ASQUITH FACES BLOCKADE CRISIS

Opposition Strives to Force Split Over Sea Issue.

WILSON WARNED NOT TO PROTEST

"Patience of British Public Exhausted," Says London Newspaper.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 17.—The government has just passed through one storm, only to find the ship of state in more troubled waters. When Parliament meets tomorrow the compulsion bill will be pushed along, with hopes of its enactment by the end of the week, but the opposition will make every effort to enfeeble the measure, which is now admittedly weak.

The same Opposition which forced the Cabinet into compulsion, hoping to wreck it thereby, now is behind the blockade agitation. There is a strange unanimity of editorial opinion in the papers which previously worked the hardest for conscription. Every day the editorial attacks on America grow stronger, but whether this agitation forces the British government's hand to the blockade note America is likely to send cannot be stated authoritatively. It is doubtful if it does. The Northcliffe press has taken up London defences, or rather the lack of them, in addition to the blockade, as a means of finding fault with the government. Aside from real patriotic reasons, political motives are unquestionably playing a big part in the prodding and spurring of the government. Mr. Asquith passed through the last critical period with wonderful skill and ability, emerging stronger than ever, but now it seems as if he is faced with another problem equally difficult in the immediate future.

After a long period of calm, America has once loomed large in the British press. First the blockade and then the von Tirpitz papers provide topics for editorial criticism and advice to the United States government. "The Evening Standard" carries a long editorial, called "Plain Words to America," in which it quotes The New York Tribune, saying that the United States is about to enter on a period of critical and dangerous discussion with Great Britain. One paragraph reads:

"It is important for us in this country to know what the American demand will be and what threat will be behind it. Put in a few words, Washington demands modification of our blockade measures so that America shall be able to export necessaries of life and war to Germany. Of course, the demand will be cloaked in fine words and noble phrases.

"There will certainly be references to the rights of neutrals and probably also to the sacred rights of humanity, which we as plain, blunt Englishmen only that by patching up her dispute with Germany and ignoring constant mention of murder on the high seas America has forfeited all right to speak in behalf of either neutrals or humanity.

"To reestablish civilization is now, more than ever, the work of the Allies. Whatever President Wilson may write, his demand will be regarded merely as one for further opportunities of dollar making.

"The patience of the British public is exhausted. The ministers are going to be forced to stop the loopholes through which Germany is getting supplies from neutrals and (to our shame) from this country. So, if the American government believes its demand (prompted by Berlin) for more loopholes is likely to be successful, Washington is making a big mistake."

Cabinet Split on Issue.

Other journals carry editorials along the same lines, but the language is more mildly tempered. There are many reports of wide difference of opinion within the Cabinet on the question of the blockade, and many outside consider Sir Edward Grey's policy much too lenient.

The fact that a candidate for the House of Commons plans to make his campaign on a platform calling for better air defence of London seems to have been the cause of the present agitation. "The Pall Mall Gazette" says:

"No one can feel very happy about the guarantees for the defence of London. There is a most unsettling vagueness about measures relied on and responsibility for control. There is a feeling at the back of the public mind that on the morrow of the destructive raid several departments would be found, each making its own apologies and explaining how the utmost within the limits of its authority was accomplished, but that nobody whatever would be found in charge of the general business of keeping the metropolis safe."

From the distance it may look as if the public is doing nothing but complaining, but the general fault finding is due rather to the fact that the country now is thoroughly in earnest, interested and desirous of results speedily.

Irish Conscription Vainly Urged by Nation's M. P.'s

London, Jan. 17.—The proceedings in committee in the House of Commons today resulted in no modification of the military service bill. The government strongly resisted an attempt to include married men.

Although introduced and urged by Irish members, an amendment to include Ireland in the bill was also rejected without division. James Chambers, of the Southern Division of Belfast, moved this amendment; and it was supported by James Craig, of the Eastern Division of Down.

Both Mr. Chambers and Mr. Craig urged that the stigma placed on their countrymen by the terms of the bill be removed. They appealed to John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, to induce his followers to support a bill covering Ireland.

Mr. Redmond said that conscription in Ireland would be unworkable and would paralyze the efforts of himself and others to help recruiting. To include Ireland under the bill, Mr. Redmond added, would be to play into the hands of a "contemptible minority of Nationalists in Ireland who are trying to prevent recruiting and undermine the Irish party."

A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, who is in charge of the bill, expressed regret that Mr. Redmond was not able to take the suggested course.

"It is at least a great thing to know that for the first time in history the official representatives of the Irish party are openly and avowedly with us in the conduct of the war," Mr. Law said.

The only amendment accepted was that men married before November 2—the day Premier Asquith gave his pledge—should be regarded under the bill as married men.

Premier Asquith was again in communication with the Labor party tonight, with a view to arriving at an agreement upon amendments which would be acceptable both to the government and the Laborites providing safeguards against the bill being utilized for industrial compulsion.

LAURIER AFFIRMS CANADA RESOLVE

Promises Opposition's Aid to Press War to the End.

PREMIER CERTAIN OF FINAL VICTORY

Lloyd George's Preparations Certain to Win, Says Borden.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Expression of the determination of Canada to continue to exert every possible effort to send aid to Great Britain until the war is brought to a victorious conclusion was given in Parliament to-day, first by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, and then by Sir Robert Borden, the Premier. The two leaders made it clear that while war continued in Europe there shall be no political questions fought out in Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that German successes upon land had been more than offset by the silent success of the British navy at sea, where without a major action the waiting fleet under Jellicoe had rendered the German navy as ineffective as if it had been sent to the bottom.

He also declared that while there would be further sacrifices needed in Canada he did not think it would be necessary to have conscription. He condemned the small group of French-Canadian Nationalists in Quebec who were opposed to Canadian aid to the motherland. He promised the support of the Opposition to all desirable government measures.

Sir Robert Borden expressed confidence in the eventual success of the Allies, for, although the balance of the land successes appeared to be on the side of the Germans so far, they had been held and time for preparation afforded the Entente Allies to meet the preparations which Germany had been making for years.

The Premier said the manner in which Canadians were volunteering and the fact that already 230,000 were enrolled assured the government that it would be able to raise the force to the half-million figure, recently authorized. For the last ten months, he said, men had been dispatched across the Atlantic at the rate of two thousand a week.

Last autumn in England, the Premier added, Lloyd George satisfied him that the preparations being completed were such that the Teutonic Allies must eventually be defeated. The spirit of resolution he found throughout England and France, he said, confirmed his belief that the Entente Allies would finally achieve complete victory.

In Canada, he said, two hundred and fifty factories are turning out ammunition and great quantities of other war supplies are being bought in Canada. To handle the munitions and supplies the Admiralty has furnished forty ships, which are sailing regularly from St. John and Halifax.

FRENCH DECORATE SEA HERO

Gold Medal for Olympic's Captain, Who Saved Crew from U-Boat.

Paris, Jan. 17. The French government has awarded a gold medal to Captain Bertram F. Hayes, of the British liner Olympic, for rescuing at the risk of losing his own ship the crew of the French steamer Provincia, sunk by an Austrian submarine on October 4, 1915, off the island of Cerigo.

AMERICAN WOMEN HELD BY BULGARS

Mrs. Farwell and Miss Mitchell Still at Monastir.

London, Jan. 17. Mrs. Walter Farwell, a Chicago newspaper correspondent, and Miss Mitchell, also an American, are being detained at Monastir by the Bulgarians, according to unofficial advices reaching Athens.

A Salonica dispatch of December 20 said that Mrs. Farwell and Miss Mitchell were safe at Monastir. Whether they were being detained or were remaining there voluntarily has not been known. Mrs. Farwell and Dr. F. C. Forbes, an American Red Cross agent, were in Monastir when the Bulgarians took the city and were said to have been roughly treated.

ITALIANS RENEW GORIZIA ATTACK

Austrians Admit Evacuation of Trenches at Oslavia.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The capture of Austrian trenches at Oslavia, west of Gorizia, by the Italians, is admitted by Vienna to-night. Owing to the concentrated fire of the Italian batteries, the report says, the positions were evacuated.

Rome to-night also announces the resumption of heavy attacks on the Isonzo toward Gorizia. These are being devoted principally to the recapture of trenches which were lost more than a month ago. According to prisoners taken by the Italians, the Austrian losses have been very heavy.

"Along the Trentino frontier there have been artillery actions," says the Rome statement. "Our fire against Fort Raibl, in the Seebach Valley, destroyed part of Cunoln and resulted in the flight of enemy detachments.

"On the heights around Oslavia our vigorous counter offensive, devoted to the recapture of small portions of the trenches north of the village still held by the enemy, continues successfully. Prisoners taken confirm that strong enemy forces were engaged and suffered heavy losses.

"On the Carso there has been no change.

"Enemy aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on inhabited places in the lower Isonzo plain. Little damage was done."

The Austrian statement says:

"Artillery duels are in progress at several places along the Isonzo and Tyrolean fronts. The conquered trenches near the church at Oslavia were evacuated by the Austro-Hungarians owing to a concentrated Italian artillery fire.

"Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes forced several Italian captive balloons to descend and dropped bombs on camps of the enemy."

BRITISH PUSH CLOSE TO KUT

Continued from page 1

the Russian forces have had heavy losses inflicted on them.

Military observers have been expecting for some time developments of a notable character in this region. When Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved of the command of the main Russian armies and sent to take charge in the Caucasus, it was intimated in the imperial order announcing the change that additional attention would be given the operations on that front. These have been slow in developing in magnitude, but it now appears that the preparations have been made and the drive into the interior is being attempted. The move is doubtless in conjunction with the British operations in nearby Mesopotamia and the Russian activity in Persia.

"The enemy yesterday continued his attacks against our positions north and south of the Arasa River," says the Turkish official statement. "In this sector our troops, which for a week had detained considerable forces of the enemy's wing near the Ida Valley, were obliged to abandon advanced positions and retreat some kilometres.

"South of the Arasa we inflicted great losses upon the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting in advanced positions and captured a large quantity of arms."

"In the Caucasus the Turks made two attempts to cross the right bank of the Arkhava River. Both were repulsed," says the Russian official statement. "In the fighting of the 15th we took 167 prisoners and captured a Turkish artillery depot northwest of Khorassan, containing a million rifle cartridges and a thousand shells."

SUBMARINE SEA COW TO JUMP WAR FENCE

Underwater Milk Transport for Germany Feasible, Experts Say.

That suggestion of a submarine sea-cow to bring condensed milk to starving babies in the Central Empires is being taken more and more seriously by Dr. Edmund von Mach, executive chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments. Naval science has come to his assistance through Lieutenant Commander Craft, of the Brooklyn navy yard.

"If the submarine were constructed for the purpose, there is no scientific reason why it could not make a voyage across the Atlantic with a cargo," he opined. "The idea of a commercial submarine for blockade running is new, but practicable."

Other scientists have suggested that the milk-laden craft ought to fly from its periscope a small flag emblazoned with a cow in a field of clover. This precaution, they say, would eliminate the possibility of capture of the water-cooled milk consignment as a prehistoric specimen of "herbivorous manatoid serenian mammals."

Dr. von Mach said yesterday: "We are determined to get milk to the babies in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russian-Poland. We are still hopeful that a deliberate war upon babies will not be declared by Great Britain and France."

REAR ADMIRAL APPOINTED

Senate Approves Wilson's Choice of F. R. Harris to Succeed Stanford.

Washington, Jan. 17.—President Wilson to-day nominated Frederic R. Harris as chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, with the rank of rear admiral, succeeding Rear Admiral Stanford, who has served his term of duty. The nomination was confirmed at once by the Senate.

Rear Admiral Stanford probably will be assigned to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard in connection with extending facilities there for the construction of one of the new battleships.

BRITAIN BLAMES WILSON, NOT U. S.

English Girls Say People Are Not Denounced for War Attitude Here.

TALES OF SUFFERING MAKE HEARERS WEEP

Reconstruct France, Young Emissaries Beg, by Saving Her Children.

"Perhaps you have been told that England condemns the American attitude during the war. We don't,—because we judge America not by its government but by its citizens."

Miss Ellinor Fell and Miss Florence Mary Schofield, two English girls who have recently come to New York to plead the cause of the starving children of France, addressed yesterday afternoon a room crowded with guests at the studio of Mrs. E. M. Tonetti, 135 East Fortieth Street. They told so simply and vividly of the suffering they had themselves seen in France that more than one of their listeners cried, feeling the reality of war for the first time, while the emotions of the men found the more practical outlet of check-books.

"If we are defeated it will be because there are no more men to fight," said Miss Fell. "Every Frenchman and every Englishman will die first. We fough an unjust war once, when we fought against the American colonies. We lost, and now we are fighting for the principle of freedom you established then. Men don't suffer tortures for a strip of territory."

Miss Schofield said that she had decided after her work in the French hospitals that men care more deeply for children than women do. The wounded soldiers would take interest in nothing but news of their youngsters at home, and through all the hardships of war kept with them little pictures of babies, probably bow-legged and straggly-haired, but beloved.

"Reconstruct France by saving her children," she urged. "For the sum of $36.50 a child can be cared for efficiently a whole year in France."

Women in the various German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian organizations of the city will preside at 300 booths at a fair to be held at Madison Square Garden from March 10 to 21 to raise a fund for their suffering countrymen.

The American Jewish Relief Committee announced yesterday that the total amount received up to January 17 was $958,652.46 in cash and $241,-295.72 in pledges. At a meeting of dealers in remnants, held at the University Settlement on Rivington Street, $2,850 was received in cash and pledges.

The treasurer of the Special Million Dollar Fund said that Bernard Mayer had given $1,000 and that a like sum was received from Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hermann. With numerous contributions of $50 and less, the following were also received: Associated Jewish charities, $191.10; Mrs. Benno Neuberger, $200; Ahavas Rehim Lodge, $100, and B. N. Schwatz, $100.

The National Allied Relief Committee, of 200 Fifth Avenue, has issued an appeal for help in raising a fund of $15,000 with which to buy farm implements for the women of France so they may cultivate the land and keep themselves and children from starving.

The Lafayette Fund, which is sending comfort kits to French soldiers, reported that additional gifts amounting to $112 have been received and that the total now is $106,000.70.

Miss Edith Scoville gave $200 yesterday to the Secours National Fund, of 16 West Forty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Whitney Warren, the treasurer, announced that this, with other gifts amounting to $579, made the total fund $124,469.06.

With a cargo of 155,000 sacks of wheat, valued at approximately $250,000, the relief ship Celebes sailed yesterday for Belgium. The cargo was the result of the recent record-breaking campaign conducted in Pittsburgh and towns in Western Pennsylvania by the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Thousands of workmen employed in Pennsylvania industries contributed a large share of the money. More than $22,000 was contributed by the 14,000 employes of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

FIND KITCHENER'S GALLIPOLI ORDER

Turks Say Value of British Booty Totals $10,000,000.

Berlin, Jan. 17 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The following order has been found in the British camp at Sedul Bahr, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, recently evacuated by Entente troops, says the Overseas Agency:

"Special Army Headquarters, April 21, 1915. Soldiers of France and of the King: You are about to force a landing on the open coast, in view of positions considered unconquerable by the enemy. Remember Lord Kitchener's words to your chief when leaving: 'You will put your foot on Gallipoli, and hold out until the end. The whole world will watch your advance.' HAMILTON."

An official statement issued by the Turkish War Office says:

"Dardanelles front: A hostile ship on Friday unsuccessfully shelled Sedul Bahr. Our seaplanes dropped bombs on ships of the enemy off Mudros (on the Island of Lemnos).

"The value of the booty captured by the Turkish forces now amounts to at least £2,000,000."

TO REOPEN PACKERS' CASE

Foreign Office Committee Entertains Their Representative.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 17.—Chandler P. Anderson, who is representing the Chicago packers here, was entertained at luncheon to-day by the sub-committee of the British Contraband Committee of the Foreign Office. This is the beginning of negotiations for reopening the case involving the seizure of packers' products valued at $20,000,000. The case came to a sudden ending last July, and since then further seizures, amounting to about $5,000,000, have been made.

Mr. Anderson is thoroughly acquainted at the Foreign Office, having served on various American committees handling international questions—namely, the Bering Seas Claims Committee and the joint High Commission for Settlement of Canadian Questions. While in the State Department he handled several treaties, adjusting unsettled questions with Great Britain. With him is Alfred T. Urian, who handled the packers' case last spring and is familiar with all its details.

BARALONG STIRS REICHSTAG

Foreign Secretary Vows Vengeance for British Vessel's "Misdeed."

Berlin, Jan. 17 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Announcement was made in the Reichstag to-day by Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the German government would "most certainly find ways and means of getting satisfaction for the shocking misdeed" attributed to the crew of the British patrol boat Baralong.

Dr. Zimmerman said that all political parties in Germany condemned not only the action of the Baralong's crew but the reply of Great Britain to the German note respecting the incident.

Herr Noike, a Socialist member, said he wished to make a protest in the name of his countrymen who are bearing arms, against the attitude of Great Britain.

GERMAN AEROS RAID DVINSK IN STORM

Russian Attacks in Galicia Ended, Says Vienna.

London, Jan. 17.—Despite terrific snowstorms, which render military activity along the greater part of the Eastern front impossible, German aeroplanes have raided Schlok, Kurtenhof and Dvinsk. Petrograd makes this official announcement to-night, but does not say what damage was done.

There has been no further activity in Galicia, where Vienna says the Russian attacks have ceased. Artillery duels also have been in progress south of Riga and east of Friedrichstadt, Petrograd announces, while successful attacks have been carried out on the villages of Lavrenska and Dubeliszki, northwest of Dvinsk.

"Austro-Hungarian troops in the district east of Batinozle drove the enemy from an advanced position," says the Vienna report, "filled up the trenches and stretched wire obstacles. The armies of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in field post operations repulsed three Russian advances."

BRITISH REPORT GIVENCHY GAIN

Sixteen Killed by Allied Bombardment of Leus, Says Berlin.

London, Jan. 17.—Except for a small engagement with bombs and trench mortars at Givenchy between the British and the Germans, the comparative calm along the west front continues.

"Last night the enemy showed activity with trench mortars and bombs at Givenchy," says the British official statement. "To-day we made a combined attack with bombs, rifles, grenades and trench mortars at the same place with excellent results.

"Our bombardments have been effective at Frelinghien and at Zwartelen, and north of Ypres, where a large fire was caused behind the enemy's lines. Hostile artillery was active at Ypres."

Berlin also reports that Lens has been bombarded by the French and that sixteen persons were killed or wounded by shells. No report of the damage is made.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office to-night:

"In Belgium, between Westende and Middlekerke, our long range artillery shelled enemy groups, who suffered appreciable losses.

"Two enemy aeroplanes which were proceeding in the direction of Dunkirk were shelled by our special guns and obliged to turn around. They dropped four bombs on the dunes without result.

"Between the Somme and the Aisne we bombarded the German trenches at Herbecourt, west of Peronne, and at Molin-sous-Toutvent.

"To the north of the Aisne our batteries caused serious losses to the German organizations on the plateau of Vauclerc and in the region of the Cholera Farm, northwest of Berry-au-Bac.

"To the east of the heights of the Meuse our long range guns bombarded enemy storehouses, situated near Conflans-en-Jarnisy, south of Briey. Flames and a thick column of smoke were seen to arise from the bombarded buildings."

BERLIN'S REBUFF HITS FORD PARTY'S PLAN

Peace Board to Stay at The Hague Indefinitely, if Necessary.

The Hague, Jan. 17. Germany's refusal to permit members of the Ford Permanent Peace Board to travel through German territory to Scandinavia has temporarily halted the board's peace plans. The board to-day selected Stockholm for its regular meeting place, but so far appeals to the German Minister at The Hague and also to the Berlin Foreign Office for permission to cross Germany again have been denied.

About ten days ago the entire expedition crossed Northwestern Germany on a special train from Copenhagen, but now the Berlin military authorities absolutely refuse again to grant such a privilege, inasmuch as the State Department at Washington also has refused to extend the American passports to include Germany. As a result the members say they will remain at The Hague and wait indefinitely if necessary.

Stockholm was selected because it was thought to be well removed from the vicinity of belligerent countries.

Dr. Charles F. Aked and Mme. Rosika Schwimmer said to-day that it would be many weeks before the board would be sufficiently organized to enable it to do anything more than preliminary work.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK

23 of International Navigation Liner's Crew Reported Saved.

London, Jan. 17.—The Spanish steamer Belgica has been sunk. Twenty-three members of the crew were saved.

The last mention of the Belgica was on her arrival December 12 at Heysham, England, from Sagunto, Spain. The steamer was owned by the International Navigation Company of Bilbao. Her gross tonnage was 2,105.

POLICE STATION TOO HANDY

Nassau's David Harum, Next Door, Robbed—He Has Dog Now.

Mineola, L. I., Jan. 17.—John Seaman, the David Harum of Nassau County, bought a bulldog to-day.

Cold had aroused him from dreams of swapping a nightmare for a Meadow Brook hunter. A window had been jimmied and the lock of the safe forced with an icepick. One hundred dollars in promissory notes, a gold watch and $10 in money were missing.

Mr. Seaman hastened to the police station, thirty feet away. The police, both of them, averred the burglar must have come while they were on patrol.

Raking the red hot stove and uptilted armchairs with his glance, Mr. Seaman went out to buy that dog.

Middletown Ousts Democrat.

Middletown, Conn., Jan. 17.—Harold M. Meech, Republican, was to-day elected Mayor of Middletown, defeating James F. Connery, Democrat, by a majority of 98 out of a total of 1,380 votes cast.

PRUSSIAN SOCIALIST ASKS FREE BELGIUM

Disorder Interrupts Session of Diet—Women Demand Vote.

Amsterdam, Jan. 17.—The discussion of the budget in the Prussian Diet to-day gave rise to disorderly scenes owing to interruptions by Dr. Karl Liebknecht and other Socialists and to conflicting opinions expressed by members of diffcrent parties on the question of the reform of the electoral law. Herr Hirsch, Socialist, in the course of his speech said:

"We demand the reestablishment of the complete independence of Belgium. If the enemy governments are not yet ready to listen to demands for peace, their attitude is in marked contrast to the feeling prevailing among the different peoples, who everywhere are demanding peace. We demand electoral reform on behalf of women, and above all secrecy of the ballot."

12 AMERICANS REPORTED SHOT

Continued from page 1

Mexican government that 600 cavalry troops be permitted to cross United States territory from Naco, Ariz., to El Paso to aid in running down bandits in Chihuahua, it was announced here to-day. The refusal was based on the fact that residents of El Paso were greatly excited over the recent murders of Americans in Chihuahua and that Mexican troop movements in the United States would be imprudent.

Approximately 100 out of the 1,000 Americans and other foreigners who remained in Chihuahua State after the massacre at Santa Ysabel, a week ago to-day, were expected to arrive here before morning.

Most of the passengers are coming from the Parral district, around which bandits are said to be operating. The party includes a number of women and almost a score of children, some of whose parents decided to remain in Mexico.

Members of a party of twenty-five Mormons who reached here last night from points in Chihuahua State, declared that they had not come as refugees, but on business. They expect to return to their colonies near Casas Grandes, in a few days. No other members of the colonies will come out, they said.

Jesus Valverde and Jose Zonaya, Mexican residents of El Paso, were arrested to-day on indictments returned recently at San Antonio, charging them with participation in the alleged conspiracy of the late General Victoriano Huerta, to start a new revolt in Mexico.

Mexico is infected with at least 100,000 cases of typhus fever, according to reports to Federal officials here. These reports stated there were 55,000 cases at Aguas Calientes. Out of a population of 20,000 at Pachuca, 1,980 died during December.

American physicians, armored in silk and rubber against the infecting body vermin, are preparing to go into Mexico to combat the epidemic with the methods used lately in Serbia, according to an announcement to-day by Dr. Carlos Husk, chief surgeon of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which normally employs fifty thousand men south of the international border.

Drs. Liebman and Olitzky, of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, with Dr. Husk and a number of other physicians, will form the expedition, which will be financed by the Guggenheim interests.

According to Dr. Husk, the expedition will start from Laredo, Tex., as soon as permission is obtained from General Carranza.

STATE MAY PREPARE ALL BOYS FOR WAR

Senator Slater Urges Committee to Get Facts on Plan.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Albany, Jan. 17. With the assertion that preparedness is of the utmost importance to New York, Senator Slater introduced a resolution in the Senate to-night asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the practicability of providing military training for lads between fourteen and twenty-one years old.

The resolution provides for three Senators and five Assemblymen to compose the committee, its duties being to inquire into, consider and report on the wisdom and practicability of providing for the military training and discipline of the boys of this state between the ages mentioned, to the end that a due conception of the patriotic duties of the individual citizen may be developed in the young men of this state, and that they may become not only qualified by education and training to meet efficiently the responsibility that may devolve on them in case of war, but that the spirit of discipline and the physical, moral and mental qualities required of the soldier may be fostered, and the state provided with an adequate basis for a citizen soldiery to supply its quota to the nation in time of war and for its own needs.

The sum of $1,000 is suggested for the expenses of the committee.

BELGIAN "ROOSEVELT" STREETS, THANKS SIGNS

Washington, Too, Popular Name in Battered Nation.

Sign boards reading "Roosevelt Street" are to be seen at the crossroads in most of the remaining towns of Belgium. This is one of the means the Belgians use to express their gratitude to the United States for the aid she has given them in their distress. Roosevelt has only one rival in the number of streets bearing his name—Washington. In every Belgian town streets, and in dozens of them public squares, are so called in honor of this country.

This was told yesterday by Will Irwin at a meeting of the New York Auxiliary of the McCall Mission to France at the residence of Mrs. James C. Colgate, 46 West Fifty-seventh Street. He spoke of his experiences in the war zone.

"Canada has contributed 25 cents per capita to the funds of the Belgian Relief Commission," Mr. Irwin said, "and the United States has contributed exactly seven cents for each unit of population. Yet, because the supplies are protected by the United States flag the Belgians have come to view the activities of this body as wholly American."

Brazil Extends U. S. Compact.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The State Department was advised to-day that the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Brazil had been extended by the Brazilian government to include the year 1916. The agreement, which has to be renewed annually, gives a 20 per cent preferential rate to American flour and 20 per cent to fifteen other important commodities.

Colonel House Leaves London.

London, Jan. 18.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, has left London for the Continent, according to "The Times."

MEXICAN POLICY STILL IN DOUBT

Guarantee of Safety by Carranza Officials an Important Factor.

U. S. MAY DEMAND INDEMNITY PAYMENT

State Department Investigates Report That Mining Men Received Passport.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 17.—The administration, roused by published statements that it had absolved Carranza from responsibility in connection with the murders at Santa Ysabel, authorized the announcement through the State Department to-day that its attitude toward the Mexican situation had not been decided on.

It denied expressly that there was any foundation for the belief that this government would be content with a reasonably vigorous attempt to run down the murderers.

The lack of evidence is again the cause of the uncertainty. Officials of the State Department are all at sea as to whether Carranza guaranteed safety to the returning mining men, merely encouraged them or warned them to stay away. This is the first question to be settled. After that the department will go into the question of the assurances alleged to have been given the murdered men by Consul Edwards at Juarez, and endeavor to find out just how far the consul went and how far he was authorized to go in dealing with the matter.

The responsibility of the United States government extends only, State Department officials say, to obtaining from Mexico a proper discharge of her international obligations. The possibilities of the case, therefore, are two:

If it is found, on examining the evidence, that Carranza's government cannot be held liable for the deaths, international custom will be served by a sincere attempt to arrest and punish the offenders.

If, on the other hand, the Mexican government, by reason of assurances of safety given in advance or because of the failure of government authorities to take ordinary precautions or provide ordinary protection in the circumstances, is found responsible for the death of the Americans, Carranza will be asked not only to run down and punish the offenders but to pay a round sum in indemnities.

The possibility of intervention is thus made to hinge on the chance that, the latter case occurring, Carranza should decline or fail to grant the satisfaction demanded.

Great encouragement, the administration believes, is found in the announcement to-day that General Carranza had offered a reward in gold for the perpetrators of the outrage. This information was contained in a dispatch from Consul Silliman, together with confirmation of the execution of Generals Jose Rodriguez and Carlos Amaya.

A dispatch received to-day at the State Department from the Consul General at Monterey emphasizes the warnings to Americans to keep out of dangerous districts.

"Several days ago," the report says, "the consulate at Monterey urged the de facto government to send reinforcements to Torreon for the protection of Americans in that locality, and reinforcements have been sent. There has been no telegraphic communication between Monterey and Durango City since the 2d of January.

"I am doing everything possible to get our people out of dangerous districts and to prevent others from going into dangerous localities. I believe the Carranza government is in earnest in the matter of improving conditions and preventing further assaults on Americans, but I earnestly advise all Americans to remain out of dangerous or uncertain localities in Monterey and its immediate vicinity. Good order prevails in Monterey."

Whether the Carranza government in Mexico is to be held responsible by the United States for the death of the American mining men may depend on the outcome of an investigation of a circumstantial story which reached the State Department to-day, stating the murdered Americans really had been assured a safe conduct by Carranza authorities.

Officials indicated clearly to-night, however, that the evidence so far was not conclusive and that no decision would be reached pending a thorough inquiry. They pointed out also that should Carranza eventually be held responsible, it would not mean a break in this government's relations with him, though it would result in a demand for indemnity, in addition to punishment of the murderers, already demanded and promised.

The story came from Collector Cobb at El Paso, whose dispatch repeated a statement "by a person connected with the companies operating in Chihuahua." This informant said that before the departure of the Americans from Chihuahua he had been told by C. R. Watson, head of the party and one of those killed, that the trip had been arranged after Carranza authorities had given Watson a personal passport and had issued a general passport for the others. Watson, it was said, had been assured that no military escort was in that region.

The general disposition of State Department officials is to regard this story as difficult of proof. T. H. Holmes, the only survivor of the party, has advised the department that if any safe conducts were granted it was without his knowledge.

There was no further general discussion of Mexican affairs in Congress to-day, though Senator Gore, Democrat, introduced a resolution to establish a neutral zone along the border policed by Mexican and United States troops, and Senator Poindexter, a Republican, briefly criticised the administration's Mexican policy in the course of a speech on the Senate floor.

A dispatch to-day from American Consul Silliman, at Queretaro, announced that he de facto government had offered "a reward in gold" for capture of the bandits who committed the Santa Ysabel murders.

VILLA PRICES IN PATCHOGUE

$100,000 Suggested to Wilson as Reward for Bandit's Head.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Patchogue, Long Island, Jan. 17. Alanson S. Still, familiarly known as "Lance" Still, proprietor of a local jitney bus line, became incensed to-day at press reports that General Villa had ordered further massacres of Americans in Mexico. As a citizen of the United States, he telegraphed President Wilson as follows:

"To effectually stop the further murder of Americans in Mexico, I respectfully request you forthwith to issue a proclamation offering $100,000 for the body, dead or alive, of General Villa, the Mexican bandit."

Still is a power in local Republican politics.

Your boy is in safe keeping.

But there are a great number of little unfortunates who literally LIVE ON THE STREETS and who get the wrong kind of training and education there.

It is for these ***other*** **little boys that the Boys' Clubs are** being organized and equipped.

To carry on this work properly we have undertaken to raise **$500,000. by January 21st** for a new building, for gymnasium apparatus, for books and magazines—for the necessary equipment to care for the boys in a careful, effective way.

Won't ***you*** help in this splendid work of ***building better boys?***

You are invited to visit the Boys' Club at 161 Avenue A, to see for yourself what wonderful help is being given the ***other*** little fellows.

Send contributions to

E. N. POTTER, Treasurer,

The Boys' Club Association of New York

55 Wall Street.

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