ITALY HAS MORE TROUBLE IN TRIPOLI
RED CROSS DOGS WAR'S REAL HEROES

NEWS FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS

BELGIANS FEAR LOSS OF PROTECTION
DARES SEA MINES WITH COTTON SHIP

(1) (2) Photos © Int. News Service

1—A Belgian trench and bomb proof shelter on the firing line.
2—Residents of Sermaize les Bains, France, standing among the ruins of their town after its bombardment by the Germans.
3—A resident of Arras finds a mattress the only article worth saving from the ruins of his home.
4—Russian prisoners of war at work on some earthworks in East Prussia, constructed by the Germans as defense against a possible attack by the Russians.
5—Electrified wire entanglements which form part of the defense of Tsing Tau.

GERMAN INFLUENCE BREWS MORE TROUBLE IN TRIPOLI

Italy Has Been Forced to Give Up Conquest of the Interior and Revolt in Fezzan Makes Situation Serious by Weakening Italian Prestige.

By Brixton D. Allaire.

Rome, Jan. 16.—As a result of German machinations in Italy's north African possessions, the Italians have been forced to give up the conquest of the interior, abandon the occupation of Fezzan, and center her troops along the sea coast, where the chief towns are being heavily fortified. Reinforcements of about 10,000 men have been sent hurriedly to Tripoli, although this fact has not been made public here as yet.

The city of Tripoli is being converted into a stronghold again. The trenches and field fortifications dating from the time of the Turko-Italian war three years ago are being strengthened and rebuilt, and barbed wire entanglements and earth works are being added.

Italy's Prestige Weakened.

Italy suffers severe blow to her prestige in the evacuation of Fezzan This is a country having an area of 156,000 square miles bordering Tripoli on the south. Although it is mostly desert, there are numerous very fertile oases. Here wheat, melons, figs, dates turnips, cotton, almonds and other crops are raised. There are five grain crops every 12 months.

Germany and Turkey assured Italy that the holy war proclaimed by the Shiekh-al Islam would not affect the Mohammedans in Italian territory, but this promise has not been kept in Libya, where the majority of the populace is still hostile to Italy. The unrest has increased until it is no longer safe to leave the small bodies of troops at stations in the interior.

Enver Pasha Trouble Maker.

Toward the close of the Turko-Italian war Enver Pasha, now Turkish war minister, did a great deal tf organize the natural fighters of the desert. After Turkey signed a treaty of peace in October, 1912, warfare against the Italians was continued by the powerful sect of the Senussyeh The Senussyeh have been called Moslem Quakers, but they are more like Jesuits. It is they who have spread Islam through Africa recently at a rate which puts the efforts of our missionaries to shame.

In the early months of 1914, before the European war broke out, the Italians succeeded in pacifying the interior of Tripoli. They garrisoned the principal points along the caravan routes far into the desert. But in Cyrenaica they were less successful. The Bedouins were numerous and well armed, and they kept the Italians in the district within 20 miles of the Mediterranean.

The Senussites received supplies from Egypt. There were many Turkish army officers among them, and the chief of the Senussyeh refused overtures for peace.

With the coming of the great European war, many German agents were discovered in Tripoli and Cyrenaica. They were liberally supplied with gold, and Bedouins of the interior often applied at Italian banks to have German notes changed into Italian money.

The German consul at Tripoli, who is known to be an officer of the German general staff, had many meetings in the desert near the city with prominent Arab chiefs.

Clashes With the Natives.

Then began a succession of clashes with the rebels. The Bedouins besieged Malut, about 150 miles southwest of Tripoli, but reinforcements reached the Italian troops and the attackers were beaten off. Colonel Miani gained a victory for the rebels at Brak, about 130 miles from Murzek. On his way back, the Bedouins made a night attack and killed a large number of Italians.

The Italians also suffered severely in an attack by 500 rebels on a detachment of engineers near Malut toward the end of November.

As a result of these instances and of the growing agitation among the Bedouins, the Italians have been forced to withdraw to the coast. The moral effect on the inhabitants is enormous and the difficulties of pacifying the vast interior will be greatly increased when Italy takes up the task again. This is one of the things which is held against Germany in Rome.

Italy Raises War Loan.

Rome, Jan. 16.—The loan of $200,000,000 arranged for by the government for use in connection with its military preparations has been fully subscribed for, according to all indications. The loan is to run for 25 years and will bear interest at 5½ per cent.

Parley at Vatican Planned.

Rome, Jan. 16.—Negotiations are under way here with the object of having the governments of the belligerent countries appoint delegates to discuss with the holy see the details of the project providing for an exchange of prisoners.

France Now Wants More Alien Flyers

Big Demand for Aviators to Pilot Machines in War Zone Brings Invitation to Americans.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The most convincing proof of the success of military aviation is the fact that France is building aeroplanes and training pilots with all possible speed. But pilots are not made as quickly as machines and so the authorities have now issued an invitation to American aviators whose sympathies are with the allies to enlist in the French aero corps.

At the beginning of the war the American aviators, K. Thaw and Philip Rader, offered themselves for aviation work, but were refused and joined the second foreign legion instead. Both may now be transferred to the land and marine aviation corps respectively.

In order to join the French aero corps, aviators apply to the ministry of war in Paris, stating their citizenship, whether they are licensed as pilots by the International Aeronautic federation, what machines they have used and whether they are desirous of bringing and piloting their own machines. The men are paid their expenses and 8 cents a day.

Eats Potato Bread As German Example

Emperor William Gives Orders That War Food Be Served on Royal Table to Popularize It.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—Emperor William has given orders that the so-called war bread be served to himself and the members of his entourage. This bread, styled also "K" bread, consists of rye flour and potato flakes. It is being consumed in accordance with a war time proclamation, with the object of making the supply of foodstuff in the empire last longer.

It has not been bought readily by the public. It is hoped, however, that the decision of the emperor to eat this bread himself will influence the people to follow his example. The newspapers are giving much attention to the course of his majesty in this connection.

MAY LIMIT BEEF SUPPLY

Sydney, Jan. 16.—A serious deficiency in the meat supply is being produced here by large exportations of beef to the United States. Strong pressure will probably be put on the government to prohibit export of beef except to Great Britain and to her allies. Alternatively the state governments may compulsorily purchase the whole of the local beef supply.

RED CROSS DOGS DECLARED TO BE WAR'S REAL HEROES

Trained Canines Prove Right to the Title of "Man's Best Friend," Even Breed Commonly Called "Curs" Showing Adeptness in Military Duties.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Jan. 16.—The records of the German Red Cross department show that after nearly four months of warfare not a single wounded man has been overlooked on a battlefield searched by "Red Cross dogs."

As a result of this the term "man's best friend," which is often applied to dogs, has real significance to the German soldier today. Many a wounded soldier, French, German and English, has to thank one of these dogs for the preservation of his life. Had it not been that the dog had found him and summoned assistance he might have perished.

All Breeds Can Be Trained.

It has been shown that all breeds of dogs may be trained for this service. The majority employed by the German Red Cross are Dobermanns, German shepherds, Rottweilers and Airedale terriers. There are representatives of other canine families, however, and not a few would be classed as "curs." In fact, some of the mixed breeds have distinguished themselves for the rapidity with which they have learned their business. A breed known in Belgium as the "police dog" also has done well.

Many Red Cross dogs had been trained by the German army before the war broke out. In this case training had started when the animal was about 6 months old. For about six months after the dog has been taken in hand he is taught no more than to obey his master implicity. After that his "professional" education begins.

Dogs Act As Instructors.

Since the outbreak of the war it has been necessary to train dogs in a shorter period and in many cases this has been done with the aid of another dog, which, in addition to being an expert Red Cross worker, also had the quality of not being misled by his apprentice. When a dog is trained in this manner he is paired with a veteran and soon begins to understand what is expected of him. Nevertheless, the schooling of the animal requires much attention on the part of the master.

The dogs are trained under a system in which patience and kind treatment are the principal elements. Again and again the master of the dog will take the animal to a man who simulates being wounded or who nowadays actually is slightly wounded.

Dogs Are Turned Loose.

The dogs are brought on the ground by a man from the Red Cross company, who, as a rule, has from two to four of them on a leash. When the man considers the field safe for the dogs he turns them loose with an appropriate command, and then attends to such wounded as he can find himself.

After a while the dogs return to report. The manner in which the animals do this depends upon their own traits. So far it has been found difficult to keep the dog from barking when he has discovered a wounded man. As a rule, the dog which has not found a wounded man returns to his master with a sauntering gait and shows neither excitement nor eagerness to leave again.

Telling of His Success.

His action is different when his search has been successful. In that case the dog comes tearing across the field, circles about his master and runs back and forth in the direction of where the wounded man has been found. The Red Cross man then follows the dog, gives the wounded man first aid and makes arrangements for his removal to the field dressing station or ambulance.

Where the ground is difficult and the area to be searched small or when the lines of the enemy are too near, the Red Cross man keeps one of his dogs on a long line and searches the field in this manner.

Say Release Ships And Lower Freights

Britons Urge That the Government Make Use of German Vessels Captured During the War.

London, Jan. 16.—In view of the high freight rates prevailing, increased pressure is being brought to bear on the government to release a part of the German tonnage captured since the outbreak of war and now lying idle and useless in docks here and abroad. At the present level of freights the steamers would earn large profits if employed in general trading, or they could be utilized by the government as transports and so relieve them of taking up tonnage at the high rates.

In the freight market 43s. 6d. ($10.44) per ton was paid by shippers to carry grain from the River Plate to the United Kingdom, against a normal rate of about $3.

Dares Sea Mines With Cotton Ship

First American Vessel in Forty Years Reaches Port of Bremen—Skipper His Own Pilot.

Bremen, Jan. 16.—It was owing to the daring of an American skipper that the steamship El Monte, which sailed from Galveston, Texas, on Dec. 3, and New York on Dec. 11, arrived at Bremen on Jan. 1. The El Monte brought more than 6000 bales of cotton, the first to reach this port during the war. She was the first American merchantman to visit Bremen in forty years.

Capt. Edward T. Pinchin of the El Monte, after the voyage across the Atlantic, took on a British pilot at Deal, as England now does not class cotton as contraband, but fearing that the pilot would be interned if he entered German waters, the captain dropped him at the Hook of Holland. At the Hook Dutch pilots refused to assist the American skipper, saying that it was impossible on account of mines to complete the voyage.

Captain Pinchin was determined to go on, saying he would take his ship to her destination or know the reason why. Accordingly he proceeded without a pilot, picking out his own course without mine charts or other aid. He made his way to Bremen, greatly to the amazement of the Germans, who were much interested in his adventure.

Captain Pinchin says the voyage is comparatively easy, provided a skipper uses common sense. The El Monte is to return to America shortly with 1500 tons of mixed cargo.

British Preachers Joining the Army

Three Clergymen Have Just Enlisted in the Sportsmen's Battalion for Active Service in France.

London, Jan. 16.—Despite the fact that the Church of England has not favored the enlistment of its clergymen, there has been a noticeable increase lately in the number of clergymen who have responded to the country's call for volunteers. Three have just joined the Sportsmen's battalion, which is officially registered as the Royal Fusiliers, First battalion, which is commanded by Colonel Viscount Maitland.

Two of these clerical recruits are Rev. E. R. Prance of Great Missenden, Bucks, and Rev. Frank Edwards of Hull.

It is expected that the First battalion will go to the front late in February. The rolls of both battalions include the names of many men of title and others prominent in the world of sports.

BELGIANS FEAR THE LOSS OF AMERICAN PROTECTION

Consuls, to Whom Germany Objects, Said to Be Inhabitants' Principal Aid; Suffering Extreme Throughout Land; Stoves Taken for Trenches.

The Hague, Jan. 16.—Belgian refugees in Holland have been made apprehensive by the German note to the United States about the necessity of American and other foreign consuls in Belgium being acceptable to the military authorities there. They say that the people of Belgium have turned everywhere to the official representatives of America for protection, which was fearlessly and generously extended by brave men in dangerous posts. They fear now that these men will have to go.

Mr. Van der Veen, president of the Netherlands committee of the Antwerp commission for the return of refugees to Belgium, is about the only Hollander who is allowed to go back and forth over the frontier. He says it cannot be imagined how great a need prevails throughout Belgium or how difficult it is to provide people with the necessaries of life in a country where all traffic is disorganized or organized for military purposes alone. Whole districts in East and West Flanders, Luxemburg, Hainault and other provinces are entirely without means of communication.

"Already," says Mr. Van der Veen, "typhus and other diseases are claiming countless lives. The problem is to get supplies to the places where they are needed, as the means of transport is altogether inadequate."

It is suggested by Mr. Van der Veen that all neutral governments combine and send a transport of automobiles with depots of benzine. To make this possible the consent and protection of the German military government is necessary.

It is learned from Sluis that the Germans in Belgium are requisitioning stoves not only from the shops, but from private houses, for the soldiers in the trenches.

Since December 22, no inhabitant of the coast town of Heyst has been allowed to leave there. Disobedience of the decree is punishable with instant death.

English Protestant Would Aid the Pope

London Preacher Favors Religious Peace Move Led by Vatican as Only One Promising Success.

London, Jan. 16.—The Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, one of the most prominent Congregationalists in London and minister of the City Temple, suggests, with an object of putting an end to the war, that a general council of the worlds Christian churches be summoned.

Mr. Campbell says there is only one person—the pope—who could with any chance of success call such a conference. There is precedent for this, he says, in the fact that protestants were summoned to the council of Trent, "and who knows," he adds, "but that if they had accepted the invitation the scandal of a divided Christendom might have been averted?"

Mr. Campbell has been conspicuous for some time because of his somewhat unorthodox views.

Pay Big Price for Copper.

Geneva, Jan. 16.—Advices received here from Germany set forth that copper, owing to the great demand and the limited supply, is now selling in the empire for 2500 marks ($625) a ton.