

Weather Forecast:
Light Snowfalls

The London Advertiser

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THE LONDON, ONTARIO, ADVERTISER, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1917. TWELVE PAGES.

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FOOD FAMINE FORCING GERMAN PEACE CRY

GERMANS ADMIT ALLIED GAINS IN GALICIA AND AT THE ANCRE

STATES WIELDING "WAR CLUB" TO FORCE GERMAN PEACE TERMS

CHECKING UP STOCK SALES AND REPORTS TO FIND LEAK

House Investigating Committee Tracing Peace Note Tip.

SEVEN SUBPOENAS ISSUED

Stock Brokers Alleged To Have Profited To Testify.

BRING PROOF OF "LEAK"

News Reports and Brokers' Tickers Quoted As Evidence.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Subpoenas for seven men were ordered issued today by the house rules committee at the outset of today's session of the "leak" investigation, brought on by charges of advance information of the Wilson peace note. The men to be called are John Boyle and Henry B. Eland of the Wall Street Journal and W. A. Crawford, Bruce A. Knox, Jun. A. L. G. Nelson, Nelson Shepard and J. M. Jamieson, employees of the Central News of America, a news service which supplies information to Financial America, a Wall Street newspaper.

The heads of the bureau also were requested to bring the ticker tapes of their services from 10 a.m. throughout the day of December 20, 1916. The committee wants to learn what time the Central News and Wall Street Journal bureaus made public the fact that a note was forthcoming from the president.

Will Preserve Sale Slips. A motion by Representative Campbell, Republican, to have the New York and Chicago stock exchanges notify all their members to preserve their sale slips from December 10 to December 20 was adopted.

Announcement was made by Chairman Henry that Bernard M. Baruch, who is alleged to have profited by the so-called leak, and Otto Kuhn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., would be here Monday to testify.

On motion of Representative Henry, Mr. Baruch was ordered to bring before the committee all of his broker's commission slips from December 10 to December 20.

Representative Wood, author of the inquiry resolution, has been called to the stand, and a struggle between Republican and Democratic members had been precipitated when Representative Harrison, Democrat, asked Mr. Wood why he had not satisfied himself as to the identity of the mysterious "A. Curtis."

Blame It On Lawson. "Representative Wood is not the author of the charges under inquiry here," protested Mr. Chapman, "and his motives cannot be impugned. I think that we are losing sight of the fact that these anonymous charges were made by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, and it is my understanding that Mr. Lawson was the chief beneficiary of this falling market."

Representative Harrison, Democrat, called attention to the fact that Wood's first resolution was introduced before Lawson had made any statement before the letter from "A. Curtis," alleged New York broker, had been received.

Representative Gardner also said that while the Wall Street Journal on December 20, 1916, carried the story of the peace note, it was not until January 1, 1917, that the note was made public.

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GERMAN FOOD FAILURE TO BRING PASSIONATE SECOND PEACE APPEAL

London Spectator Quotes High Authority To Prove Economic Conditions Will Force Teutons To End the War.

London, Jan. 5.—Another and far more passionate bid for peace is coming from Germany before Easter, when the seriousness of economic conditions, and the terrific food shortage may compel Germany to end the war. This prediction is made by the editor of the Spectator in today's issue. Though generally conservative in expressing opinions on the war, he insists this prediction is based upon information from the highest sources. He writes:

"We have asked the Allies to surrender and her allies, and to the world at large, that we mean to apply the principle of the Silesian books, but force of circumstances, the power behind the throne, even of the fates, already has begun to apply that policy. Germany already is burning some of the books herself."

"Soon peace may be as terrible as war, there may be no ships to which to bring corn to save the German people from famine. Only a sudden and universal determination of the German people not to let themselves be starved can save them, but that is revolution. Revolution seems beyond the daring of a Prussian."

The Spectator's informant, in a review based exclusively on German official statements says:

Severity of Food Shortage. "Germany's food situation is undoubtedly becoming extremely serious. Before the war Germany imported in an average year about 15,000,000 tons of food for men and beasts. Germany is no doubt still importing considerable quantities of foodstuffs from her neutral neighbors, but compared with the colossal quantities she imported before the war these supplies are utterly inadequate."

The Germans are the greatest potato eaters in the world now. According to Government statements the potato harvest has been a terrible failure. It is officially asserted that the last harvest yielded only 20,000,000 tons, against an average yield of almost 40,000,000 tons. Therefore, the Government has announced that the weekly potato ration per inhabitant has been reduced lately from ten to seven, and then to five pounds a week, or three-quarters of a pound a day.

What a Contrast. "How insufficient this must be for the average German is evident from the fact that the daily potato ration of soldiers during maneuvers is three and a quarter pounds, in addition to which they receive one and three-quarters pounds of bread and three-quarters of a pound of meat."

"The question arises whether Germany will be able to hold out until the next harvest. Germany cannot wait, of course, until her food supplies are dangerously depleted. Europe contains no surplus food. There is a world shortage, and a deficiency of tonnage will make it difficult to re-provision Germany."

Watch Food Problem. "She would, therefore, have to make peace in good time, for otherwise the whole might be reduced to famine. Possibly Germany may find sufficient food to tide her over in Eastern Rumania or Southern Russia. Her entire strategy seems to be directed by her need of food. Possibly she considers her position desperate. If the latter should be the case her recent peace proposals would have been sincere."

In that event they would be sumbly renewed before long. Possibly statesmen and strategists of the Entente should, therefore, watch carefully the food problem of Germany."

INABILITY TO GET GERMAN AID IS HOLDING GREECE

Futility of Making a Lone-Handed Fight Borne In On Tino.

London, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the Times from Piraeus, dated December 31, says that the real key to the situation in Greece is the military position in Macedonia. According to this story, King Constantine has received discouraging news from beyond Monastir to the effect that Field Marshal von Mackensen considered it impossible to move on Monastir before another two months at the earliest. The Greek Government realizes, therefore, says the dispatch, that if it broke with the Entente, it would have to support the struggle alone.

MASKED BANDITS TAKE \$10,000 IN HOLD-UP

Payroll Falls to Them as Booty in Pennsylvania Raid.

Tarentum, Pa., Jan. 5.—Four masked men held up an express wagon here today, containing the payroll of the Flaccus Glass Company of this city, and escaped with \$10,000.

BRITISH PENETRATE ANCRE LINE OF FOE

Berlin Admits Successful Attack by Tommies.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—Via Saville.—In an attack north of the Ancre last night British troops penetrated a German trench, the war office announces. There was vigorous artillery fighting in the Ypres bend, along the Somme, in the Champagne and on the Verdun front.

Western Front: During last evening there were vigorous artillery engagements in the Ypres salient, on both banks of the Lez, and in isolated sectors of the Champagne and Meuse fronts.

Near Serre, north of the Ancre, in the Somme region, British troops in a night attack entered our most advanced trench.

Our raiding detachment in the Massiges district and on the northeastern bank of Verdun brought back prisoners from the French lines.

FIVE REPORTED KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

Pennsylvania Colliery Scene of Latest Disaster.

BITTER ANIMUS OF LOCAL NEWSPAPER BLAMED BY DUNLOP

Ex-City Auditor Refuses To Continue Under Conditions COMMISSION IS CRITICIZED

Opposition of Utilities To Co-operation in Audit Hindered Efficiency.

City Auditor W. M. Dunlop, it was, has officially notified City Clerk Baker that he will not be an applicant for the position for 1917, and has sent a letter to that effect. In the communication Mr. Dunlop says his respect for the utilities commission, and Chairman Philip Pocock, who signally fails, in his opinion, to agree to a proper organization of the audit department of the city. The bitter animus of a local newspaper is blamed for his failure to remain an official of the city.

It will be remembered that last April after Mr. Dunlop came to London, he was accused by the second audit committee of the London and Ontario Railway. He accepted the challenge, and started in at it. Before he had completed his report, he consulted certain aldermen and officers relative to bylaws, leases, etc., and he was then attacked by a local paper forthrightly. He was styled "incompetent," and few less terms. However, the audit appeared in due time, and was satisfactory. The Beck following, but the animus against him appeared frequently.

Position Intolerable. His position was made intolerable it became evident that he would remain after the end of the year. With was considered certain that he had quit, the newspaper in question spoke of him as a prize official, a most capable man, and a distinct loss to the city of London. Certain parties were accused of driving him out. Mr. Dunlop apparently has not forgotten the statements, and he leaves the city as a result. He came here untrammelled, any local connection whatever, and said to have given independent and go service.

His removal leaves the audit situation in a bad way. Mr. Dunlop was here three months, for which he received \$300 salary. He is credited with giving good service for the money, but there is an accumulation of three months' work ahead of him. He could do some of the work in three months, but as a result, the books of the utilities commission are far from being completed. The annual reports will be delayed, and the confusion will be increased, and other assistance will have to be secured. The council will have to deal with this on Monday morning.

Mr. Dunlop's letter and telegram to City Clerk Baker are as follows: City Clerk, City Hall, London: I am sorry to hear of your decision regarding my resignation.

W. M. DUNLOP, Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 2, 1917.

The Letter. S. Baker, Esq., City Clerk, London, Ont.: Dear Sir, in connection with the audit work, I now desire to inform the council of my definite decision to decline any reappointment as city auditor for the municipal accounts, under existing conditions. It seemed to me most regrettable that the public utilities commission should have seen fit to still insist upon a separate line of action from the council regarding their necessary audit work being performed, and also that my earnest endeavor and straightforward efforts with the council to promote and facilitate amicable co-operation in the city activities, did not meet with a more practical and courteous response on their part.

No one can be expected to do more than his duty. In the interests of the public generally, such audit co-operation is very desirable from an economical efficiency standpoint for all the branches of civic government work. The uncalculated and unwarranted violence, and also apparent animus, so frequently exhibited by a certain partisan newspaper organ does not seem to be at all helpful for beneficial public interest being taken in efficient civic administration, nor, unfortunately, does the baneful influence of such unfair journalistic remarks tend to encourage the best performance of responsible duties by many deserving officials in the service, which is otherwise much to be desired, both as to due appreciation for work and courteous treatment. Yours truly, (Signed) W. M. DUNLOP, F.C.A.

\$200,000 FIRE LOSS IN MARQUETTE, MICH.

Business District of City Threatened With Destruction.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 5.—The business district of this city was threatened with destruction today by a building starting from an unknown cause by 10 a.m. destroyed seven buildings and a number of offices had been damaged. Estimated at \$200,000.

Marquette firemen were aided by companies from Ishpeming and Sault Ste. Marie.

FORD CAN PROCEED

Courts Allow Him to Build \$12,000,000 Smelter.

Detroit, Jan. 5.—Henry Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, was today allowed to proceed with the construction of a \$12,000,000 smelter on the Detroit River near this city. The three circuit judges presiding at the injunction suit brought against Ford by the Dodge brothers, accepted a bond of \$100,000 to secure the Dodge from any possible loss.

LOCK'S CONDITION IS DEFENCE TRUMP CARD

Used by Small Attorneys to Refute State Evidence.

Ossipee, N. H., Jan. 5.—The defence in the trial of Frederick L. Small, for the murder of his wife, Mrs. Florence A. Small, at their Mountain View home last September, today endeavored to emphasize the fact that a lock with the bolt shot and the key on the inside, was found in the ruins of the cottage. Arthur W. Brunt testified that he saw the lock, which had been on the side door through which Small left the house for Boston, and corroborated previous witnesses who said the bolt was shot and the key inside.

The defence, in its opening, argued that this evidence would be sufficient to show that the door was locked from the inside after Small's departure.

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GIVES UP POSITION AND TELLS WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES



ADVISOR W. M. DUNLOP.

GERMANS ADMIT THAT RUSSIANS PIERCED LINES

Berlin Report Declares That They Entered Galician Position.

USUAL QUALIFICATION

Counter-Attack Supposed To Have Bagged 200 of Czar's Men.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—Via Saville.—The Russians brought up reinforcements and renewed their attacks yesterday on the Russian-Galician front. It is an accumulation of three months' work ahead of him. He could do some of the work in three months, but as a result, the books of the utilities commission are far from being completed. The annual reports will be delayed, and the confusion will be increased, and other assistance will have to be secured. The council will have to deal with this on Monday morning.

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FALL OF BRAILA MAY SHAKE RUSSIAN POSITION

Fear Expressed of Further Retirement, by London Experts.

ATTACKING BY STORM

Germans Are Throwing Whole Weight Against Rumanian Defences.

CLAIM BIG ADVANCES

Vanguard of Cavalry Column Said To Have Reached Line.

London, Jan. 5.—The capture of Braila by Field Marshal von Mackensen is discussed by the morning papers in reference to its probable effect on the Russian defence of the Sereth line. Braila formed the advanced defence toward the eastern end of this line. Some of the commentators fear that the fall of the town may seriously shake the Russo-Rumanian position on the Sereth, and may mean the abandonment of that front and the withdrawal to the Russian frontier, or perhaps beyond it into Bessarabia. In the meantime the German effort to turn the line from the west is being pressed with an apparent prospect of success.

BERLIN'S STORY OF VICTORY. Berlin, Jan. 5.—Saville.—Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian troops yesterday stormed Russian defences on an exposed front south of the Tretus Valley, near the Moldavian frontier, the war office announces.

The text of the statement follows: "Front of Archduke Joseph: In the southern part of the wooded Carpathians there was a strong artillery engagement. Austro-Hungarian troops repulsed Russian battalions northwest of Kirmibach. (Continued on Page 3, Column 7.)

BAD WEATHER BLOCKS MACEDONIAN ACTIVITY

No Important Events Recorded, But Minor Allied Victories.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The following official report from the Macedonian front was given out here today: "Since December 20 there have been no important events on the front of the east, bad weather having impeded operations at almost every point. Especially spirited artillery fighting continues in the regions of Gatskovo, Ljumbica, Monastir, Madagad, and in the Cetina near Rapsah. "Reports have been received of the checking of a Bulgarian attack on Ljumbica and of a well-conceived action of British troops against Kaptur, near the railroad between Serres and Demir-Hissar. The British held off the attack, and the Bulgarians were repulsed. "On Friday night enemy encampments south of Spinkourt, munitions depots at Longueau farm and the railway station at Mennil St. Nicolas also were bombed."

PARIS, JAN. 5.—There were no events of importance during the night," says today's official announcement. "On Thursday night French aerial squadrons showed up in the sky over the railway station and barracks at Gatskovo, where it was observed that four incendiary fires and several explosions occurred."

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TRYING TO FORCE GERMAN TERMS BY WAR-THREAT CLUB

Wilson Administration Desperately Fighting For Peace To Prevent U. S. Being Involved In War Over Submarine Atrocities, Experts Believe.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Washington, Jan. 6.—The administration is wielding anew its war threat club against Germany to force her into line on making peace terms, according to the views of experts on the international situation today.

Taken in connection with Secretary Lansing's recent "verge of war" interpretation of Wilson's note to the belligerents, Senator Lewis' statement in the Senate yesterday was regarded here today as a direct threat that the United States Government is convinced that it will have to break off relations with Germany over submarine warfare if the present peace manoeuvres fail.

It has been said that President Wilson is doubly anxious for peace in order to avoid the consequences of being involved in the war over submarine warfare.

NEW PHASE OF WAR STARTING THROUGH ROME CONFERENCE

Meeting of Entente Leaders Portends Much.

Figaro Writer Sounds Rally To Supreme Effort.

IS IN STRICT SECRECY SWITZERLAND, BEWARE!

Speedy Termination of War Aimed At By Allies' New Policy.

Editor Who Predicted the Rumanian Failure Refers To Swiss Violation.

Paris, Jan. 5.—New York Times Cable.—Writing in the Figaro, Alfred Capus says: "It is not a bad thing to familiarize public opinion today with the possible conditions of peace. In fact, the situation has entirely changed, since Germany has proposed the conference."

"Discussions of this kind would have been dangerous last year. They would have led the enemy to believe us weary of war, and would have strengthened his confidence. Because he has taken the initiative, the case is reversed. Germany is now unable to prolong the war for more than a few months."

Must Prepare for Desperate Struggle. "This does not mean that she is ready to accept our conditions. Before submitting to them she will use her last military and diplomatic resources, and will strike many desperate blows, which may be dangerous, if we fail to prepare them hour by hour. This will probably be the characteristic feature of the war of 1917. We must be prepared to meet formidable onslaughts and repulse them victoriously. Out of these a peace will evolve, which this time our adversary will have to sue for and not suggest. It will fall to the Allies to state their conditions."

"There will be no question of arresting the national life of a hundred million human beings, but simply to safeguard one's self as far as humanly possible against their voracity. The experience of two years has pointed out the means to do so."

Each one of the Allies countries has come to realize what are their particular responsibilities for their own particular safety. Russia has mentioned hers. The forthcoming reply to President Wilson will lay down ours. Great Britain and Italy will speak in their turn. Then, when the supreme battle opens, the idea of peace will be clearly outlined in all minds; the end in view will be discernible to all eyes."

Gustav Herze again devotes a leading article to the possibility of the violation of Swiss neutrality by the Germans, emphasizing the fact that the Germans know very well the severity of heavy artillery in the Swiss army, as it is the only one that supplies it. In case a peace is made, the writer argues that this will be a serious consequence in favor of such an attempt. Herze was the first writer to realize the Rumanian peril. Even while the Rumanian advance continued in Transylvania, Herze, to the surprise of his readers, wrote article after article, under the heading: "To the Rescue of the Rumanians!"

Failure to Give Home Rule To Galicia Precipitates More Trouble.

Copenhagen, Jan. 6.—A Vienna dispatch published in the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, says a new Austrian cabinet crisis has arisen owing to the refusal of the Government to grant home rule to Galicia, as promised by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Dr. J. Sylvester, president of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, has resigned.

PREMIER'S SLAYER TRIES TO END HIS OWN LIFE

Filled, However, in Attempt to Hang Self in Cell.

London, Jan. 6.—Dr. Friedrich Adler, who assassinated Premier Sturgis of Austria, has attempted to hang himself in his cell, according to a Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam, quoting the Kreuz Zeitung of Vienna. Dr. Adler was cut down in time to save his life, but the incident may possibly delay the trial.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 3 o'clock last night: Highest, 35; lowest, 29.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 35; lowest, 29.