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# CAUCASUS DRIVE WON 40 MILES

## Turks Routed South of Erzerum by Flank Movement.

London, Jan. 31.—"In the Caucasus the operations during the last fortnight against the Turkish front justified our expectations," says the Russian official statement to-night. "After developing the first coup against the Turkish centre into an important success, General Yudenitch pursued the enemy and threw his advance guards on the fortifications of Erzerum.

"At the same time Russian troops, by an impetuous advance against the Turkish right wing, compelled the Turks to evacuate the region of Melazghert and Khuyaskala and retreat on the Mush Valley. These operations have had the result of dislodging the enemy from a region sixty versts (about forty miles) long, which had previously been fortified and organized.

"We now descend from the mountainous regions, with their rigorous climate, into regions well populated and easily accessible and favorable for the encampment of our troops for the period of the winter.

"In the course of these operations we took numerous prisoners of Turkish officers and askeris and guns, machine guns, great quantities of artillery and engineering material."

News has been received in diplomatic circles at Athens, the Balkan agency's correspondent there telegraphs, that the Russians have inflicted a fresh defeat on the Turks in the Caucasus. The correspondent repeats the report that the Russians have surrounded Erzerum. The Turkish authorities and the bankers with the bank funds, he says, left the city at the last moment, barely escaping capture by the Cossacks. Russian artillery has begun to bombard the forts of the city.

The correspondent adds that the Turks are hastily fortifying the towns of Angora and Sivas, capitals of the vilayets of those names, situated, respectively, 215 and 425 miles east of Constantinople.

The Russian newspaper 'Birzheviya Vedomosty' publishes reports from Teheran stating that the situation of the Russians in Persia is becoming worse," says the Overseas News Agency.

"These reports confirm the statement that the Governor General of Kurdistan, Samson-es-Sultaneh, has joined hands with Russia's enemies and has formed a strong army which will be placed at the disposal of the Turks. Three thousand men from Kurdistan arrived in the Kermanshah district several days ago and joined the Turkish troops."

The recent Turkish report that a British column west of Kurna (Mesopotamia) had been compelled to retreat with the loss of 100 dead, 100 camels and 100 tents is untrue," says the British official statement. "The only incident to which it could refer was a reconnoissance near Shattra, where, attacked by hostile Arabs, a reconnoitring force suffered a few casualties and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy."

A Turkish official statement, issued Sunday at Constantinople, reported the capture of 1,000 camels from the British in the Mesopotamian operations.

## SHAVE HALF BRITISH HEADS

### Germans Also Called Prisoners Swine and Women Jeered.

London, Jan. 19.—Relating his experiences when captured by the Germans, a Grimsby seaman, William Connelly, who reached London recently on his release from Ruhleben, said: "The morning after we were taken to Wilhelmshaven a German officer tapped one of our men on the back and said: 'What are you?' 'Fisherman,' replied our mate. 'You're no fisherman,' said the German. 'You lot are mine layers.' Suddenly they took us all to Sennelager, where the commandant of the camp said in English: 'You English dogs, I'll feed you out of the swine tub.' He gave orders to the soldiers to shave off one side of our hair and mustache, and on September 6 the operation was performed on seventy men. German women came to the outskirts of the camp and jeered at us, and the guards were told by the officers to kick us. They also spat at us."

# WILSON REJECTED NEW ARBITRATION OFFER BY BERLIN

## Bernstorff Renewed His Suggestion to Lansing a Week Ago.

## WASHINGTON SCOUTS LUSITANIA CRISIS

### Whole Case Now Hangs on German Reply, Say Capital Officials.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 31.—Secretary Lansing recently rejected a second proposal from Germany to submit the Lusitania controversy to arbitration, it was learned to-day. In so doing he informed Count von Bernstorff that the vital interests and the national honor of the United States were involved, and that it was therefore not arbitrable, according to international custom.

Soon after the Lusitania was sunk the German government proposed arbitration, but President Wilson rejected the suggestion on the ground that there was no assurance that Germany would refrain from repeating the outrage. Now that assurances have been given, Count von Bernstorff believes that all obstacles to this method of settlement have been removed.

Germany's contention, as set forth in the second proposal of arbitration—submitted to Secretary Lansing, it is understood, about a week ago—is that the attack on the Lusitania and other submarine operations against British shipping were a reprisal, which is recognized in international law as a legitimate weapon against unfair enemies. Count von Bernstorff pointed out that there was nothing in the international codes which forbade injury to neutrals when reprisals were under way and declared that it was the obvious duty of neutrals to avoid danger by heeding Germany's "war zone" warnings.

This declaration, of course, is contrary to everything that the United States has contended from the beginning of the controversy and Secretary Lansing could not accept it without retracting everything that President Wilson has written in the correspondence with the German government.

The rejection of the new arbitration proposal is regarded in German quarters here as evidence that President Wilson is unfairly persisting in an impossible position for the mere sake of justifying his notes and that he has no real desire for a resumption of cordial relations.

Efforts to ascertain from Administration officials to-day wherein the immediate gravity of the international situation lay elicited the statement that the crisis was "grave, but not dangerous." This remark was explained as meaning that while relations with Germany were strained they had not yet approached the breaking point.

The State Department expects Berlin's answer to come in another "informal" communication from Ambassador von Bernstorff. On this communication, officials said to-day, the outcome of the eight months of controversy over the Lusitania hangs.

The real crisis, as informed officials outside the Administration see it, is political and not international. Nobody, they declare, supposes now that there will be a break with Germany, however unsatisfactory Germany's offers may be. But they realize that President Wilson needs, for political purposes, a "victory" over Germany and that he is determined to have it, no matter what international interests he may sacrifice.

"There is no longer any place for diplomacy in Washington," an official critic of the President said to-day. "Count von Bernstorff does not represent the German government, but the German vote in this country. That is where he has the advantage over the Allies. The British Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Belgian Minister have no votes. Therefore their 'diplomacy' is futile. Even the Greek Minister has more influence than they, because he represents a large number of American votes."

Secretary Lansing sent Ambassador Penfield instructions to-day to make another inquiry about the Persia. Though more than a month has elapsed since the Persia was torpedoed without warning the Austrian government has not conclusively disclaimed responsibility for it.

# WILSON QUIBBLES, VIERECK CHARGES

## No Crisis Over Sinking of the Lusitania, Asserts Editor.

We are not approaching a crisis with Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania, and those who are crying "crisis" to force the adoption of the administration plans for defence are playing with dynamite, says George Sylvester Viereck, in his leading editorial of the next issue of the "Fatherland." According to report, Mr. Viereck's information as to affairs between the United States and Germany comes directly from Berlin.

"The attempt to hynotize the people into the support of the defence bills of the administration by giving out statements, known to be false, to the effect that our relations with Germany are again approaching a critical stage, is irresponsible and objectionable in the highest degree," he says. "The country knows full well that these relations are far from critical, unless the administration should deliberately choose to make them so.

"The country knows that Germany has met our demands in connection with the submarine warfare long ago and that the formal settlement of the Lusitania controversy has been protracted by unnecessary quibbling over the exact phraseology for which our State Department is as much to blame as the Berlin Foreign Office. It may be safely asserted that the American people would never indorse the administration if it should use its failure to find a mutually agreeable formula for a final settlement as a pretext to drag this country into war. Congress and the people would be up in arms. Even the attempt is nothing short of criminal.

"Germany justly refused to settle the Lusitania matter until the good faith of the United States was established; until it was proved that, with our submarine protest, we were not playing the game of Great Britain. The long delayed protest to England, following certain German concessions, was not sufficient to dislodge Germany's well founded suspicions. But our recent vigorous protest against the piracy of the mails and the note on submarine warfare addressed to all belligerent nations proves that the administration, spurred by Congress, is at last ready to meet Germany's demand for fair play.

"It makes no difference whether the note in question was written as a concession to Germany or as a concession to the common sense of the American people; it undoubtedly establishes the legal status of submarine attacks on merchantmen. The administration evidently realizes that the concessions of the Central Powers must be illusory so long as merchantmen are armed or encouraged to escape. Hereafter every armed merchantman will be treated as a warship. This is entirely in accordance with the German contention.

"The President's friends are deliberately troubling the waters of our international relations to fish for political advantage. We know that their weird antics are for home consumption, but in Germany they may arouse again the suspicion hardly allayed that what the United States wants is not to find a solution of the Lusitania controversy but a way to save England. Upon their head must rest the blame for any hitch in the President's negotiations."

# SIX ZEPPELINS ATTACK BRITAIN

Continued from page 1

and an aeroplane attacked the station, barracks and docks at Dover.

### Changed Defence Control.

Only recently the defence of London from air attacks has been placed in the hands of the War Office. Previously the Admiralty had charge of this matter. Both these departments, however, have been co-operating harmoniously.

Prior to January 3 there was an interval of several months during which England was immune from air attacks. From June 15 until October 13 there were six Zeppelin raids on London and the east coast of England, in which 121 persons were reported killed and 313 injured.

Discussing the possibility of serious damage to London from a Zeppelin attack, "The Times" says:

"Any raid intended to do serious damage to London, the defences of which are still in process of development, is not likely to be of the haphazard nature of the Paris raids. It remains for us to provide a really serious reception.

### Amateurs Were in Charge.

"Hitherto London's principal efforts in this direction consisted chiefly of guns largely manned by cheery, but inexperienced and ill-equipped amateurs. No one who witnessed the raids on London last autumn can have failed to have been impressed by the inadequacy of the defensive preparations. Since then considerable progress has been made, but we should be better satisfied if we had also sufficient aeroplanes to attack the raiders.

"We are perfectly aware of the difficulties of attacking airships with aeroplanes. The modern Zeppelin has a speed of fifty miles an hour. Suppose it is at a given moment over a given spot at a height of 11,000 feet. An aeroplane, starting from the ground underneath, will take half an hour to reach the spot where the Zeppelin was seen, but by that time the Zeppelin may be thirty miles away. The only remedy seems to be to have at suitable places patrols of quick-climbing aeroplanes, ready to take the air as soon as the approach of a Zeppelin is announced, so as to deal with the enemy when he has arrived.

"The matter is not easy, on account of the difficulty not only of hearing and seeing a Zeppelin from an aeroplane, but of seriously damaging it when discovered. There is also the risk of landings in the dark, but the knowledge that it certainly will meet some kind of an attack at close quarters is likely to prove a deterrent to a raiding aircraft."

## Paris Raider Escaped from 5 French 'Planes

Paris, Jan. 31.—Several bombs were dropped by the Zeppelin which flew over the outskirts of Paris last night, but they produced no such deadly effect as on the occasion of the raid of Saturday night. The official press bureau gave out the following statement this morning:

"A German dirigible set out in the direction of Paris, where it arrived soon after 10 p. m. It was bombarded by our special batteries and attacked by our aeroplanes. Before returning northward it dropped a number of bombs, which, according to the news received so far, did no damage."

Representatives of "Le Matin" who visited the scene of the raid say that no damage was done by the bombs. Three of them fell on a piece of waste ground and three others in a field. A police inspector saw the three which fell in the field. They did not sink deep in the soil. They were covered with a cotton like substance, which burst into flame. The inspector characterized them as incendiary bombs. Little was seen of the Zeppelin on account of the weather conditions.

"Le Matin" says that it has received information from the postmaster of one of the places over which the Zeppelin passed that a number of bombs were dropped together. The inference is drawn that the Germans, seeing themselves threatened by French aeroplanes, decided to loose all their bombs at once.

### Five Aeros Fight Raider.

Five French aeroplanes engaged the Zeppelin which on Saturday night last dropped bombs on Paris, killing and wounding twoscore of persons, according to an authoritative statement just issued. The first to attack the German raider was a machine piloted by a sergeant who was occupied patrolling the upper air. He pursued with savage energy, the statement says, but soon exhausted all his stock of cartridges and was obliged to abandon the pursuit. One of two machines which were armed with cannon had, however, by this time managed to climb high enough, and opened an intense fire on the Zeppelin, which probably was hit but not badly damaged.

The Zeppelin was next picked up by a sub-lieutenant as it flew over the suburbs westward. He went up to within 50 to 100 yards of the airship and stuck to his quarry with grim determination, sometimes flying above, sometimes below and sometimes on a level in order to escape the fire from the Zeppelin's machine guns. For fifty-three minutes the chase continued, the machine guns being freely used on both sides, until finally the aeroplane's engine broke down and the sub-lieutenant was obliged to descend.

The press is unanimous in demanding reprisals for the two Zeppelin raids on Paris, and also calls for greater efficiency in the aerial defences of the city.

"It is not enough to be indignant at such tactics, which dishonor war itself," says "Le Matin." "Public sentiment expects something else. It desires reprisals—immediate and exemplary reprisals."

Stephen Pichon, ex-Foreign Minister, says in "Le Petit Journal": "The people of Paris will preserve their calm, but will not spare any persons who may have been guilty, through negligence, incapacity or lack of foresight, of not employing that mastery of the air over the enemy which the people had been led to believe France possesses."

Alfred Capus, the dramatist, says in "Le Figaro": "Paris is entitled to a striking revenge in the near future. One cannot doubt our air service is able to exact it."

# GERMAN PAPERS SCORN SEA CODE

## Lansing Rules Would Make U-Boat War Impossible, Some Say.

## AMERICAN NOTE DELIGHTS OTHERS

### Means Severe Blow at Britain, They Declare—To Which London Agrees.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The morning newspapers of Berlin to-day discuss at length Secretary Lansing's circular note to the belligerent powers on submarine warfare and the arming of merchantmen. The general tenor of the comment, especially that in the conservative organs, is unfavorable.

"The note could just as well have been signed by Sir Edward Grey as by Secretary Lansing," says the "Tägliche Rundschau," "so carefully is everything unpleasant or uncomfortable for the British avoided, so exclusively is every restriction proposed therein directed toward rendering submarine warfare impossible."

The conservative organs express the opinion that Secretary Lansing's proposals are calculated to wrest from Germany's hands all advantages obtained by the use of submarines, and from this standpoint pronounce them unacceptable to Germany.

### Sees U. S. Prejudice.

The "Kreuz Zeitung," under the heading, "Unacceptable," speaks of the note as "renewed evidence of America's one-sided attitude against us." It adds:

"Secretary Lansing places a protecting hand purposely and consciously over England's supremacy at sea and her 'humane' purpose to starve Germany."

This newspaper indorses the view of Herr von Stengel, the international law specialist, that Germany has no interest in negotiations regarding international agreement for obtaining freedom of the seas, "inasmuch as such negotiations are used by England in alliance with America only for wresting the submarine weapon from Germany's hands."

The "Kreuz Zeitung" and other newspapers insist that the form of warfare evidently contemplated by Secretary Lansing might be prosecuted by cruisers, but that under existing circumstances it is impossible for submarines to warn merchantmen before torpedoing them, since the undersea boats would expose themselves to the danger of being rammed or destroyed by artillery.

George Bernhard, the political writer, says in the "Vossische Zeitung" that two instances were brought to light yesterday which furnish arguments against Secretary Lansing's plans—an order issued by the French Admiralty for the arming of merchantmen, which have been instructed to ram submarines, and the Melanie affair. The "Tages Zeitung" and other newspapers dwell on the Melanie incident, saying it emphasizes the results to which Secretary Lansing's proposals would lead for German submarines.

### Predicts Agreement.

The only favorable note is struck by Herr Bernhard, who, basing his remarks on a later New York dispatch elucidating the suggestion of the United States, says that if Washington has reached the conclusion that German submarines are not required to expose themselves unnecessarily to danger, a complete agreement between Germany and the United States should not be difficult, "especially as Mr. Lansing's present conception shows, more than formerly, an effort to comprehend Germany's attitude."

The "Berliner Zeitung" declares that the news that the note is designed to forbid the arming of merchant vessels is of a joyous kind, as it is a severe blow to England. The newspaper understands that it is proposed that a merchantman carrying a gun is now to be regarded as a warship, and points out that warships have the right to remain in a neutral port only twenty-four hours—far less than the necessary time to unload or load a vessel. It adds:

"The strict carrying out of Secretary Lansing's proposals would certainly be in accordance with international law. It has long been clear to every sane thinker that in war time an armed merchantman is no longer to be considered a peaceful vessel, but rather at least an auxiliary warship. We certainly would greet it with satisfaction if Mr. Lansing were to put his announcement into effect."

## Berlin Must Guarantee Pledge, Says London

London, Jan. 31.—"The Manchester Guardian" in editorial comment on the negotiations between the United States and Germany regarding submarine warfare says:

"What Germany will do will depend entirely on what she thinks America's next step will be if she refuses. As for the Allies, it will be observed that they are asked to make concessions and to send their merchantmen to sea without guns and relying on German promises to observe certain rules. Generally speaking, these rules are in themselves not unreasonable, if only there is some guarantee that they will be kept. Will America supply that guarantee? If she will, we have no doubt what the answer of the Allies will be."

"The Daily Telegraph" says that, judging from the summary, one might think it had been prepared by Count von Bernstorff. It adds: "If Germany could obtain such concessions in order to place herself right with humanity she would gain immensely. It is a case of making terms with murderers, so that they may continue their piracy, slightly modified, but with less danger."

# FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

## Two Hand Grenade Assaults on Hill 140 Are Driven Back.

## GERMANS RETAIN NEUVILLE GAINS

### Bombardment of Trenches at St. Mihiel Resumed by Joffre's Artillery.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 31.—The French have succeeded in stemming the German assaults in both the Artois and Somme regions. Berlin contents itself to-night with the statement that all the gains made at Neuville and Frise have been maintained.

After two hand grenade attacks on Hill 140 last night, which Paris asserts were repulsed, the German fire ceased, either to await the bringing up of reinforcements or because the French could not be dislodged.

To-day there was a resumption of heavy artillery fire by both sides.

Germans holding the bridgehead of Steenstraete, in Belgium, were subjected to a heavy bombardment, Paris reports, and one of the abutments damaged. South of Roye and north of St. Mihiel German trenches were destroyed.

The official statement issued by Berlin follows:

"Our new trenches in the region of Neuville have been held against repeated French attacks.

"The number of prisoners taken northwest of the village of La Folie has increased to 318 men and the booty taken has increased to 11 machine guns.

"The French made several surprise firing attacks against the positions captured by Silesian troops south of the Somme on the 28th."

"To the north of Arras," says the Paris report, "the enemy last night, at a point southwest of Hill 140, delivered two attacks with hand grenades, both of which resulted in failure.

"In the Champagne district our artillery bombarded the German trenches to the north of Prosnes. During this action there were observed explosions at four different points of the enemy's fronts.

"In the Argonne there has been fighting with mines at Haute Chevauchee. We responded to the explosion of a German mine by a counter mining operation, which destroyed an underground gallery occupied by the enemy."

The night report said:

"In Belgium our heavy artillery directed an effective fire on the enemy organizations at the bridge at Steenstraete. The abutment of the bridge on the east bank was damaged.

"To the south of Roye our trench guns shattered German works in the region of Fresnieres.

"To the north of St. Mihiel our long range pieces bombarded the enemy cantonments at Conflans, east of Etain, and Saint Maurice-Sous-Les-Cotes, north of Hattonchatel."

## GERMANS OF SOUTH WANT U. S. GOOD WILL

### Their Business Would Suffer in Diplomatic Break.

Geneva, Jan. 31.—Negotiations between the United States and Germany over the Lusitania are arousing lively interest in Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg.

The people of these German states have important business interests in the United States and they fear their interests would suffer if diplomatic relations were broken off. People in these German states hope, accordingly, judging from reports reaching Geneva, that a satisfactory settlement of the controversy will be effected.

## Italy Lands 20,000 More Men and Guns at Avlona

Berlin Jan. 31 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Italy has decided to continue the campaign in Albania, according to Vienna advices given out to-day by the Overseas News Agency, and is said to have landed an additional infantry division (20,000 men) and several batteries of heavy artillery at Avlona.

"Italy will not give up Albania," the news agency says. "She considers an effective defence of the southern part of the country as a military and political necessity. Other reports state that Italy, lacking sufficient troops of her own, has asked for help from England and France."

Paris, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Athens to the Havas Agency, dated Sunday, says that French troops continue to land on the island of Mytilene, according to advices just received. From there an aeroplane flotilla makes daily reconnoissances toward the coast of Asia Minor.

## Lansing Refuses to Discuss Mission of Colonel House

Washington, Jan. 31.—Secretary Lansing told the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day that Colonel E. M. House, who is making a tour abroad as the personal representative of President Wilson, is drawing no pay and gets only his expenses.

Secretary Lansing did not disclose the mission of Colonel House, and he evaded questions. Secretary Lansing urged the necessity of increasing the department's secret fund, for which he and President Wilson alone are responsible, from $75,000 to $150,000.

## SIR G. PARKER SEEKS REST

### Famous Novelist's Health Broken by War Work.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 31.—The departure of Sir Gilbert Parker to the Riviera, the doctors having ordered a dry climate and complete rest and change, has given satisfaction to a large circle of friends who have been worried for several months regarding his health.

Since the outbreak of the war Sir Gilbert has labored assiduously in special government work, at the same time attempting to keep his literary and Parliamentary ties, refusing to relax when ordered by the doctors months ago. It is hoped the absolute cessation of work will cause his entire recovery.

## CHURCH BELLS GO FOR WAR

### Austrians Requisition Even Copper Roofs for Munitions.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 31.—A military order has been received at the Austrian village of Hoechts, near the Swiss frontier, for delivery of the larger church bells and of copper from roofs of churches to the authorities for the manufacture of war munitions.

# FORD PLANS NEW TRIP TO STOP WAR

## Sailing in February, May Offer Peace Scheme to Warring Nations.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Detroit, Jan. 31.—"I am convinced the peace board, as organized, will make rapid progress, and I want to be there to help," said Henry Ford to-day in planning to make a second peace pilgrimage to Europe. His new trip depends on the report he gets from Gaston Plantiff, who is in charge of the present Ford organization abroad.

"I have had little direct information from the party," Mr. Ford continued. "I expect to go back within a short time after Mr. Plantiff returns, about February 15. My second trip may not be confined to neutral countries."

Mr. Ford received a cable message from The Hague on Saturday that Judge Ben Lindsey had been commissioned to investigate the needs of children in the belligerent countries.

"Before leaving the party at Christiania I asked Judge Lindsey to let me know the actual conditions surrounding the children in Europe, because I might decided to help him," Mr. Ford said.

Henry Ford, William J. Bryan, Jane Addams, Mrs. Joseph Fels and Judge Ben Lindsey have been selected as the American delegates to The Hague peace convention, and at this convention a peace plan will be devised to meet the reasonable expectations of all the countries at war. This plan will be submitted to the belligerents. Should the first offer for peace be refused, the delegates will request the warring powers to make plain their demands, and the proposal will be reconstructed.

The Hague, Jan. 31.—Governor L. B. Hanna, of North Dakota, who went abroad with the Ford peace party and was taken ill in Copenhagen, has arrived here.

The Governor will sail next Saturday for the United States.

## GIVES HOME TO SWISS

### Mrs. H. F. McCormick Buys Ground for Charitable Institution.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 31.—Information received here from Zurich says that Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, of Chicago, has acquired the property of the late Colonel Veegli, with the purpose of establishing a charitable foundation, especially a home for convalescents. The institution will be under the direction of well known Swiss physicians.

Mrs. McCormick was Edith Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller.

## WAR DEVOURS MUCH COTTON

### U. S. Munition Makers Use 1,000,000 and European 2,000,000 Bales in Year.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Three million bales of cotton were used in the manufacture of ammunition during the last year, J. A. Stewart, cotton expert of the United States Census Bureau, told the House Census Committee to-day.

American munition makers have used 1,000,000 bales, and 2,000,000 bales have been used in Europe. The committee was urged by Representative Heflin and Census Director Rogers to report favorably a bill directing the publication of statistics regarding cotton used in powder and explosive shell manufacture.

# RUSSIA DENIES MOVE FOR PEACE

## High Authority Tells Tribune Nation Was Never So Anxious to Fight.

## WAR CONTROL NOW IN LIBERAL HANDS

### Everything Concentrated on Obtaining Success in Great Spring Drive.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 31.—From one of the best informed Russian authorities here comes a vigorous denial of the reports now being spread among neutral countries through German influences that Russia is soon to make overtures for peace. On the contrary, he says Russia was never so confident of victory and so anxious to fight.

"Russia is now practically in the control of the Liberals," said this official. "These Liberals are not revolutionists nor anarchists, but they are much more warlike than the Conservatives and are concentrating all their energies on winning an early and lasting victory, no matter how great a sacrifice must be made.

"It is only in the last few months that the country has realized its capabilities, and the awakening has produced a marvellous effect on the whole people. It is true there is some grumbling and complaining, but it is not of a serious character, for the people are being assured that the present inconveniences will be removed as soon as the railway congestion is relieved in the spring.

"Now all the railways are given almost entirely to the movement of munitions and refugees. Food prices are high because of the congestion; bread, for instance, being high, though there is more grain in the country than ever before, but it cannot be moved until the pressure on the railways is lessened.

"Everything is giving way to the great spring campaign for which the Russian army is being well equipped. Now that our Allies are also better fortified with men and guns, Russia looks for more concerted action, and she is ready to do her part so long as England and France take simultaneous action on the west front.

"You may tell America, who is our good friend, that we not only hope for, but confidently expect to take, the upper hand in the spring."

## IRELAND HAS SENT 86,277 MEN TO WAR

### 400,000 Single Men Unattested, Says Lord Wimborne.

London, Jan. 31.—From the outbreak of the war to January 8 the recruits raised by Ireland numbered 86,277, according to the report of Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, published to-night.

Lord Wimborne estimates that at the present time there are 400,000 unattested single men of military age in Ireland, but deducting those indispensable for agriculture, commerce and the production of munitions and those medically unfit for services, concludes that the single men actually available would hardly exceed 100,000.

## LOST 20,703 IN MONTH

### British Give Out Total of Casualties in January.

London, Jan. 31.—British casualties published during the month of January totalled 1,079 officers and 19,624 men.

## Germans Renew Shelling of Schlok and Oger

London, Jan. 31.—Only local engagements have broken the calm that has descended on the east front since the cessation of the second Russian offensive in East Galicia. Most of the initiative seems to have been with the Germans, as Petrograd reports bombardments of Schlok and of the Russian trenches near Oger, in the Mitau section.

Berlin says that a Russian attack along the Aa, west of Riga, was also repulsed.


THERE are 843 acres in Central Park, laid out at a cost of over twenty-five million dollars—many interesting facts about the Park and the things in it most worth seeing are told in a booklet we have just published. Send us ten cents for it, the net proceeds from the sale going to the Public Schools Athletic League. Pick out the spots you want to visit, and then go to them by the lines of the

*Fifth Avenue Bus*

Address Fifth Avenue Coach Company, 10 East 102d Street

Also on sale at Fifth Avenue Bookshops, at the Metropolitan Museum, and by Concessionaires in Central Park.


## H. C. TENNYSON DIES IN WAR

### Naval Lieutenant Was Poet's Grandson —Family Gets News of Death.

London, Jan. 31.—The Tennyson family received news to-day of the death of Naval Lieutenant Harold C. Tennyson, a gandson of the poet. No details were given.

## TRAP IN GERMAN TRUNK

### Isaac Rose, Held Up by British, Disowns Teuton Propaganda.

A mysterious trunkful of German propaganda and German visés on his passport were responsible for the seizure of Isaac Rose by the British authorities at Falmouth, when he attempted to return to this country on the Rotterdam. Rose, a theatrical manager, told of his experiences when he arrived yesterday on the St. Louis, after a six months' stay in Germany. The Rotterdam arrived last Saturday.

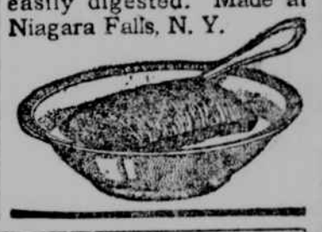
"I'd like to meet the fellow who wished that trunk on me," said Rose. "I was helping a woman and three little girls to the pier from my motel in Rotterdam, when this chap asked me to take the trunk down with mine. I did, and told the purser that it was not mine.

"At Falmouth I was taken before a committee of officers, but when I explained about the trunk they didn't keep me five minutes."

Rose denied that he had ever had previous trouble with the British authorities, as was reported by passengers on the Rotterdam. He said he found Germany and Austria apparently as gay as ever.

The St. Louis came in thirty-six hours late, having been delayed by storms. She carried $5,000,000 in gold, consigned to New York bankers.


**A Five Cent Breakfast in five minutes! What a boon to the busy housekeeper! Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven to restore crispness and served with hot milk, make a complete, perfect meal, supplying all the strength needed for a half day's work at a cost of four or five cents. The richest man in America can buy nothing better. Contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs and is more easily digested. Made at Niagara Falls, N. Y.**





Founded 1856

**Sixty Years of Progress**

This day sixty years ago we started in business—in a humble way, but the right way.

We have grown and prospered on the merit of our clothes standardized by the policy introduced in 1856 by the founder of the business, Mr. Isaac Vail Brokaw. "Reliable woolens, dependable tailoring and honest values."

In those days the foregoing principles were an innovation in the ready-made clothing business, but he set the standard high and it never has been lowered.

Fair dealing has been our unswerving policy and shall continue to control all our dealings in our new home, 1457-1463 Broadway, at Forty-second Street, which we shall occupy about March First.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

Subway Station at Door



ROYAL BLUE LINE TOURS

New Jersey Central—BALTIMORE & OHIO—Philadelphia & Reading

**Washington**

$13.50 LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY 3 Days' Tour Feb. 11.
Similar Tours Feb. 19 and Later Dates.
All Necessary Expenses.

$18.00 5 Day Tours Feb. 26th and later Dates.
All Necessary Expenses.

**Florida**

$56.00 Including Railroad, Pullman, Meals en Route.
Feb. 1 (Atlantic Coast Line)
Feb. 15 (Atlantic Coast Line)
Feb. 29 (Seaboard Air Line, includes expenses going trip only)

For illustrated itineraries giving full information, call or address ticket agents 1376, 219, 338, 245, 1328, 1354, 2174, 2881 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 4 W. 125th St., 225 Fifth Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, or stations foot of W. 23rd St. and foot of Liberty St., N. Y. City.