

# NO BIG BATTLES BUT ENORMOUS LOSSES IN MEN AND MATERIAL

### Fierce Engagements in All Arenas, but No Important Change in Relative Positions of Opposing Sides - German Drives at Allies' Lines Repulsed - Allies Confident They Can Hold Present Lines, Although Enemy Rushing Reinforcements Through Belgium - Russians Lose Some of Passes They Held in The Carpathians.

London, Jan. 28.—Although no big battles, as battles go in this war, have been fought of late, there have been engagements in all arenas from Asiatic Turkey to the English Channel, in which the losses in men and material have probably been greater than the aggregate than in many of the battles of history.

According to the French reports, the attacks which the Germans delivered against the Allies' lines in Flanders, France and Alsace on the first three days of the week cost them 20,000 men, to which must be added the losses sustained in their repeated attacks on the Russian entrenchments in Central Poland.

All the German attacks in the west, the announcements of the Allies say, met with failure, except near Craonne, where it is admitted, the French lost 800 men, due largely to the subsidence of an old quarry.

The Germans, on the other hand, assert that they inflicted a severe defeat on the French at Craonne, and that they repulsed all the French attacks in the Vosges and Upper Alsace, with heavy losses.

While it is evident that these attacks and counter-attacks cost both sides dear, they made no great difference in the relative positions of the opposing armies. They convey the impression, however, that the Germans have by no means given up the idea of delivering a smashing blow at the Allied armies.

Germany Rusing More Men Through Belgium.

With the approach of dryer weather and the consequent hardening of the ground, the Germans brought up new troops with the intention of getting in their blow before the full strength of the Anglo-French forces was ready to meet them. Thus far they have made little if any headway, but undismayed they are sending still more troops through Belgium to Ypres and La Bassée, at which points, earlier in winter, they attempted to break their way through to the coast. Knowing, as they must, that the Anglo-French armies have been greatly strengthened since then, they themselves must have increased their striking power.

The allies, however, are confident of their ability to hold their present lines, and move forward when all preparations are completed.

In the east interest centres in the Carpathians, where the Austro-Germans have brought up new armies to oppose the Russian invasion of Hungary. According to announcements in Vienna they have re-captured some of the passes which the Russians were holding in strength. While, naturally, the Russians, like the other belligerents, do not relish giving up any ground gained, they declare that this is compensated for by the fact that their aggressiveness has compelled the Austro-Germans to postpone the expedition which they were preparing with the object of crushing Serbia.

Russia hopes that Roumania, with her financial positions guaranteed by the recent London loan of \$25,000,000, will soon send her army into the field, and form the missing link between Russia and Serbia.

The Turks, by bringing up their Fifth Army Corps, have been able to resume the offensive in the Caucasus, but a Russian report says, they have suffered another setback. Nothing further has been heard of the Turkish army which is invading Egypt.

Admiralty Again Denies Loss of Ships in Sunday's Fight.

The British Admiralty tonight issued a formal denial of the German reports that some British ships had been sunk in the night battle in the North Sea last Sunday. The Admiralty adheres to its former statement, that all the British vessels engaged returned safely to port.

The same department also denies the story from the United States that the German battle cruiser Von Der Tann was sunk by the British battleship Invincible in the South Atlantic, and says that no engagement has occurred between these two vessels.

Paris, Jan. 28.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Serbia, says: "The calm along the entire Serbian front is only broken by a few air strikes. An aeroplane has flown over Belgrade and dropped a bomb near the Ministry of War. The bomb failed to explode. Hand bills inviting the population to cease fighting have been distributed in the city.

"Artillery engagements are reported in the region of the iron gates near Marchova."

# U. S. ANXIOUS FOR GOOD WILL OF JAPAN

### Professor of University of Chicago Now in Tokio Trying to Foster Better Feeling Between the Two Nations.

Tokio, Jan. 28.—Professor Shaller Mathews, of the University of Chicago, who is visiting Japan in an endeavor to foster more cordial relations between Japan and the United States, at a meeting today read a letter from President Wilson, dated December 14, and also one from Secretary of State Bryan, dated December 10, concerning the desire of the United States to create a better understanding between that country and Japan.

# ROYAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE MONTREAL MORALS

### W. C. T. U. of Hochelaga County Petition Premier Gouin for Appointment of Commission.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—That Hochelaga County W. C. T. U., representing more than one thousand mothers, wives and homes in Montreal and district, express its serious alarm at the revelations which have been made during the past few days regarding social conditions in Montreal, and earnestly urge the Prime Minister, Sir Lomer Gouin, to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the problem of vice in Montreal and also the province.

# FEARED SUBJECT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE WOULD START TROUBLE

### "Is Russia Greater Menace to British Empire Than is Germany," Subject Chosen by Ottawa and Toronto Universities.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The annual inter-collegiate debate, which was to have taken place here tomorrow between teams from Ottawa and Toronto Universities, was canceled owing to a gentle intimation from the Dominion police officials that the subject, which was "Is Russia a Greater Menace to the British Empire than is Germany," was inappropriate for public discussion at the present time.

# COL. WILLIAMS ABLE TO LEAVE HOSPITAL

London, Jan. 28.—Col. Victor Williams, who has been suffering from acute influenza since January 23, will leave the hospital at Salisbury Plain tomorrow.

# GERMANS ARE USING A NEW TYPE OF SHELL

### Detonates With Cloud of Thick, White Smoke - Using an Aerial Torpedo Weighing 200 Pounds.

London, Jan. 28, 3.40 p. m.—A recital of recent developments in the war by the official observer attached to British military headquarters, given out here today, includes a description of new projectiles employed by the Germans.

"In some parts of our front, the Germans are firing a new type of high explosive shells, detonating with a cloud of thick, white smoke," the report says. The mine thrower also occasionally throws a very large grey bomb or aerial torpedo, three feet, nine inches long and nearly ten inches wide. It weighs more than 200 pounds.

"The anticipations of the enemy as to the possible duration of the war," the observer continues, "are shown by the measures they are taking to prepare for any shortage in certain classes of food. In some towns orders have been issued that all kitchen refuse not required by the inhabitants to feed to their own animals, shall be saved and handed over to the authorities. Efforts have been made, also, to raise the public taste in the matter of preserved meats by selling salted beef, mutton and pork at cost price."

# LITERARY TEST IS VETOED FOR THIRD TIME

### Wilson Refuses to Sign Immigration Bill Containing Test - Immigration Committee Will Move Bill Be Passed Over Executive Veto.

Washington, Jan. 28.—President Wilson vetoed the Immigration Bill today because of the literary test for admission of aliens. His message was received in the House, and referred to the Immigration Committee, whose chairman, Representative Burnett, will move next Thursday that the measure be passed over the Executive veto.

Much informal discussion among members of the House followed the veto, and while advocates of the bill expressed confidence other members asserted that the required two-thirds majority to force the measure into law, over the head of the Chief Executive, could be procured. Three times has an immigration bill containing a restrictive literary test been vetoed, first by President Cleveland, next by President Taft, and now by President Wilson.

Twice Congress failed to override the Presidential disapproval, and today house managers were insistent that the veto should not be considered until there had been time for reflection.

The President, in his message, frankly told the house, which originated the bill, that he had no pride of opinion on the question, and was not "foolish enough to profess to know the wishes and ideals of America better than the body of her chosen representatives know them."

"If the people of this country have made up their minds to limit the number of immigrants by arbitrary tests, and so reserve the policy of all the generations of Americans that have gone before them, it is their right to do so," he said. "I am their servant, and have no license to stand in their way. But I do not believe that they have."

# SAYS TRANSFER OF BAGIA WAS MADE IN GOOD FAITH

### Immune from Seizure by Prize Court, for that Reason, Democratic Senator Claims - The Ship Purchase Bill Again Under Fire in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Democrats of the Senate today began returning the fire of Republicans opposing the Government Ship Purchase Bill. Senator Walsh delivered an elaborate argument in reply to Senator Root's recent appeal that the government be not committed to the purchase of an international quarrel with every ship, through the acquisition of interned German vessels.

Quoting legal authorities of all the great maritime nations, the Montana Senator emphatically asserted the right of a neutral government or its citizens to buy merchant ships from a belligerent in time of war. "There may be valid arguments against the pending bill, founded upon considerations of domestic policy," he said. "There are no evils attendant upon it, so far as our foreign relations are concerned that have thus far been pointed out, even if the shipping board should conclude to test, by the purchase of one or more of the belligerent vessels in our ports, the question as to whether the Declaration of London has forever foreclosed us from further maintaining our historic attitude concerning the rights of neutrals to purchase the vessels of nations at war."

Speaking of the case of the cotton ship *Dacia*, the Senator declared that the only thing necessary by international law to be proved in order to free that ship from the danger of condemnation by a prize court, was that her transfer from German to American ownership was made in good faith. This principle as to marine transfers in war time had been maintained over and over again by British courts, he asserted, and always strongly supported by the United States.

# SECOND TORPEDO FROM BRITISH SHIP SEALED FATE OF BLUECHER

### Shot from the Arthusa Struck Enemy Amidships Tearing Hole in Her - German Officers Saved by British Shower Gifts on their Rescuers.

London, Jan. 28.—The Daily Telegraph today prints an interesting story of the last moments of the German armored cruiser *Blucher*, which was sunk in last Sunday's engagement between the British and German squadrons in the North Sea. The story is prefaced by a record of the return of the British light cruiser *Aurora* and the entire mosquito squadron to its base. Except in the case of the torpedo boat destroyer *Meteor*, the correspondent says there was not a single man of any kind in the line of the small boats and every vessel of this squadron is as fit to fight again as it was the day it left port.

The correspondent adds that torpedoed the *Blucher* that cruiser had no way on and easily was a target. The second torpedo hit her fair amidships and tore such a tremendous hole in her that she sank forthwith.

The last seen of the *Blucher* gave a touch of the heroism of the German sailors, who were lined up along her ship funnel while her guns raked the German boat. When last seen by the *Arthusa*, the correspondent declares, the *Blucher* was in a "sinking condition."

The British light cruiser *Aurora*, according to the correspondent, was in action with the German light cruiser *Kolberg*. The *Aurora's* first shot, he said, carried away the *Kolberg's* mid-ship funnel while her guns raked the German boat. When last seen by the *Arthusa*, the correspondent declares, the *Kolberg* was in a "sinking condition."

The cry of "Jump" went up from the decks of the *Arthusa* and the sea quickly was dotted with life-belted men, many of whom had been badly wounded by smoke. All their faces had been blackened by smoke. In some cases the nerves of the men had entirely broken down under the terrible ordeal they had endured.

The Senator Walsh reviewed at length an opinion by Attorney-General Cushing, of the United States, in 1854, which maintained the right of a neutral to purchase a merchant vessel during war from a citizen of either of the belligerents, and insisted that this had been the American doctrine for over a hundred years.

Reviewing the Declaration of London, the Senator declared its principles did not change Great Britain's attitude toward marine transfers during the war. Then he discussed the British and French proclamations during the present war, declaring that the Declaration of London, with many modifications, should be enforced.

"It is idle to assert," he added, "that the Declaration of London, so contemptuously treated by the Allies, can be appealed to by them in justification of any course they may take in the present war, or even that it can justify have any persuasive force in the ultimate determination of our right to purchase the interned ships."

Washington, Jan. 28.—At the request of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador here, Secretary Bryan today directed American Ambassador Marjory in Petrograd to renew his requests to the Russian Foreign Office that Austro-Hungarian be permitted to send relief to their imprisoned soldiers and other nationals in Siberia.

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# WILLING TO LOSE SONS IF HIS SACRIFICE WILL HELP HIS COUNTRY

### SERVICES OF BOY SCOUTS APPRECIATED BY THE PATRICIA'S

Paris, Jan. 28, 12.25 a. m.—"My poor children, if only their sacrifice may be of service to their country," exclaimed Senator Emile Chautemps, the former Minister of Marine, on learning in the lobby of the Senate that his son Felix, former member of the Chamber of Deputies had been killed in Alsace.

Felix Chautemps had recently been promoted lieutenant from the ranks and decorated with the Legion of Honor for distinguished service.

Another son, Maurice, was killed in battle in December, and a third Pierre was gravely wounded. The eldest son, Henri, was murdered in West Africa while on a military mission.

# MANY RHODES SCHOLARS ON FIRING LINE

### Annual Statement of Rhodes Scholarship Trust Shows 177 at Oxford - Thirteen from Germany.

London, Jan. 28.—The annual statement of the Rhodes' Scholarship Trust for 1913-14 shows that the number of scholars in residence at Oxford in the course of the academic year was 177, of whom seventy-six were from the colonies, eighty-eight from the United States, and thirteen from Germany. Since the outbreak of war a large percentage of the colonial scholars have joined the forces, while twenty of the American students were granted leave to assist the Belgian Relief Fund. Colonials and Americans alike will be allowed to resume their scholarships at the end of the war.

The next election of scholars for the Dominions and the colonies will be held towards the end of the present year.

# MEN ON FARMS ARE SLOW IN VOLUNTEERING

### Recruiting in Rural Sections of Ontario Not up to Standard - Canada Will Weather Financial Storm, Hon. Dr. Roche Says.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Young men in rural Ontario are showing a marked reluctance to volunteer for the front. They are not measuring up to the standard their forefathers did at the time of the Boer rebellion, declared Mr. C. F. Aylsworth of Madoc, Ontario, retiring president of the Dominion Land Surveyors Association at the annual banquet of the members held here tonight.

"In my home town—Madoc—only four young men have enlisted since the war began," he said. "I understand that in rural Ontario the parents of the young men are loathe to allow their sons to go to the war. There is no doubt there is a difference in the spirit between the British-born and the Canadians. What that difference is I cannot very well explain, but there is a difference. I was told that two-thirds of the soldiers at Kingston are British-born. Our forefathers responded to the call to arms—what is the matter with their sons?"

"I have never heard a single person in Canada object to the war or to Canada's participation in it, yet why the young men in the rural parts of the province are not showing a better spirit is, as I have said, hard to understand."

Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of Interior, said that owing to great financial stringency at the present time Canada is having its days of trial and the resources of the country are being severely drained. While the Dominion has had its trials in other days, when it was not in as good a position to withstand them as it is today, there is no doubt but that all will work out satisfactorily in the present test.

# TREASURY OF FRANCE STANDING THE STRAIN WELL

### Appropriation made six months ago not all spent - Treasury Bond Issue of Billion Francs.

Paris, Jan. 28, 6.40 p. m.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted today a bill increasing by 1,000,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000) the issue of treasury bonds which limits the amount of 3,500,000,000 francs (\$700,000,000). It also provides for the issuance of short time treasury bonds.

The Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, declared before the adoption of the bill: "After six months of war the expenditures of France have amounted to only 2,900,000,000 francs (\$725,000,000) of the amount originally appropriated. If before the war we had said that after six months hostilities we would have been so far from exhausting the sum at our disposal, it would have been received with smiles of skepticism. We have confidence in the unlimited resources of the country, and in its will to continue the struggle to the end."