

THREE LABOR MEMBERS QUIT CABINET AS PROTEST AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

WHY BRITISH LANDING AT SOVLA BAY WAS A FAILURE

Untried Troops, Leaders Inexperience of Turks' Methods of Warfare and Failure of Water Supply Three Chief Causes, Gen. Ian Hamilton Declares.

REINFORCEMENTS FAILED TO ARRIVE AND BRITISH GREATLY OUTNUMBERED

Overwhelmed by Ponderous Mass of the Enemy British Died Where they Stood—Generals Fought Side by Side With Men in Ranks, Modern Weapons Gave Way to Primitive, But Odds Were Too Great and Most Gigantic Military Feat Ever Attempted Failed of Achievement.

London, Jan. 6.—General Ian Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli peninsula was published in the Official Gazette tonight. It tells the story of the fighting of the peninsula from the beginning of May to the middle of October.

Probably no more important contribution to the history of the present war has yet been made. The report throws light upon the great landing at Anzac Cove and the Bay of Anzac, which has been the subject of strong criticism upon the military administration of the government, the whole operations requiring the combined action of the army and the navy.

The handling of the masses of troops within a limited area probably was the most complicated ever undertaken, and military men are not surprised that some important details failed to work as planned.

The Suva Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the force consisted largely of untried troops under senior leaders inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly through the failure of the water supply. The sufferings of the troops for lack of water make painful reading.

General Hamilton bestows the highest possible praise upon the bravery of the men. He believes that after the middle of August the Turks outnumbered the British and had plenty of fresh soldiers and munitions, while the British government was unable to furnish him with the reinforcements he wanted.

PREMIER BORDEN'S ACTION ENDORSED

Toronto, Jan. 6.—The General Conference Special Committee of the Methodist church today appointed a committee to make investigations with a view to co-operation with other denominations. Every province has representatives on the new committee.

The committee endorsed the New Year announcement of Premier Borden in regard to increasing Canada's militia strength to 500,000. Premier Borden is formally assured that the Methodist church will do all in its power to aid recruiting. It was reported that 200 ministers' sons had offered their services to their country, and that fifty ministers had joined as combatants.

MAY ASK NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Temperance Movement Growing in Canada and Manifesto Being Circulated Among Business Men in Several Cities.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The latest phase of the temperance news is a non-political manifesto which is being circulated amongst the leading business men of the cities of the Dominion, setting forth a demand for national prohibition. While there is strong sympathy for the provincial campaigns which have been started the manifesto declares that the time is ripe for a much wider and more effective campaign.

John R. Booth, and Hon. W. C. Edwards, the two largest employers of labor in eastern Ontario, have signed in favor of prohibition, and as it is known that a majority of the Dominion cabinet are temperance advocates it is believed that it will receive considerable support in government quarters. Sir Geo. Foster and Sir Sam Hughes are the most prominent anti-liquor men in Canada.

Since the war began the temperance movement has grown tremendously, and it is believed by many that Canada is on the verge of prohibition, but the manifesto suggests that at the conclusion of peace, if prohibition is in force, a plebiscite should be taken to decide whether or not prohibition should continue.

NO THOUGHT OF DERBY PLAN IN CANADA

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 6.—General Hughes today described as without foundation the statement published by a Winnipeg paper that he had informed some unnamed officer he intended to introduce into Canada the Derby scheme of recruiting. At present there seems no possibility of this.

CONSCRIPTION BILL PASSES FIRST READING IN HOUSE OF COMMONS BY 298 MAJORITY

Organized Labor Uncompromising in Hostility to Measure Forces Retirement of Three Members from Cabinet—Over Thousand Delegates Representing Four Hundred Unions and Three Million Workers at Congress—Arthur Henderson's Logic Fails to Turn Tide of Opposition to the Measure.

London, Jan. 6.—Amid scenes of wild enthusiasm the House of Commons tonight passed the first reading of the government bill for compulsory service by the decisive vote of 403 to 105.

The vote came shortly before midnight, with the galleries again packed, every seat on the floor of the House occupied, the ministerial benches filled, and an air of eager expectancy prevailing. The events of the day had increased the tension to a high pitch, notably the action of the Labor Congress and the quick sequel of the retirement of three Labor members of the ministry.

Throughout these developments outside of parliament the debate in the House had forged steadily ahead, but had been left largely to lesser figures. It was reserved for A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, to close the debate in behalf of the government, and he did, in a persuasive appeal of half an hour, which roused the lagging spirits of the advocates of the bill, and turned the tide of adversity which had been running steadily against the measure through the debates and the outside events of the day.

"Let this vote tonight show that we are a united people," was his closing appeal. "Do not let us give a false impression to the world that in the moment of the country's gravest emergency we are divided one against the other. Abandon your abstract theories, and remember we are dealing with stern realities, which call for great sacrifices."

Then came the vote, which was taken amid eager interest as the members filed before the tellers, and peers crowded to their galleries to witness the final result. The announcement of the figures was received with a tremendous outburst of cheering, which rang through the chamber and was echoed to the waiting crowds outside.

Scores of members in khaki waved their handkerchiefs, and the air was rent with white papers, flung in triumph at the government's success.

Amid the demonstration Premier Asquith, his face, usually pale, now glowing with satisfaction, walked down the floor of the House to present the bill formally to the chamber. His appearance was the signal for a rapturous ovation, members of all sides standing and cheering, while the galleries, could, with difficulty, be restrained from joining in the enthusiasm.

An analysis of the vote showed that the government had held the great bulk of the Liberal and Conservative vote. The Irish Nationalists had voted against the bill, but the Irish Unionists supported the measure and the O'Brienites took no part in the division.

The minority showed a sprinkling of Liberal members, the most notable being John Burns, the former cabinet member. A number of Labor members also voted with the opposition.

Mr. Balfour's closing speech was the one notable feature of the debate.

He spoke with great earnestness, but with good-natured confidence, which kept the members between applause and laughter.

This measure, he declared, was not designed to settle the military policy of Great Britain. It was for the present occasion, and the present war.

"I have favored conscription in any form," said the first lord, "but it is no longer an abstract question. We are dealing with a stern reality. First, the prime minister has given a pledge for this bill, which it would be dishonorable to ignore, and second, the safety and success of the country is at stake. Let me say, with the greatest emphasis, that those of us who know the conditions in the field know that this bill is absolutely essential to the proper carrying on of the war."

"If this House refuses this bill to the government, it refuses what the government considers an absolute military necessity. This is not a precedent for universal conscription, it is not the thin edge of the wedge, or the first drop of poison to corrupt our whole system. In truth, this bill is a tribute to voluntarism for we have raised six million volunteers, and now this bill merely brings in those few shirkers who have failed to respond to the volunteer system."

"No future prime minister can ever use this bill as a precedent for permanently fixing on the country the taint of Prussian militarism. (Continued on page 2)

No Occasion For Pessimism, Says Foreign Secretary

London, Jan. 6 (3.02 p. m.).—"I do not think the Allies have any reason to regard the situation other than satisfactory," was the reply of Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, to a question in the House of Commons today regarding the present diplomatic situation in Greece.

Asked if the seizure of Col. H. F. Napier, former British military attaché at Sofia, and Captain Arthur Wilson, from a Greek vessel, by a German submarine in the Mediterranean was a breach of neutrality, Sir Edward said that such action was not contrary to the generally accepted rules of international law.

London, Jan. 6, 11.45 p. m.—An official communication, issued this evening, concerning the British forces on the continent says:

"In addition to the raid on the aerodrome at Douai, another raid was carried out yesterday by eleven of our machines against a stores depot at Le Sars.

"This morning one of our patrol planes dispersed a party of Germans just north of the Somme, with hand grenades.

Slackers Given Another Chance to Join Voluntarily

London, Jan. 6, (11 p. m.).—In pursuance with Premier Asquith's announcement in the House of Commons yesterday that Lord Derby's group system for attestation would be reopened, an official statement issued today serves notice that military recruiting officers will resume attesting recruits next Monday.

The men at whom the military service bill is aimed will thus have five or six weeks remaining in which they can join the colors as volunteers and optimists are hopeful that the response will be such that in Premier Asquith's words: "The bill may yet prove to be a dead letter, as far even as a very limited, guarded compulsion contemplated therein is concerned."

PASSENGERS OF "MYSTERY SHIP" REACH NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 6.—The steamship Patria, having on board the 300 passengers of the Greek liner Thessaloniki, abandoned at sea yesterday, arrived at quarantine at 9.30 o'clock tonight and will dock tomorrow morning.

The artillery activity on both sides today was principally confined to the areas east of Armentieres and southeast of Ypres.

Bulgarian Army In Bad State Owing To Lack of Supplies

Paris, Jan. 6.—"It seems more and more probable that, for the present at least, the Germans and Bulgarians will undertake no movement against the Allies at Saloniki," telegraphs the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. "It has been observed that the Germans and Bulgarians are fortifying the line they now hold, apparently with the intention of remaining on the defensive."

The Germans prefer to direct their efforts toward Albania. They desire to capture Avlona and Durazzo and fortify themselves there."

Bulgarians Short of Supplies.

Paris, Jan. 6.—"The Bulgarian army is in a lamentable condition for lack of supplies, according to information given by deserters who have arrived from Ghevgeli," says a Havas despatch from Saloniki, filed on Wednesday.

"The commissary service of the army is totally inadequate to bring up sufficient rations over the rough roads along the limited lines of communications."

ENEMY LINE PUSHED BACK BY RUSSIANS' ADVANCE

Czar's Army Cut Railway from Zaleszayki to Czernowitz and Threaten Enemy's Communications Between Kalomea and Bukowina Capital.

TEUTON PLANS FOR INVASION OF SALONIKI AND EGYPT COMPLETELY UPSET

Area of Russian Successes Continues to Widen and Austrian Army Finds Itself Hard Pressed Over Long Line of Defence—British Transport Ships to Very Heart of Africa.

NO WORD OF AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Premiers of New Zealand and Australia, However, Going to England and Will Visit Canada En Route.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Nothing is known here regarding the alleged Imperial conference to be held in London in March. What is known is that the premiers of Australia and New Zealand are going to England in March and have been invited to come by way of Canada. While passing through they will doubtless have an informal conference with Sir Robert Borden and possibly the cabinet. Their presence will also be the occasion for a patriotic demonstration significant of the unity, zeal and pride with which the dominions have taken their place beside the Mother Country in the present momentous world struggle.

PRESBYTERIAN VOTE STRONGLY FOR UNION

Majority for Measure in Methodist and Congregational Churches 53,086, but Minority Vote is Large.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Church union has been carried in the Presbyterian Church. The majority for union with the Methodist and Congregational churches, according to official figures announced today, was 53,086. The minority, however, is so large that it is considered doubtful if the General Assembly, which meets in Winnipeg next June, will force union on the 93,156 members who voted against it. The total vote was 239,398. The majority given by this vote on the church union question is considerably lower than that given in 1911. The majority then was 80,251 and 14,299 more votes were required.

In the voting this year not one class of the church returned a majority against union in any synod. The members of the sessions gave a majority of 3,026 for, communicants 33,079 for, adherents 16,199 for, and the pastoral charges and mission fields a majority of 782 for union. There is only one presbytery yet to be heard from, and that is Winnipeg. It is understood that a majority for union has been obtained there.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 6.—It appears not improbable, according to advices from the front, that the Austro-German forces at the southern extremity of the fighting area will be forced back to the line running through Kolomea, Stanislav and Galich in the near future, as the result of the steady, continuous advance of the Russians between the upper reaches of the River Strypa and the Romanian frontier. Already the Austrians are reported to have removed their base from Czernowitz towards Kolomea.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Austrians are fighting courageously, the Russians, it is declared, have succeeded in taking by storm fortifications around Czernowitz that were recently described in the German press as impregnable. Having cut the railway lines from Zaleszayki to Czernowitz the Russians are threatening communications between Czernowitz and Kolomea.

The zone of the Russian offensive is extending northward, bringing into action the left flank of the central front.

From Oltza they have pushed out on the railway line twenty-five miles to Keverzki and are reported advancing along the roads in the direction of and close to Lutsk, and also between Pocherovitchi and Koshulova.

Austrian Report

Vienna, via London, Jan. 6.—There has been notable lessening in the activity of the contending forces in Galicia, and on the Bessarabian front, the Russians not having renewed their infantry attacks, although keeping up artillery fire, the official statement, issued by the Vienna war office this evening, says:

In the Italian frontier district the Austrians have retained the position recently captured near Dolje, despite Italian attacks, according to the statement, which is as follows:

"Russian theatre of war:—On the East Galician and Bessarabian fronts the activity has slackened considerably. The enemy has kept our positions under sporadic artillery fire, but his infantry has nowhere attacked. Along the remaining portions of the northeastern front there have been no important events."

"Italian theatre of war:—In the coastal district the enemy artillery fire at some points has again increased; north of Dolje our troops again repulsed repeated attacks, and thus maintained the captured position. In the Tyrolean frontier district there have been vigorous artillery encounters in the Buckenstein and Riva districts."

"Southeastern theatre of war:—North of Berane (Montenegro) and west of Rozaj the attack of our troops of the army of General Von Koveess is proceeding favorably. In the Boudchic-Tara sector there has been some artillery activity on both sides during the last few days. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

"Lens Bombed by Allies:—Berlin, Jan. 6 (by wireless to Sayville).—A French hand grenade attack against the German lines northeast of Lencenul was easily repulsed. German army headquarters announced today. Allied artillery has been uninterrupted shelling the important town of Lens, northeast of Arras. It is announced that an allied aircraft attack upon Douai failed. German aviators shot down two British aeroplanes. One of the machines was brought down by Lieut. Boelke, this being the seventh aeroplane that he had succeeded in disabling. There have been artillery duels at several places along the western front. A German reconnoitering detachment that was advancing in the forest south of Jacobstadt withdrew before the attack of a superior Russian force on the Riga-Dvinsk front in Russia, (see statement says.)