing difficulties with Bulgaria which, according to these reports, does not wish to participate in such a campaign, unless it promises something more than expulsion of the Allies from Saloniki.

In Athens anxious thought is being given to the seizure of the consuls representing Germany, and her allies at Saloniki. It is expected that so far as Greece is concerned the incident will be closed with the seizure of the consuls under safe conduct. While requesting some such action by the Entente Powers, Greece also has protested to Germany against the aeroplane attack on Saloniki.

England awaits with the greatest interest details regarding the bill for compulsory military service which Premier Asquith will introduce in the House of Commons on Wednesday. It is announced that Ireland will come within the scope of the bill.

German Report.

Berlin, Jan. 3, via London.—The text of today's statement follows from the war office:

"Western front: A large mine was exploded north of the La Bassée-Debus road with complete success. A fighting trench, reserve trenches and a communication trench of the enemy were blown in. The surviving occupants attempted to escape by flight but were caught by the fire of our rifles and machine guns.

"A surprise attack made over a wide front took the occupants of the trenches by surprise and they in great haste sought safety by flight. On the remainder of the front there were no events of importance. During the shelling of Luttrebach, in Alsace, the French, on New Year's day, when the people were leaving church, one girl was killed and a woman and three children were injured.

"Eastern front: At various places the Russians continued, with the same lack of success as heretofore, their attacks with pistols and other small detachments of troops.

"Balkan front: There is nothing to report."

Constantine's Condition is Satisfactory.

Athens, Greece, Jan. 3.—Professor Kruss of Berlin and Professor Eislerberg, of Vienna, who are attending King Constantine, announced tonight that his condition was most satisfactory.

On Western Front.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a communication on the progress of hostilities reading as follows:

"In the Champagne district, near the highway between Tahure and Somme-Py, a German attack in which hand grenades were used was repulsed.

"In the Argonne district, near Four-De-Paris, there was an efficacious firing of our guns against the works of the enemy. The German troops, fleeing from their shelters, were subjected to a concentrated fire of our 75-millimetre guns."

Montenegrins Drive Back Enemy at Godevici.

Paris, Jan. 3.—A Montenegrin official statement received here today says: "The enemy on January 1 attacked our positions at Godevici and after a day's fighting was repulsed with appreciable loss. There have been several days of fighting in the mountains and infantry combats on the other fronts."

Fierce Fighting in Bessarabia

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Jan. 3.—The Austro-Hungarian official com-

MUST GUARD PAN-AMERICAN DOCTRINE

Its Protection One of Fundamental Reasons for U. S. New National Defence Scheme.

NEEDS NAVY EQUAL OF TWO WORLD POWERS

Essential to Provide Against Possibility of Attack by Asiatic or European Nation or Joint Alliance.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Possibility of a combined attack by two foreign powers to break down the new Pan-American doctrine evolved from maintenance of the United States and acceptance by South and Central American republics of the Monroe Doctrine is one of the fundamental bases for the national defense plans formulated by army and navy strategists. They believe it essential in the formulation of a national military policy, it was learned tonight, to provide against the eventualities of an assault upon the doctrine by either an Asiatic or European power, or even by an alliance of two such powers, which might hurl forces simultaneously at the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

A navy equal in strength to those of any two world powers, except Great Britain, and an army prepared to fight for the integrity of the Pan-American idea anywhere in Pan-America is the ultimate aim of the plans of the military experts.

Ten Years To Complete Plans

Ten years is the time the Navy General Board believes it will require to complete its plan for a re-adjustment of world forces which will follow the European war. In setting 1925 as the time when the United States navy should equal any fleet—which means reaching the two-power standard of the British navy, the board estimated that much time would elapse before the shock of the present war passed sufficiently to permit any of the belligerents to look to South or Central America for colonial development or trade aggression.

Plans of the Army War College be consummated in six years. The army officers take the position that the United States have sufficient troops and ships to land forces in any threatened Pan-American country to meet an invader.

All these preparations, it is known, have been presented by strategists to the Administration as essential to support the Monroe Doctrine, so that the United States may be able to act alone, if necessary, to preserve its ideal of no entangling alliances. Such ideals, the military students have stated, impose new duties on the United States—duties that require something more than a policy of mere passive resistance.

While the administrative branch of the government has submitted to Congress a definite plan which contemplates an increased expenditure of more than a billion dollars on the military and naval establishments in the next six years, all other agencies of the government are acting to unify and harmonize the Pan-American nations. To students of diplomacy, the Pan-American declarations of President Wilson in his opening address to Congress; the declarations for Pan-Americans unity made by the Secretary of State Lansing and the general effort for unity of all the Americas on a basis of friendship and equality, take on added significance when considered in connection with the administration's preparedness plans.

Significance also is seen in the disclosure that an effort to postpone the Pan-American Congress on the ground that sufficient time had not been given to prepare an adequate scientific program was met by the statement that the United States was insistently desirous of taking prompt steps to further the spirit of Pan-American accord, confidence, sympathy and mutual aid. South American capitals uniformly report that the congress is regarded there as more political than scientific and that approbation of the sentiment of Pan-American unity is freely expressed.

Sir Sam Expects No Great Difficulty in Raising Canada's Quota to Half Million Mark

Strong Men With Professional and Business Training are Especially Desirable—Training Schools to be Established.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Sir Sam Hughes stated today that no great difficulty was anticipated in raising Canada's quota of men for overseas service to the half million mark.

"What I especially desire is strong men with successful professional or business training," said the Minister of Militia, "to join the ranks and perfect their military training."

Training schools will be established all over the country and the practice of sending over drafts to reinforce battalions will be discontinued, in order to preserve identity all will go as separate battalions.

Congratulations on the Premier's announcement have been pouring in from all over Canada. They include patriotic messages from the Winnipeg Clearing House, Rev. Dr. Chown, superintendent of the Methodist Church; Col. H. H. McLean, Liberal member for Queens-Sunbury, and the Manitoba Boys Scouts Association.

GREEK GOVERNMENT GIVES WELCOME TO KING OF SERBIA

His Visit Likely to Have Great Influence on Relations Between Greece and Allies, Which are Daily Improving.

Paris, Jan. 3.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says: "It is announced that the Chamber of Deputies has been convoked for January 17, a week earlier than had previously been intended. King Constantine himself will open the session."

"The Greek government through the Prefect of Saloniki has sent an address of welcome to King Peter of Serbia. The newspapers emphasize the influence that the visit of the Serbian king is likely to have on the relations of Greece and the Entente Powers. The newspapers say that the situation between Greece and the Entente Powers is obviously improving."

Paris, Jan. 3.—A Havas despatch from Athens says that word is received from Saloniki to the effect that all suspected subjects of nations at war with the Entente Allies are being arrested and taken on board a warship after being interrogated.

Saloniki merchants have appealed to the government to facilitate the transportation of supplies necessary for the population, the scarcity of provisions becoming more noticeable every day.

A Sofia Report.

Berlin, Jan. 3, via wireless to Sayville.—"General opinion in Bulgaria," says the Overseas News Agency today, "is that the relations between the Entente Powers and Greece will be seriously affected by the reported disclosure in letters found on Colonel Napier, former British military attaché at Sofia, when he was taken from a Greek steamer by an Austrian submarine last month."

FAVORS STERNER USE OF BRITAIN'S NAVY IN PROSECUTION OF WAR

London, Jan. 3.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, who changed his political coat and subsequently reverted to his original faith, will be the Unionist candidate for the parliamentary seat of St. George's, made vacant by the recent elevation of Sir Alexander Henderson to the peerage.

Mr. Bowles' role in the House of Commons, to which, in view of the present system of uncontented election, he is sure of being returned, will be agitation for the sterner use of Great Britain's sea power in the prosecution of the war. He contends that the navy's grappling irons are hampered by fear of some of the government departments of offending neutrals; and he wants to see a more complete stoppage of supplies reaching Germany through neutral countries.

Licensees for the shipment of English wool, Australian cross-bred wool and top merino tops to the United States are not being granted. It is believed that American purchases this season in the Cape, and Australia and New Zealand, estimated at a half million bales, will not be allowed to be shipped. The wools bought privately up country are the first to be discriminated against.

WILSON HASTENS TO CAPITAL TO TAKE CHARGE IN NEW CRISIS

Situation Brought About by Sinking of Steamer Persia Regarded as Most Serious to Confront Washington Since War Began.

PREPARED TO TAKE ANY ACTION THAT THE FACTS MAY WARRANT.

New Breach by Austria May Determine United States to Settle All Questions Involved in the Submarine Warfare.

Washington, Jan. 3.—President Wilson started to Washington from Hot Springs, Va., tonight to take personal charge of the nation's foreign affairs in the new crisis brought about by the sinking of the British steamship Persia, with a loss of at least one American life. The situation is regarded in official circles as being the most serious to confront this government since the submarine operations of the Central Powers began.

The President probably will lay the facts thus far established before his cabinet tomorrow. The destruction of the Persia, following closely upon the crisis precipitated by the Ancona disaster, may result in the United States determining to settle immediately all the questions involved in the submarine warfare. The subject is expected to find its way to the floor of the House and Senate tomorrow, when Congress reconvenes after the holidays.

The United States is represented tonight as being prepared and determined to take any action that the facts concerning the Persia, yet to be established, may warrant. Officials still are trying to view the situation with an open mind, but it is apparent that they are disturbed by the reports received from consular agents at Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt. Every effort will be made to establish the truth of the report that the Persia was torpedoed without warning.

Secretary of State Lansing contemplates taking no step until the complete details are known.

Officials find one source of gratification in assurances given by Baron Zwiédinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, to Secretary of State Lansing during a conference today at the White House. Baron Zwiédinek is said to have suggested that judgment be suspended until the facts are known and to have expressed the belief that the final explanation of the latest incident would be satisfactory. He is said to have assured the Secretary of his belief that if an Austro-Hungarian submarine commander violated the principles of international law and rules of humanity, his government would be quick to take action which would fully satisfy the United States. Baron Zwiédinek also sought information for the benefit of his government.

Secretary Lansing today instructed Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to make informal inquiries which might lead to the establishment of the identity of the submarine, which sank the Persia or the receipt of information concerning the circumstances of the attack.

Little Doubt of Submarine's Nationality.

The Secretary acted upon an indication received from an undisclosed source that no submarines of other than Austrian nationality were known to be operating near the point where the Persia went down. No specific instructions were given to Ambassador Penfield. He is expected to proceed as he thinks best and forward any information obtainable. Officials here are not finally convinced that a submarine was responsible for the sinking of the Persia, and still see a remote possibility that the vessel might have struck a floating mine, which had drifted to that part of the sea from some adjacent field of operations. The report that the liner was carrying a 4.7 gun served to revive consideration of the position taken by the United States in regard to armed merchantmen. In the early days of the war it was announced that merchant ships belonging to belligerents might be allowed to enter and leave American waters with guns of six-inch calibre or less, mounted upon their sterns. At that time cruisers of the Central Powers had not been swept from the seas. Later Great Britain and France, at the suggestion of the United States, agreed that their ships coming into

American waters should not be armed, thus eliminating the possibility of a controversy over that point so far as vessels plying out of ports of the United States were concerned.

Since then all war craft of the Teutonic Allies with the exception of submarines, have disappeared from the high seas. Consequently, it is considered in some quarters that merchantmen mounting guns even of small calibre, might be considered prepared for resisting a hostile submarine.

Secretary of State Lansing and other officials have considered this view with great carefulness. The Secretary said today he was not prepared to announce the attitude of the United States on this point in the future. It is understood he will be awaiting an opportunity to discuss the matter and its various ramifications with President Wilson.

During a later discussion of the subject Secretary of State Lansing revealed that Germany had abandoned its contention that the Lusitania was an armed merchantman. This claim was originally made in justification of the sinking of that ship, and affidavits were presented to substantiate it. The affidavits were proved to be false, however, and Mr. Lansing indicated that Germany had dropped the contention some time ago.

The Japanese ambassador, Viscount Chinda, also called on the secretary. His purpose was to obtain any details which might have been received regarding the sinking of the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru. The secretary had no new reports of importance. He indicated later that no action would be taken by the United States in that case at least at this time. But one person aboard the Yasaka Maru was supposed to be an American citizen. He was W. J. Leigh. A despatch received today from Consul General Garro at Alexandria informed the State Department that Leigh was born in China of American parents, never had elected to claim American citizenship. His status may be the subject of a further report, however, as it is pointed out that the United States maintains extra-territorial jurisdiction in China and if Leigh was born of American parents within the jurisdiction of any American consul in China he could be considered an American citizen, unless he elected to become a subject of some other nation.

Believe Danger of Rupture Past

Geneva, via Paris, Jan. 3.—The Vienna newspapers have published the text of the new Austrian note to the United States concerning the steamer Ancona. They are unanimously of the opinion that the incident will now be definitely settled. The Budapest newspapers express the belief that the note is couched in sufficiently conciliatory and dignified terms, that it will remove all danger of a rupture between the two countries and that the United States government will be pleased with Austria for her conciliatory attitude.

May Have Carried 4.7 Inch Gun

London, Jan. 3.—The management of the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company says they have authorized no statement regarding a gun on board the steamer Persia. There is, however, no reason to doubt that the vessel carried one 4.7 inch gun as arm for defensive purposes.

Eleven More Survivors at Malta

Bulletin—London, Jan. 3.—The Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company has received a despatch from Malta saying that eleven more survivors of the steamer Persia have been landed, including Lord Montagu.

London, Jan. 3.—A despatch to Reuters' Company from Gibraltar says Edward Rose, the Denver, Colo. lad who was a passenger on board the steamer Persia, left the Persia when she put in at Gibraltar, and left there immediately for Spain.