

CONSUL REJECTED FROM AMERICAN REJECTED

Bryan's ex-Private Secretary Is Not Acceptable to Officials of English City.

VIEWS ON WAR ARE CAUSE

Letter That Caused Objection Said to Have Declared Germans Were Misrepresented to People of United States.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—John L. Cutright, newly accredited United States Vice-Consul at Nottingham, has returned to London without taking up his duties because the Mayor and other city officials had advised him that he would not be acceptable in an official capacity. The objection to Mr. Cutright was based on articles which he wrote and which were published in a Lincoln, Neb., newspaper. It was charged that the letters expressed pro-German sentiments.

Before coming to Nottingham, Mr. Cutright served as American Vice-Consul at Coburg, Germany, where he wrote the letters to which the Nottingham officials took exception. Mr. Cutright is a son of John Cutright, editor of the Lincoln, Neb., Star and formerly was private secretary of William J. Bryan. The son, a graduate of the University of Nebraska, has been in the consulate service only a few months.

The British Foreign Office has no information concerning objections on the part of Nottingham officials to the assumption by John L. Cutright of his duties at the American Consulate. The American Embassy would say nothing concerning the case, further than to say that if Cutright was not acceptable to the Nottingham authorities, he probably would be sent elsewhere. Cutright is still in London and expects to return shortly to America.

CONSUL CHAMPIONS GERMAN

Letter That Caused Disfavor Written in November at Coburg.

OMAHA, Jan. 19.—The letter of Vice-Consul John L. Cutright to which the Nottingham authorities took exception was printed in the Omaha World-Herald December 12, 1914. It was written at Coburg, Germany, where Cutright was then vice-consul, and bears date of November 20. It is an angry letter in which the attitude of the American papers to the war is denounced. It is a hardy, confident feeling of justification in the French invasion on the south and the unexcused Russian mobilization on the north. They say that the circumstances were the same as if England should mobilize against the American border without excuse, or Mexico, with possible envious eyes on Texas, which was once hers, just as Alsace Lorraine was for a short period French, slipped over the Rio Grande. Yet the allies, they figure, with the apparent motive of meeting the approval of the world, were careful to see that it was Germany and not they who made the declaration, although they were well on in their preparation for war long before the Kaiser issued the mobilization order. I am firmly of the opinion that Germany did not want this war. There is not a German in Coburg, and I venture to say in the whole empire, who does not think very thoughtful of the war. She is simply defending her own border, she says, and disclaims any intention whatever of keeping the peace for the continent. Yet, if we again can place any credence in the German reports here, the French papers long ago appeared with maps of the way to Germany was to be divided among the allies.

"The invasion of Belgian soil that has caused such furor at home was merely a necessary step for little Belgium to put her feet upon the neck of the Germans. We verily believe would have been taken by the French and with far less trouble had she not done so first. If I may judge from what little I have seen of the spirit of the dispassionate self-sacrifices of every person from Kaiser to peasant, and of that truly wonderful system of mobilization, I make no bold as to predict that within a year's time the allies will have found the war lord's army so rattle with efficiency and so devoid of the human touch that it will be irrefragable, and that within that time they will be well satisfied to accept the terms of Germany. We shall have to keep the peace for many years to come."

Discussing the invasion of Belgium, Mr. Cutright feels she is justified in that her existence depends on her success and that her passing through Belgium was done in the spirit of necessity and self-defense. "The American reading of France and England's discreet sympathy with 'po' lit Belgium seem to believe that Germany is not satisfied with some five or six world powers with which to do battle, deliberately drew Belgium into the fight. Those who have come into contact with the peaceful fair-mindedness of the Germans over here at least credit them with having reasonable grounds for their action. Like every true American, I used to have the idea that the military power of a nation so strong as that of Germany must have aggressive motives of a conquest behind it, but I have been shown otherwise, and that a nation surrounded with territory that is no more friendly than Germany's neighbors have proved themselves to be can take no other course than to maintain the world's greatest war machine."

Speaking of the preparation of Germany for the war, he said: "At a minute's notice every one of the millions of available men in Germany was converted into an efficient, well-equipped soldier, marched to the trains already prepared and under orders of the government and shipped to his place of service without a shadow of confusion, disobedience, mistake and with such marvelous speed that at the end of a week's time an army of millions of such men were streaming along the border of the nation in perfect organization."

Education Is Object. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—J. L. Cutright, who was Vice-Consul at Nottingham, sailed from England January 18 for the United States, having relinquished his office of his own volition and in order to give his family, according to State Department officials. The department has had no

REVERSE IN POLAND BY GERMANS

RUSSIANS RETAKE ALL TRENCHES CAPTURED BY CENTER OF KAISER'S ARMY.

RUSSIAN RETREAT THOUGHT LIKELY

Retirement Is Only Alternative, Unless Successful Move Is Made on Warsaw, Say Experts—Invasion of Transylvania On.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Reverses that may mean the beginning of a third German retreat in Poland are reported in dispatches from Petrograd. "All the trenches which the Germans succeeded in taking have been recaptured by the Russians," says one dispatch, which declares that the advance on Warsaw of the German center has been unsuccessful, owing to the heavy artillery fire poured into its ranks. While the German forces in Central Poland are continuing their efforts to advance west of Warsaw, the Russian army is attacking from the southwest of Warsaw, between Skierniewice and Grodzisk, their left flank is endangered by the advance of Russian troops along the right bank of the Vistula west of Plock, and the position of their right flank, according to Russian reports, is no longer tenable.

Advance or Retreat Due. It is now the consensus of military opinion in Petrograd that the German army must either succeed in driving the Russian line in the center, where its present efforts are directed, or else retreat toward the Warta River, which would mean falling back to within about 25 miles of the German frontier. The Russian movements, designed to encircle the German flank will make it impossible, military men say, for the Germans to maintain their present positions in the center.

The expected co-operation of Austrian forces from the southwest, as well as in the Tarnow region, on the Donau, has been checked successfully by effective work of the Russian artillery. Along the immediate Warsaw front there has been no material change in positions recently. In the extreme north, the Russians report a steady advance toward East Prussia and in the extreme south they say they are moving forward successfully toward the Carpathians. Their northern movement has been retarded near Lutzen by the German fortifications and the general impossibility of attack in the Mazurian Lake region. In the south, however, the Russians apparently have occupied all the Carpathian passes and crossed the borders of Transylvania.

Wholesale Assault Unlikely. So far as can be surmised by Russian military critics, the Germans have no intention of inaugurating in the immediate future a wholesale assault which would precipitate the decisive contest. Nevertheless, they continue their aggressive movements by means of scattered attacks along the whole front. Recently these attacks have been diminishing in number and intensity.

The Russian army, reported to have occupied the Carpathian passes, is now said to have emerged into the plains of Hungary, 30 miles from the border of Bukovina.

The German official report today said: "At Radzanowa, at Cieszyn and at Stere, the Germans are continuing their wholesale assault along the whole front. The Russians were repulsed with heavy losses. Several hundred prisoners remained in our hands." "In Polish Western Galicia," says an Austrian official communication today, "the fighting is confined to artillery engagements."

Attack in Bukovina Falls. "Near Jacobeni, in South Bukovina, a Russian attack has been repulsed with heavy losses. The general headquarters of the Russian army of the Caucasus today issued a statement, saying: 'We are continuing our offensive along the Turkish border and we are successfully clearing the region of Transbuhorok of the enemy.'"

On January 13 we took possession of the village of Suldevot and captured positions on the mountain of Sultan Selim, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy."

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Artillery Engages in Terrific Two Days' Duel—British Forces Are Strengthened—Allies Capture Works on Meuse.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Hotly contested engagements between the Germans and French are expected to be renewed on the Aisne, where both sides are being heavily reinforced. It is believed by military experts that the Germans will make strong efforts to break through there and again move on Paris.

A violent attack has been made by the Germans around Ypres and the artillery engagement since early Monday has been terrific, according to dispatches received via Amsterdam.

To meet this new offensive by the Germans, strong reinforcements have been rushed to the British lines in this vicinity.

Snow fell yesterday in Belgium, in Northern France and the Vosges, but nevertheless there was artillery fighting in these sections, according to the official communication of the French War Office, given out in Paris this afternoon. French troops have recaptured the trenches at La Boiselle, previously given up by them to the Germans. Yesterday also no further fighting at Soissons, but near Mont-a-Mouson the French claim a slight advance.

Artillery Is In Duel. The German official statement given out in Berlin today says: "In the Western sector except for a few unimportant skirmishes, only artillery duels took place along the entire front."

The French official communication follows: "In Belgium, there has been a snow storm and also intermittent artillery exchanges at certain points. There was also a fall of snow yesterday in the region of Arras, where our heavy artillery on several different occasions silenced the batteries of the enemy."

"As we set forth yesterday a fairly spirited engagement has been developing at La Boiselle, where, following the breaking out of several fires, we were compelled during the night of January 17-18 to evacuate our positions. These, however, we recaptured January 18 at 6 o'clock and since that time have held these attacks on the part of our front."

In the sections of Soissons, the bombardment of the suburb of St. Paul during the night of January 17-18 was not followed by any infantry attack, and the day of January 18 passed in absolute calm.

German Loss Field Works. "In the valley of the Aisne to the east of Soissons and in the section of Rheims, there were yesterday artillery exchanges."

On the northwest of Mont-a-Mouson we yesterday occupied another field work of the enemy in the Forest of Le Petre, where we today occupy 500 yards of the northwest of the enemy."

"In the Vosges, yesterday saw a snowstorm. Here also there has been artillery fighting, particularly in Bande Saint-James and in the neighborhood of Thann."

The correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegram at Seltz, in the region near Ghent, writes that the Germans have issued proclamations forbidding the inhabitants to discuss the war, under penalty of a heavy fine or long imprisonment.

"Some of the inhabitants already have been punished," he says. "In fact the prisons are filled, not with ordinary criminals, but with citizens who have been unjustly guilty of some infraction of the numerous German prohibitions."

The capture of several German field works in the neighborhood of the Meuse River, which, according to the French official statement, were taken by assault, is about the only notable change in the Western war theater.

OLD GLORY COMES DOWN

BRITONS PLACE OWN FLAG AT MAST OF DETAINED SHIP. Captain Refuses to Navigate Vessel Under Union Jack and Damage Is Caused by Frize Crew.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Ambassador Gerard cabled the State Department today that a statement made to him by Captain Farley, of the American steamer Greenbrier, which arrived at Bremen a few days ago, was that the crew of the ship at Orleans, after having been subjected to a series of detentions and interruptions, notwithstanding assurances which had been given by Great Britain that shipments of cotton in American vessels would not be detained.

Officials did not disclose the details of Captain Farley's statement, but it is said he charged that after examining the Greenbrier's papers, a British prize crew ordered the American flag hauled down and conveyed the ship into Kirkwall, a British port. Captain Farley refused to navigate the ship while the British flag was at her mast, and asserted that through incompetent navigation by the British three booms were swept away. He was ordered to take the ship to Leth from Kirkwall, which he did after raising the American flag and later was able to proceed to Germany, after a delay of three days.

The State Department, it is understood, is investigating the case in which the American Embassy in London.

I. W. W. Charged With Treason. BELLAIRE, O., Jan. 19.—Joseph J. Etor, Industrial Worker of the World leader, was arrested today and taken to the Belmont county jail at St. Clairsville. Etor, who has been a member of the I. W. W., is charged with treason.

THREE SEEN GOING AND COMING

German Airships Reported Over Island and Towns in Holland.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 19.—Three German airships passed over the island of Ameland, in the North Sea, at 2 o'clock yesterday. The airships, according to telegrams from Nes, the principal town of the island, they were flying in a westerly direction.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 20.—From Kollum, Vlieland and Terschelling, the Netherlands, the Dutch navy reported today that three airships were returning from the west and flying eastward. It was reported also that gun firing was audible to the westward of Vlieland.

General Hoyle Retired. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Brigadier-General Eli D. Hoyle was today placed on the retired list on account of age. He was born in Georgia, was graduated at the Military Academy, and has served in Cuba and the Philippines.

BOMB FALLS IN SQUARE

One bomb fell in Norfolk square, close to the theatre, on the morning of the south. A third struck the York road drill hall, fragments of the casing of the shell crashing through the glass of the window. It is believed that the headquarters of the National Reserve, a fourth missile fell near the Trinity depot.

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YARMOUTH, via London, Jan. 19.—A hostile aircraft passed over Yarmouth at 8:30 o'clock tonight and dropped several bombs. Considerable damage to property resulted and it is feared there was some loss of life. One man is reported to have had his head blown off.

Whirling of Propellers Heard. The whirring of the propellers of the air craft first attracted attention in the town and the explosions are the sound of breaking glass. The first bomb dropped near the recruiting ground and the others near the market square. In one case the bomb was thrown by the aviator. After the attack the air craft sailed in a southwesterly direction.

One man was found outside his home on St. Peter's Plain. His head had been crushed. He was identified as Samuel Smith, shoemaker. A woman, who has not yet been identified, also was found. She was discovered in Norfolk Square with a wound in her chest.

The towns of Yarmouth, Sandringham, King's Lynn and Cromer are in the province of Norfolk, which abuts the North Sea about 150 miles north-east of London.

The town known as Great Yarmouth, and Cromer, are favorite winter resorts, while Sandringham contains the country palace of the late King Edward. King's Lynn is a busy market town. It contains shipbuilding yards, iron foundries, machine shops and other industries.

The attack which made the attack were the ones which passed over the island of Ameland, they probably started from the vicinity of Cuxhaven.

It was reported that a soldier was found to reach England.

Whole Row of Houses Damaged. So far as can be ascertained thus far these are the only casualties in Yarmouth. The only complaint of damage that prevails as a result of the cutting off of the electric service, this statement cannot be accepted as definite.

The greatest damage done by any of the bombs resulted from one that fell in St. Peter's plain near St. Peter's Church, which damaged the windows of a house, breaching all the windows and littering the street with slate from the roofs and brick.

YARMOUTH IS NOT FORTIFIED

LONDON Mail Protests Convention of The Hague Was Violated.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—News of the German air raid on Norfolk County reached London too late last night for the newspapers generally to give their editorial views concerning it. It took with it the content of the few papers to touch on the attack in its editorial column, while expressing sympathy with the victims, protests that no military purpose had been served. It says Yarmouth is not fortified town, and that, if it were, notice should have been given the people of the world under the terms of the Hague convention, which Germany signed.

"The British people," the Daily Mail continues, "will only set their teeth and will redouble their exertions. The airship is yet an imperfect machine, but with improvement will become more formidable. For the present, however, the results achieved have hardly realized the anticipations of Count Zeppelin's employers."

The department is in receipt of a dispatch dated January 16 from Monterey with reference to the departure of the followers of Carranza from that place. It says that they left there January 15 and that the army of the National convention, commanded by General Felipe Angeles and Generalissimo Huerto, entered the city at about 2 o'clock the same day. Up to the date of the dispatch no looting had occurred, good order prevailed and the officers and soldiers who had just taken possession appeared to be disposed to do everything possible to assist the people.

Religious Tolerance Promised. "On arrival, General Angeles made an address from the balcony of the hotel in which he expressed gratification that the central and moderate elements had accorded to himself and followers the populace of Monterey. In this speech General Angeles expressed a desire to cooperate with the people in all their efforts for the prosperity and general welfare of the country and said that his army had not come to offend anyone on account of his beliefs."

With specific reference to religious tolerance, General Angeles made the following statement: "We have among us Catholics, Protestants and even men who follow no religion, but all of us from the first to the last harbor a feeling of deep regard for all creeds."

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