

## SUBMARINE ISSUE NOW SQUARELY UP TO WILSON

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Secretary of State Lansing and other officials have considered this view with great care. 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 This claim was originally made in justification of the sinking of that ship, and affidavits were presented to substantiate it.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.

Leigh Not American Citizen.

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 Lusitania. Secretary Lansing said that he had no new reports of importance. He indicated later that no action would be taken by the United States in that case at this time. But one person aboard the Yaska Maru was supposed to be an American citizen. He was W. J. Leigh. A dispatch received today from General Garretts at Alexandria informed the state department that Leigh, who was born in China of American parents, never had elected to obtain 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 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.

Austrians Shake Hands With Themselves.

Geneva, via Paris, Jan. 8, 5:58 p. m.—The Vienna newspapers have published the text of the new Austrian note to the United States concerning the steamer Ancona. They are unanimous in the opinion that the incident will now be definitely settled. The Budapest newspapers express the belief that the note is couched in sufficiently just 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 friendly attitude.

Germany Abandons Armed Contention.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Germany no longer contends that the Lusitania could be classed as an armed vessel, a contention which was advanced as a justification for the destruction of the ship with more than 100 American lives.

Secretary Lansing disclosed today that the contention has been abandoned in the course of the negotiations for settlement now in progress between the United States and Germany.

Was Rose on Persia?

London, Jan. 8.—Reuter's correspondent at Gibraltar cables that Edward Rose, of Denver, who sailed from England on the Persia, did not land at Gibraltar.

The accuracy of the correspondent's information is questioned in London, however, as it is regarded unlikely that Rose would have proceeded beyond the point for which he was booked.

Previous cable dispatches, none of which came from Gibraltar, said Rose left the Persia at the point of his way to visit his father, Wm. Rose, who is in southern Spain. He is a student at Eton, England, and an heir to a fortune of \$200,000.

French Release Prisoners.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The state department was officially advised today that the French government in response to representations made by the United States, has ordered the immediate release of Germans recently removed from American custody at sea by the French cruiser Descartes.

Lord Montagu Saved.

London, Jan. 8, 10:18 p. m.—The Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company has received a despatch from Malta saying that eleven more survivors of the steamer Persia have been landed, including Baron Montagu.

Baron Montagu appeared in the New Year's honors as being decorated with the Order of the Star of India for his war services. He was traveling to India to assume the post of inspector of mechanical transport vehicles. A group of army officers on board, unnamed as yet, were booked as ordinary passengers and were not on active service.

Colonel Baron Montagu of Beaulieu was born in 1866. He was prominent in athletics and has traveled extensively. He has toured the United States, Japan, China, India and Egypt. He was a correspondent in Rhodesia during the Matabele war and was interested in railway and transportation problems.

Probably Gun on Board.

London, Jan. 8, 8:50 p. m.—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 on 4.7-inch gun astern for defensive purposes.

Big Steamer Missing.

London, Jan. 8.—The British steamship Glengyle, Capt. Webster, has been reported missing. The vessel was bound for Hong Kong while homeward bound from Shanghai. The Glengyle was of 9,985 tons gross. She was owned by the Glen Line of Glasgow. Three Europeans and several Chinese are missing.

The Glengyle carried a valuable cargo of 14,000 tons. The steamer was valued at \$225,000.

Rose Off at Gibraltar.

London, Jan. 8.—A despatch to Reuter's Company from Gibraltar says Edward Rose, the Denver (Col.) 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.

Maharajah's Crown Jewels Lost.

London, Jan. 8.—A Cairo despatch to the Evening News says that the jewels of the Maharajah of Kapurthala, valued at \$50,000 sterling, were lost aboard the steamer Persia. The members of the Maharajah's suite were aboard the ship, but the Maharajah himself intended to join at Port Said.

Wills Defeated "Tax Baby."

New York, Jan. 8.—Harry Wills, of New Orleans, was given the decision over Sam Langford, of Boston, after twenty rounds, no reason to doubt that tonight they are negro heavyweights. The bout was announced as being for the negro heavyweight championship of the world.

# Russian Gains Change Whole Aspect of War; British Never Lost Heart in Dardanelles Fight

## RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE GOALS GERMAN PLAN

### Attack on Egypt Fades Away With Pronounced Russian Gains on Wide Front

### Austrians Hard-pressed on Long Line Throw Huge Reinforcements into Bukovina—Farther North Tzar's Troops Emerge From Tripet Marshes—Canadians' District Under Fire in West.

London, Jan. 6, 10:45 p. m.—The area of Russian successes over the Austro-Hungarian forces in the East continues to widen. Although the situation around Czernowitz has not yet been cleared up officially, it appears from advices from Russian sources that the Austrians are hard pressed over a long line of defence, and are throwing huge reinforcements into the district. The Russians here are expected to strike at the Kolomea-Stanislau-Halicz line, where powerful defensive works have been in preparation for some time by the Austro-Germans.

Meanwhile, the Russian position 250 miles further north, in the middle Stry river, has been greatly strengthened by successful operations in the region of the great marshes, where the Russians are beginning to emerge from the marshes with prospects of being able to use the roads leading either northwest, west or southwest. Their advance here has not been the result of an isolated battle but of a series of engagements lasting over a considerable period. In the capitals of the Entente Allies the opinion is expressed that the Russian offensive has completely upset the plans of the Central Powers for an invasion of Saloniki and Egypt.

## FRANCE GRANTS GREECE A LOAN

### First Payment of \$10,000,000 Francs Already Made—Bulgarians Disorganized and Attack on Saloniki Likely Delayed.

Paris, Jan. 6.—An Athens despatch to the Havas Agency says the French government has informed the Greek government it has placed 10,000,000 francs at the disposal of Greece. This sum is an advance on a loan of forty million francs now being negotiated.

Then came the vote, which was taken amid much excitement by the members before the tellers, and peers crowded to their galleries to witness the final result. The announcement of the figures was greeted with a shout of applause and cheering, which rang through the chamber and was echoed to the waiting crowds outside.

"Let this vote tonight show that we are 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 greatest 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."

## RUSSIAN NEW THREATEN KOLOMEA

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, Stanislau 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 Rumanian frontier. Already the Austrians are reported to have removed their base from Czernowitz towards Kolomea.

## NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT THE AUSTRONIANS 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 line from Zaleski to Czernowitz the Russians are threatening communications between Czernowitsh and Kolomea.

The zone of the Russian offensive is extending northward, bringing into action the left flank of the central front. From Olizta they have pushed out on the railway line twenty-five miles to Kerech, and are reported advancing along the roads in the direction of and close to Lutsk, and also between Podcherevitchi and Kustuhova.

## RUSSIANS ENTRENCH IN POSITIONS TAKEN.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 6, 10:10 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"From the Strypa front, and northeast of Czernowitsh, our troops have established themselves in the enemy positions they captured. Every attempt to take the zone of the Strypa front, which was repulsed by our fire.

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## COMPULSION BILL HAS FIRST MAJORITY OF 298

### Great Bulk of Members, Liberal and Conservative, Support Government

### NATIONALISTS AND LABORITES OPPOSED

### Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour's Appeal for Unity Feature of Debate—O'Brien Takes Issue with Redmond and Supports Bill—Stirring Scene in House.

London, Jan. 6, 11:55 p. m.—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 106.

The vote came shortly before midnight, and the speaker again packed every seat on the floor of the house occupied by the ministerial benches, while an air of eager expectation filled the chamber.

## LABOR CONGRESS GIVES MAJORITY OF MORE THAN 1,000,000 AGAINST PREMIER ASQUITH'S BILL AND THREE LABOR MEMBERS FORCED OUT OF THE MINISTRY.

London, Jan. 6.—Organized labor of Great Britain, sitting in congress in London today, decided against the government's compulsion bill by the overwhelming majority of 1,598,000 votes to 783,000.

Hostility to the government's measure was uncompromising, and accentuated the resignation from the coalition ministry of all three Labor members, Arthur Henderson, William Bruce and George H. Roberts, holding respectively the offices of board of education, parliamentary under-secretary for home affairs, and lord commissioner of the treasury, and their resignations were announced during the evening.

## HON. ARTHUR HENDERSON, FORCED OUT OF THE BRITISH CABINET THROUGH ACTION OF YESTERDAY'S LABOR CONGRESS ALTHOUGH HE HIMSELF FAVORS THE GOVERNMENT'S COMPULSION PLAN FOR SINGLE MEN.

Then came the vote, which was taken amid much excitement by the members before the tellers, and peers crowded to their galleries to witness the final result. The announcement of the figures was greeted with a shout of applause and cheering, which rang through the chamber and was echoed to the waiting crowds outside.

"Let this vote tonight show that we are 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 greatest 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."

## POSTMASTER SAMUEL TO MORE IMPORTANT POST.

New York, Jan. 6.—A despatch from London to a news agency says: Postmaster-General Herbert Samuel, Liberal, will succeed Sir John Simon as home secretary. The Daily Express stated today, Sir John Simon resigned because of his anti-conscription views.

## AS QUERIES WERE MADE, WHEN THE VOTE FINALLY WAS REACHED, THAT THE RESOLUTION WOULD FAIL.

With the exception of the Mifflin's Federation, which refused to participate owing to internal differences with the joint board, virtually every trade union of importance in the country was represented in the congress. The number of delegates is given from various sources, as 400, made up as follows: Trade unions, 311; trade councils and local labor parties, 83; independent labor party organizations, 15.

## DOES IT REPRESENT LABOR?

Colman John Ward, M. P., who calls himself an "Independent Laborer" and is one of the picturesque figures of the house of commons, declared in the house tonight that the decision of the Labor Congress could not be regarded as actually representing the will of the labor men of the country.

"For," said he, "you must consider the fact that certainly from one-half to one-third of the members of the trade organizations, which met in congress, are either in the benches or preparing to take their places there. I, for one, have done my best in the past to oppose conscription, but I never contemplated the circumstances which have now arisen, and I in common with many other thinking labor men, will support this compulsion bill.

## THE NATION IS LOOKING TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR ITS LEAD—NOT ONLY THE NATION, BUT THE WHOLE EMPLOYMENT OF THE WORLD IS WAITING FOR OUR DECISION AT THIS CRISIS OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

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## LACK OF RIFLES AND MEN LOST GALLIPOLI

### Sir Ian Hamilton's Report Most Important Contribution to History of War

### British Generals Fought in Ranks Like Privates, Gripping Turks by the Throats Until They Died Where They Stood—When Water Grew Scarce Men Ran to Meet Mules and Licked Outsides of Canvas Bags—A Story Which Should Stir Every British Heart.

London, Jan. 6, 8 p. m.—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 on 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 Suvla Bay August 7, which has been the subject of strong attacks 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 Suvla Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the force consisted largely of untried troops under generals 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 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.

The general strongly opposed the abandonment of any of the bases held by the British troops.

## HIS OWN STORY OF RECALL.

General Hamilton's report, which was submitted to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, carries the story of the Dardanelles operations up to mid-October, when he relinquished his command. Concerning his retirement, General Hamilton reports:

"On the 11th of October your lordship asked me for an estimate of the losses which would be evolved in the evacuation of the peninsula. I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On the 16th of October I received a cable recalling me to London, for the reason, as I was informed by your lordship on my arrival, that his majesty's government desired fresh, unbiased opinion from a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation."

The most stirring passages of the document describe the ill-fated landing at Suvla Bay and Anzac, early in August, for securing command of the heights on the middle of the peninsula, and cutting off from their base the Turkish forces at the lower extremity, where the Allied armies made their first landing. This operation began on August 6. The climax was reached at daybreak on the tenth, when the Turks made a grand attack from the summit of Chunuk Bair Hill upon a short front held by two battalions of the Sixth North Lancashire and the Fifth Wiltshire regiments, which General Hamilton describes as weakened in numbers, though not in spirit.

"First our men were shelled by every enemy gun," he says, "then assaulted by a huge column, consisting of no less than a full division, plus three battalions. The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wiltshires, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated."

"The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest and swarmed round the Hampshire and General Baldwin's brigade, which had to give ground, and were only extricated with great difficulty and very heavy losses."

"Now it was our turn. The warships and the New Zealand and Australian artillery, an Indian mountain artillery brigade and the Ninth Brigade Royal Field Artillery were getting the chance of a lifetime. As successive solid lines of Turks topped the crest of the ridge, gaps were torn through their formations and an iron rain fell on them as they tried to reform in the gullies."

"Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their recapture of the vital crest. Enemy reinforcements continued to move up under a heavy and accurate fire from our guns. Still they kept topping the ridges, and pouring down the western slopes of Chunuk Bair, as if determined to gain everything they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed, not only to the full blast of the guns, naval and military, but a battery of ten New Zealand machine-guns, which played upon their serried ranks at close range until their barrels were red hot."

"Enormous losses were inflicted, and of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line, only a handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunuk Bair."

"At the same time strong forces of the enemy were hurled against the spurs to the northeast, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it may be considered the climax of four days fighting for the ridge. Portions of our line were pierced and the troops were driven clean down the hill. At the foot of the hill the men who were supervising the transport of food and water were rallied by Staff Captain Street. Unhappily they followed him back, where they plunged again into the midst of that series of struggles, in which generals fought in the ranks, and men dropped their scientific weapons and caught one another by the throat."

"THE TURKS CAME ON AGAIN AND AGAIN, FIGHTING MAGNIFICENTLY, AND CALLING UPON THE NAME OF GOD, OUR MEN STOOD TO IT, AND

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