

RUSSIANS SCORE BRILLIANT VICTORIES BY LAND AND SEA; BRITISH LAUNCH INFANTRY ATTACK, AND 14 AIR COMBATS

COMPLETION BILL PASSES COMMITTEE IN BRITISH HOUSE

"No Great Monster in Form of Military Machine to Grab Men"

RESULT GREETED WITH CHEERING

Conscription of Wealth Finds Little Fault—Gallipoli Inquiry Impossible While War's On—Germans on Defensive in Air Warfare—Reserves Called Up.

Halifax Getting Her Share of Steamers.

Sir Robert dealt with Sir Wilfrid's reference to conscription. During the first few months of the war, he said, he had made it clear to Canada that he proposed no conscription, and he repeated it now. As regards attempts made to convince American citizens that they run a danger of conscription if they settled in Canada, the premier asserted that he did not think it would affect them greatly, since they had been as eager to do their part in this war as the native citizens of Canada.

After referring briefly to the appointment of the war purchasing commission and the economic and development and military hospital committees since the last session, Sir Wilfrid spoke of his last summer's visit to Great Britain, with particular reference to the extent to which British manufacturers of munitions had been increased. Great Britain would soon be able to produce in a week what she could formerly have accumulated laboriously in four months, and the largest guns to be had in Great Britain at the beginning of the war were the smallest being sent to the front.

In Canada some 250 factories were now making munitions; munition orders to the value of \$800,000,000 had been received and \$100,000,000 worth of shells had been sent overseas, half the payments having been financed by Canada for the British government.

The question arose why Canada was not doing more. The reason was to be found in the fact that though empty shell bodies could be turned out in great numbers there were certain delicate parts the successful manufacture of which had been found in Great Britain sometimes to involve three years' preparation.

Halifax Getting Her Share of Steamers. Sir Robert told of the success which had attended the efforts of the government to secure transports to carry goods to fill war office orders to England. In February last arrangements were made with the admiralty for regular sailings by sixteen ships. That number had been increased to forty, which twenty sailed in winter from Halifax and twenty from St. John. Besides, the government had secured the release for the North Atlantic service of a good many ships which had been taken over by the admiralty.

Sir Robert paid a tribute to the brave, self-reliant and determined spirit of the French people and to the ever increasing spirit which animates these men. "I believe that we have still a long way to go before we see the end of this war."

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, who continued the debate at the evening sitting, commented upon the references made to last season's bountiful crops in the speech from the throne. He said that the farmers had done their duty, and that Providence had smiled on their efforts, but that the government had done its best to thwart both Providence and the farmers by failing to secure a market in the United States for Canadian grain.

Dr. Clark congratulated the government upon its interpretation of the mind of the people in regard to holding a general election, as indicated by the announcement that a resolution providing for the extension of the parliamentary term would be presented.

He did not regret the opposition's criticisms of last year's budget, and the introduction of an amendment condemning the placing of obstacles in the way of importation of goods from Great Britain. From the time the first shot was fired in the war, he had held that it would be a national calamity to have a general election, and he believed as still. Though that was the attitude of the opposition, it did not absolve the members of the opposition from the duty of criticizing and discussing measures which the government might put forward, even in connection with the conduct of the war.

Dr. Clark did not think the people would have the slightest objection to the government mentioning a half million men as the force to be aimed at, although he would not say whether it was altogether wise to name a specific figure. Only about 50,000 of the 120,000 men who had crossed the ocean from Canada had reached the trenches, and the question was asked how long it would take a proper proportion of the army of 600,000 to get to the front.

Dr. Clark said there was no desire on the part of the people to obtain the government, or the various patriotic organizations in regard to money. But it should be impressed upon the government that while the people were ready to give freely they were suspicious as to the road their money, or part of it was travelling.

PLEA FOR BRITAIN BY U. S. SENATOR

"Warring for Life, Liberty and Independence, She Will Not Stand Bullying," His Warning

Draws Picture of Canadians and Americans Killing Each Other Along Border if Protest Against Trade Interference is Tied Up—London Reports Mail Controversy Widening with But Little Hope of Settlement.

London, Jan. 20.—The controversy over the detention of international mails is widening in scope without any sign of settlement. The Anglo-Swedish phase of the controversy is attracting most attention, but other nations affected are watching developments closely, and according to indications, are prepared to intervene with something more formal than the inquiries with which they have already deluged the foreign office.

Protests from Sweden to England, via vice versa, have crossed each other apparently without bringing the two nations any nearer to an understanding than they were when the dispute began.

British traders doing business with Russia and Roumania also are besieging the foreign office with petitions to have the question settled.

SENATOR HOKE SMITH ATTACKS BRITAIN. Washington, Jan. 20.—Great Britain's interference with neutral trade was the subject of a vigorous and exhaustive speech in the senate today by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who pleaded for action to prevent England from advancing her own trade at the expense of the United States, while attempting to destroy Germany commercially. He declared that the rights of citizens of the United States and other neutral nations were being recklessly disregarded and emphasized particularly what he denounced as Great Britain's lawless treatment of America's cotton trade.

Discussing the action of the Allies in proclaiming cotton as contraband, the senator asserted that cotton had not been used or needed by Germany or her allies in the manufacture of war munitions for more than eight months, as Germany had developed a process for using wood pulp as a cheaper and more effective substitute for cotton in the manufacture of explosives. "I will quietly continue to furnish Great Britain with the cotton she needs for her munitions," he declared, "but I will not permit her to use it for her war effort."

Senator K. Nelson, Republican, assailed the German naval policy, declaring that 134 Scandinavian vessels had been sunk by Germany since the war began. Senator Williams, Democrat, declared that the North starved the South with its navy, and said the United States was now having a demonstration of what such tactics could accomplish. The Mississippi senator emphasized the difference, however, in responsibility for loss of life and for loss of property.

NO BULLYING FROM UNPREPARED NATION. "I want to say," Senator Williams continued, "that if the senator from Georgia could have his way, and congress were to pass and the president sign the measure he advocates, it necessarily would result in non-intercourse with the Allies. UNLESS THE ALLIES WERE TO STAND STILL, LIKE A LOT OF WHIPPED CURS, WHILE WARRING FOR LIFE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE, AND OBEY THE WILL OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, WITH 30,000 SOLDIERS AND THE FOURTH NAVY IN THE WORLD BEHIND IT, I FEAR ENGLAND WOULD NOT STAND FOR BULLYING FROM A PEOPLE WHO CANNOT BULLY."

Senator Williams took issue with the designation of England's blockade as a "paper" one. "I don't want to see Dixie put into the attitude of caring just now as much about property as the lives of the women and children sent to their graves in the ocean," he continued.

"Until the question as to the loss of women and children is settled, I do not intend to nag the president or his administration, and I think I would not nag a Republican administration about the loss of property. My people are not ready to put cotton and human life on the same basis, especially when they have sense enough to know that if the shipment of cotton to England and her Allies was cut off, cotton would be worth about four cents now."

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, asked Senator Williams what he would do to assure respect for United States mails, declaring that Great Britain had seized sixty-five bags of first class American mail bound direct to Rotterdam, and had not consented to render justice yet.

NOT WORTH GOING TO WAR ABOUT. "What the senator wants me to say is that I would declare war against Great Britain, and cause a lot of Irish, English, Welsh, Scotch, Canadians and Americans to be killed because my mail had been interfered with, but I shall not say it."

"Does the senator know that all the trade secrets of Americans are stolen, so that England can take our trade away from us?" persisted the Nebraska senator.

"Of course I resent every act of a belligerent that violates our rights," replied Senator Williams, "but I do not care enough about it to shed human blood over it. As to British censors handing over our trade letters to British business men, I have doubts. It strikes me that Great Britain is a little too busy at war right now, defending her life, to be engaged in catching on to trade secrets. We have 3,000 miles of undefended Canadian border. I don't want my boys to go up there killing Canadian boys, and Canadian boys coming down here killing our boys, just because somebody stopped somebody's mail on its way to Norway."

CANADA OFFERS MORE AIR FIGHTING

4 TO 500 COMPLETE FOR USE AT FRONT

To Be Organized at Once From Troops Now in England

PROBABLY INCLUDE 55TH BATTALION

Transfer to France Will Mean That 20,000 More Will Soon Go From Camps—Canadian Army of 100,000 For Spring Drive.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Through the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, Canada today offered a completely equipped Fourth Canadian Division for the front.

The war office has accepted the offer, and the division will shortly take its place in the fighting line in France, along with the three Canadian divisions now there. The Third Canadian Division which was offered last November and is now completely organized and in the line is under Major General Macdonald, in this specially followed by a fourth division, which will bring the total of the Canadian troops on the front to 40,000 men.

The new fourth division will be formed from among the troops now in England, probably including the 55th N. B. Battalion. While no official figures are available, it is understood that there are at least 50,000 Canadians now in training there. As soon as the fourth division is ready to go to the front, troops from Canada will move forward to England, ready to supply the gap, and form the basis for a fifth or sixth division for the front, or for reinforcements.

This will mean the departure of 20,000 or 30,000 men from Canada shortly, leaving more room in the present congested training depots throughout the dominion. At the rate of enlistment at present, it will take only a month or so to fill up the gap left in Canada and keep the total number in training in Canada up to well over the 100,000 mark.

OFFICIAL DENIAL THAT MONTENEGRO LAID DOWN ARMS

London, Jan. 20, 4:25 p.m.—Sir John Roper Parkinson, consul general in London for Montenegro, today received official confirmation of the report that King Nicholas of Montenegro and his sons would remain at the head of their troops, determined to fight to the last.

No Formal Negotiations. London, Jan. 20, 4:34 p.m.—An official French statement received here today by wireless from Paris, says the Montenegrin army never capitulated and, in fact, that no formal negotiations for peace were entered upon. King Nicholas is said to be at Podgoritsa with his troops.

San Giovanni Di Medua, Albania, Jan. 19, via Rome, Jan. 20.—The Montenegrin government has been installed at Scutari.

VILLA CAPTURED IS THE REPORT

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 20.—Mexican Consul Andres Garcia has received advice of the capture of General Villa. His advisers stated that the capture was effected by Maximo Blanco, who recently also captured General Jose Rodriguez, one of Villa's generals.

A message announcing Villa's capture also has been received at the office of the American Smelting & Refining Company. Another private dispatch states that Villa was captured at Hacienda San Geronimo.

MORE AIR FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT

British in Fourteen Combats Drive Down Two Machines and Lose One

French Batteries Continue to Destroy Trenches and Disperse Troops of Enemy—Russians Hold Gains in Bessarabia and Make Brilliant Sea Raid on Anatolian Coast.

London, Jan. 20, 11:05 p.m.—The British official statement issued tonight says: "In the course of fourteen fights in the air yesterday we drove two enemy machines down into the German lines. During the day we lost one aeroplane."

"Today we exploded a mine near Fricourt. An enemy aeroplane dropped three bombs on the outskirts of an unimportant village behind our lines. "Generally on the front the day passed quietly. There was less artillery firing than usual, and there is nothing of importance to report."

CLEVER WORK OF FRENCH ARTILLERY. Paris, via London, Jan. 20, 11:55 p.m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "Between the Somme and the Arre our artillery bombarded, near the railway station at Chaucourt, establishments occupied by the enemy. A fire, followed by explosions, resulted."

"To the north of the Aisne, on the road from Corbeny, an enemy column was taken under our fire and dispersed. In the neighborhood of the Cholera Farm a violent fire from our batteries caused great damage to the enemy trenches."

"There were intermittent actions on the east of the front."

RUSSIANS ADD TO GROUND GAINS. Petrograd, via London, Jan. 20, 9:57 p.m.—The official communication, issued today from general headquarters, reads as follows: "In the region of Drinsk our artillery successfully bombarded an enemy column which approached Schlobeg from the west. On the Middle Stripa we stepped an attempt by weak enemy units to approach our trenches."

"North of Constantinople, in the region of Rastanli, we captured the sector of an enemy position, the objective being the sector of the enemy line. The capture was effected by means of a mine, which was exploded by means of a fuse, and resulted in the capture of a large quantity of munitions and other stores."

"On the Black Sea, on Jan. 17, our torpedo boats raided the Anatolian coast, destroying 163 sailing vessels, 73 of which were loaded with various commodities. Thirty men were taken prisoner. Other vessels made their escape on our appearance."

"Caucasus front: Our troops continue their pursuit of the centre of the Turkish army. Despite the great strength of the Turkish forces, and the excessively difficult local conditions, our troops developed considerable success from their coup. The enemy was thrown from his positions and retired, suffering severe losses, not only in men but in war material of all kinds."

"According to latest particulars, we capture, at the town of Koprakeski, near Erzerum, guns, munitions, artillery and prisoners."

"The emperor, hearing of this bold exploit of the Turks, has ordered his sincere gratitude to be expressed to the gallant troops for their exploits and their self-sacrificing services."

GENERAL AYLMER SEVEN MILES FROM KUT-EL-AMARA. London, Jan. 20.—General Aylmer's force of British troops was yesterday in close touch with the Turkish position at Esin, and consequently was seven miles from Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia, where a British force has been surrounded by the Turks.

General Townshend, commanding the British troops at Kut-el-Amara, reports there has been no fighting at that place.

This information regarding the Mesopotamia theatre of war was communicated to the house of commons this afternoon by J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India.

Mr. Chamberlain also announced that Lieut-General Sir Percy Lake yesterday took over the supreme command of the Mesopotamia expedition from General Sir John Eyles Nixon, who has been invalided home.

AUSTRIANS REPORT DESPERATE FIGHTING. Berlin, Jan. 20, via wireless to Saville.—Increasingly violent fighting on the Besarabian frontier is announced by the Vienna war office, but it is declared that all the attacks of superior Russian forces have been repulsed, with heavy losses to them.

The official statement from Austrian army headquarters, as received here today, says: "The new battle on the Besarabian frontier has increased in violence. Tenacious attacks by superior Russian forces at several places between Toponoz and Boyva were repulsed, principally by the Budapest Hooved Divisions. The enemy, several times during the engagements, entered our trenches, but were each time repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting, with heavy losses."

"At one place the Sixth and Thirtieth Hooved regiments made a vigorous counter-attack. The ground before the trenches is covered with dead Russians. On the fighting ground of certain battalions were counted as many as eight hundred to one thousand bodies of Russians, who had been killed."

FOUR GERMANS CAUGHT AT CALAIS ALLOWED TO GO

U. S. Authorities Decline to Hold the Escaped Prisoners

MONEY SUPPLIED ON THEIR ARRIVAL

Widespread Organization Indicated by Ability to Put Hands on Necessary Funds—Four Taken at St. Stephen Spend Night in the Police Station Here.

Four of the recaptured German prisoners are now in St. John and will be taken back to the concentration camp at Amherst today. The four who succeeded in entering the United States near Calais and were then taken in charge by the United States immigration officers have, according to a dispatch received last night by The Telegraph, been given their freedom and have been admitted formally to the United States. The twelfth man is, so far as is known, yet at liberty. By the action of the United States authorities the four recaptured prisoners, Gustav Hartwig, Wilhelm Schneider, George Kiewit and Hans Nea and two men and cannot be brought back to Canada.

An enemy throng was on hand at noon yesterday when the four men, in charge of Sergeant Major White and a guard of three men, William Schaefer, G. A. Walker and Paul Kehn, the first men who were located at McAdam Junction, the centre of attraction and did not appear to mind the curiosity which they excited. They were taken through to the Amherst camp and are now, whence they came after a series of adventures.

Despite the lateness of the hour a good sized crowd was on hand last night when the Boston train arrived, bringing to the city under escort, the four men who had been recaptured at St. Stephen. A detachment from the local alert battery had gone to St. Stephen earlier in the day. On arrival here the prisoners were marched under care of the armed guard to the central police station. They were lodged in separate cells for the night under care of the local police. The men did not offer any resistance and evidently look their lot with resignation, and, according to the guard, did not cause any trouble on the trip to the city. They were roughly attired, but only one boasted an overcoat. They are reported to be young and active and paid but little heed to the surrounding crowd.

A Calais despatch last night said that the United States authorities had held a full investigation regarding the status of the four men who had succeeded in crossing the line. A special court was convened for the purpose of giving them a hearing and determining their guilt, or otherwise to enter that country. The court decided that the men were able to fulfill the immigration requirements and therefore eligible to enter and remain in the United States. They were accordingly set free. Immediately after the decision of the court had been rendered the four men stated that they plan to leave today for New York.

That the getaway from the Amherst camp was no half-hearted attempt is evidenced by the fact that friends in the United States had so arranged financial matters that all who succeeded in crossing the line would be well furnished with money and would not fall under the ban of the immigration regulation on account of lack of finances. This information was furnished The Telegraph last evening by a local official in charge of the four prisoners who were brought to the city last night as Louis Karl Uckerman, August Meyer, Fred Schultz and Harry Dolmeyer. They will be taken to Amherst today under escort.

The following official statement was issued here today: "An enemy squadron of twenty-four units appeared off Dedeaghatz at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and at 9:42 opened fire on the town and on the surrounding heights. The bombardment ceased at noon when the attacking vessels steamed away. During the bombardment no lives were lost."

"On the same day an enemy squadron of sixteen vessels cruised from 8 o'clock in the morning to 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the Bay of Porto Lagos. At 1:08 in the afternoon the vessels began a bombardment of the heights surrounding Porto Lagos. The attacks ceased at 5:30 in the afternoon when the vessels steamed away in the direction of the island of Thassos. We sustained no casualties."

AUSTRALIA MAKES SURE OF NOT SENDING HER GOODS INTO GERMANY.

Melbourne, Australia, via London, Jan. 21, 2:54 a.m.—A proclamation has been issued prohibiting all exports to The Netherlands.