SITUATION OF THE ALLIES SURVEYED PRIVY COUNCILLOR ONCE IN POORHOUSE

WAR ZONE OBSERVATIONS

BRITISH COMMANDERS RISE FROM RANKS IN REFUTATION OF CHARGE OFTEN MADE

BIGGER AND LONGER BATTLE AND END OF WAR ARE LOOKED FOR

Trench Fighting to Be Replaced by Hand to Hand Contest Expectation.

ONE GREAT BLOW NEEDED

Ex-Minister Says Germany, Despite Suffering, Not Tottering—Military Party Still Holds Head High.

By Gabriel Hanitoux.
Former French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, Feb. 12.—(I. N. S.)—The time has come again for the allies to look round and see how they stand. Three vital points in the present problem are:

What about the trench war?
What about the war of attrition?
What is the diplomatic situation?

The trench war seems stationary but the people must not be deceived. On both sides tremendous preparations are being made for a gigantic battle which cannot long be delayed.

The central empires, surrounded with an almost complete circumvallation have only two ways of breaking through the iron ring—either by piercing it at a decisive point or by obtaining a decision on a far off battlefield such as Egypt or Mesopotamia. The latter solution does not offer immediate danger.

Artillery Tremendously Strong.

The Teutons are daily trying to pierce the western front. It is very doubtful whether they possess the strength to carry through a huge attack successfully. Nevertheless, there is one factor in their favor, they have a tremendously powerful heavy artillery.

This artillery cannot only prepare a great attack but it is daily killing allied troops.

That is how, the Germans are now nibbling at our front. For this reason, I think the day is not far distant when a fearful hand to hand battle will be engaged which will end trench warfare.

Our leaders are aware of this possibility. We can be certain they always have it in mind. At the last Champagne battle our people living in the Ardennes and on the Aisne witnessed preparation for a great retreat by Germans over whom had swept the breath of rout. A bigger and longer sustained battle will probably end trench warfare and the war itself. For Germany lies at the mercy of one terrific, well delivered blow.

Germany Not Tottering.

Regarding the war of attrition, we must not be deluded. Despite their undoubted sufferings, the German people are not in a tottering condition. The militarist, agrarian and intellectual parties still hold their heads high. But the allies can aggravate the evils of food and money shortage by tightening the blockade.

Diplomatically Greece, Roumania, Sweden, Norway and the United States will judge the entente's present condition by the degree of unity it shows in internal and external affairs.

Athens is the keystone for united action. I hear Venizelos is not safe in his own country. Let us beware lest we allow our Greek friends to be stricken and our prestige to be destroyed.

The allies' diplomacy hitherto has sustained only checks. What it gains or loses at Athens will decide its authority and power in the entire world.

The training of our armies is magnificent and their equipment has considerably improved. It remains for us to combine trench warfare, the war of attrition and vigorous, united diplomatic action to win a definite victory.

Story Vividly Told Of Fight in Heavens

Lieutenant Immelman, Aerial Daredevil, Wins His Ninth Fight—Correspondent Witches Duel From Room.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Lieutenant Immelmann, the most famous of the German aviators, recently won his ninth fight in the air and destroyed another enemy aeroplane. His last victory, which brought him the highest military decoration, the order "Peur le Merite," was witnessed by a war correspondent of the Krefelder Zeitung, who describes it as follows:

"From the window of my room in one of the towns behind the German western front, I was watching a company of infantry which assembled in the street. Suddenly I heard the rattling of machine guns and looking up I noticed two aeroplanes which were describing great curves and firing at each other in a height of about 3000 feet directly above the village.

"Presently a dark object fell from one of the aeroplanes and the machine, after turning a somersault in the air, fell with frightful velocity.

"The aeroplane crashed into the garden of my house and was dashed to pieces. The pilot, Lieutenant Hobbs of the British avi tion corps, was still breathing when we dug him from the debris, but he expired within a few minutes. The body of his companion, Lieutenant Johnston Tudor, who had fallen out of the machine after being shot through the head, was found terribly mangled in the street a few hundred yards away.

"A few hours later we learned that the two English aviators were defeated and killed by Lieutenant Immelmann, the popular hero of the German flying corps."

Great Station at Leipzig Completed

Leipzig, Feb. 12.—(I. N. S.)—The Leipzig railroad station, the largest in Germany, has just been completed at a cost of $23,000,000. It has been nine years in building. The platforms number 27 and the peace schedule calls for a daily handling of 500 trains. The great Hotel Astoria, facing the station and containing 300 rooms, has also just been opened to the public.

Boycott Turkish Carpets.

London, Feb. 12.—(U. P.)—An appeal is being made by the Irish press for a boycott of Turkish carpets in favor of Donegal carpets, declared to be superior to the Turkish variety.

Germany Foments Tripoli Rebellion

Whole Territory Will Practically Have to Be Reconquered by the Italians After Present War Is Over.

Zurich, Feb. 12.—A Swiss traveler, who recently returned from Northern Africa reports that the rebellion in Tripoli has largely been organized by German army officers.

According to the report of this neutral observer about 70 Germans and nearly 200 Turkish officers were in Tripoli when Italy entered the war. The Germans and Turks at once started to organize the natives for the "Holy war" proclaimed by the sultan, and aided by the large and powerful secret order of the Senussi, they also carried their agitation into Tunis, Algiers and Morocco.

Arms and ammunition for the rebellion were brought from Asia Minor by many small Turkish ships which evaded the fleet of the allies in the Mediterranean and the Italian coast guards of Tripoli. Rifles and cartridges were obtained by the Senussi through members of their order in Egypt and the Soudan.

Within three months the rebels were aided so well that they could attack the Italian posts in the interior of Tripoli. The garrisons were driven to the coast and the hinterland of Tripoli, is now practically in the possession of the rebels. The whole territory will have to be reconquered by the Italians after the present war.

The army of the Senussi which invaded western Egypt and has captured two coast towns, is commanded by German and Turkish officers. This army consists of about 10,000 men and is well equipped, as it possesses even a number of machine guns.

Magyar Deputy Says Czechs Treacherous

Budapest Parliament Seethe With Rage When Told Officers Drink to Russian and Serbian Successes.

Paris, Feb. 12.—(I. N. S.)—A dispatch to the Journal Des Debats from Geneva states that at the recent session of Budapest parliament M. Urmanczy, a Magyar deputy, declared that drastic action ought to be taken to end the continual treachery and desertion among the Czech soldiers, the majority of whom, he said, are bitter opponents of the Austrian imperialism.

The parliament seethed with rage as M. Urmanczy told how the Czech officers recently imprisoned at Nish feted the slightest Serbian successes and drank toasts to Russia's victory and the health of the czar.

The Austrian censor refused to allow the papers to print a word of the story, but it is generally known in Austria, where much uneasiness has been created, concludes the Journal dispatch.

GERMAN OFFICER IS MOST DISCONSOLATE PRISONER OF BRITISH

Taken Prisoner at Tannenberg, Long Trip Into the Heart of Russia Taken.

London, Feb. 12.—(U. P.)—Probably the most disconsolate German military prisoner in England today is Eugen Wahler, 152d Prussian regiment, whose trip around the world to reach Germany, after escaping from Russia, was frustrated almost within sight of the fatherland.

After months of hardships, embracing travel through Siberia to China and Japan, thence via Pacific steamer to San Francisco and rail to New York, where he was aided by German-Americans, Wahler started on the last stage of his journey, New York to Europe, on a Norwegian sailing ship.

His ship, reached the North sea where it was held up by a British vessel and ordered into port. Wahler could not pass for a Scandinavian or American due to his lack of credentials and was finally forced to admit his nationality.

A year ago Wahler, an officer who had won the Iron Cross fighting on the eastern front, was taken prisoner by the Russians at Tannenburg. He was moved far into Russia, not far from Siberia, and placed in a prison camp. Twice he escaped and he walked for days, finally he met a man with whom he bargained for a railroad ticket through Siberia to Mukden, Manchuria.

By hook and crook he traveled to Peking, where he remained some time. From Peking he went to Yokohama. After several weeks there he was able to obtain funds which enabled him to travel first class to San Francisco. Several weeks later he reached New York and set sail on the trip that promised to take him to Germany.

Wahler unfolded his story to fellow unfortunates in a certain British prison camp, where probably he will remain until after the war.

Racial Hatred Is Greatly Intensified

Bulgarian Atrocities on Serbians Are Said to Be Horrible—Red Cross Not Respected—Some Dig Own Graves.

Milan, Feb. 12.—(U. P.)—Dispatches from Durazzo indicate that the racial hatred between the Serbians and Bulgarians has become greatly intensified. The Bulgarians, it is reported, have committed horrible atrocities, not even respecting the Red Cross ambulances of neutral states. Serbian wounded have been flung out of hospitals and abandoned on deserted roads, where thousands have perished of starvation and cold.

Mohammedan irregulars are ravaging villages and committing all kinds of cruelties on old men and maidens. Fearful massacres have also taken place. The Serbians are being annihilated.

In some districts wholesale arrests were made by the Bulgarians, who forced the prisoners to dig their own graves before being shot. Only 500 prisoners remain alive. The Albanians who refused to march against Essad Pasha and the Italians have met a similar fate.

Above, left to right—French cabinet members on their arrival in London for conference. In the group are M. Bougouis, Briand, Thomas and Clementel; Montenegrins fleeing their country in advance of the Austrians.

Below, left to right—In a camel camp near Cairo where animals await their loads of army supplies; Canadian troops drilling preparatory to being dispatched to the front.

Honor Sits Easily on Will Crooks Who Rose to Privy Council From Almshouse

Labor Member of Parliament Roughed It Just as Lincoln, Garfield or Franklin; Wife Makes Him Wear Court Togs.

By Wilbur S. Forrest.

London, Feb. 12.—(U. P.)—England's most Abraham Lincoln-esque figure is in the limelight. From the poorhouse to membership in the king's most honorable privy council is but part of the record of Will Crooks, labor member of parliament and champion of the common people.

On the front doorstep of a modest little cottage in Poplar, a London suburb, on New Year's day, a figure in shirtsleeves, colored shirtsleeves at that, stood greeting proud townsfolk come to congratulate him. Messenger boys brought telegrams in batches and handed them direct to the only Britisher of the "masses" admitted to the king's inner council and privileged to bear the title of right honorable.

Inside the cottage, while Crooks did the honors on the doorstep, was Mrs. Crooks, a plump, wholesome English housewife, preparing the New Year's dinner. There are no frills or "swank" in the home of the king's latest privy councilor. That is why Mrs. Crooks was in the kitchen while Will, as he is known both in Poplar and parliament, was assuring his friends on the doorstep that being a right honorable made him feel no different.

Power to Work for Poor.

"There's one thing I want to say," he told them all: "Because the king has deemed fit to call me his right trusty and well beloved or whatever the phrase is, I'm not going to become a party man. I'll be right with the workers. Tell them that the position gives me more power to work for them and with them. I live with them and hope to die with them."

When the voters elected Crooks mayor of Poplar in 1901 he made a record that pleased the folk who had elected him over a more aristocratic opponent. He wore the traditional robes of office because Mrs. Crooks told him to and not because he wanted to. That is also why he's going to wear the elaborate court dress that is incumbent on a privy councilor.

"If they say Will's got to wear court togs, he's got to, that's all there is to it," said Mrs. Crooks. "Leave it to me. I'll see that he gets them. It was the same when he became mayor of Poplar. He wasn't going to wear the robes, but I made him."

When the workers of Poplar reviewed Crook's record as mayor in 1901, they immediately began to boost him for parliament in the Woolwich district of which Poplar is part. He went to commons with an overwhelming majority, and he's still there.

Fighting the battles of the common folks, the appearance of this medium sized labor M. P. with his flashing blue eyes and iron grey beard on the floor of the house of commons, has long since, 1903, ceased to be a joke. Much credit for the strength of labor in England today goes to the "ordinary pauper boy" who dared to call a spade a spade, while surrounded by his upper class colleagues.

The story of Garfield's boyhood days on the towpath; Lincoln's rail splitting and grocery life or Ben Franklin's last penny for a bun in Philadelphia, do not outdo the boyhood vicissitudes of King George's new privy councilor.

When he was only six an accident to his father threw the support of himself and his six brothers and sisters upon his mother.

All Went to Poorhouse.

"I remember how she used to cry because she didn't know where the next meal was coming from," said Crooks today. When Will was 9, a neighbor who kept a shop in Poplar offered him 12 cents a week to deliver milk and he took the job. Then his mother's health failed and because the sixpence a week wouldn't keep the family, they all went to the poorhouse for a time.

Will's next job was in a grocery store at 50 cents a week. At 11 he graduated to the job of blowing the bellows of a forge at $1.50 a week, which, augmented by earning of his elder brothers, barely held the family together. At 14 he was apprenticed to a firm of coopers, where he earned about 60 cents a week while he was learning the trade.

Crooks grew up a cooper, it was in this trade that he became intensely interested in labor problems, experiencing all the hardships of strikes and lookouts and at times being forced to tramp about London in search of other work until the disputes were settled. Despite it all he married and reared a family of two sons and four daughters. He first held office as a member of the London county council in 1892. He has held office ever since.

Corporal Was Buried For Nearly Six Days

Fridrich Kammerer to Be Decorated for Heroic Conduct That All But Cost Him His Life.

Stuttgart, Feb. 12.—(I. N. S.)—The German general staff announces that Fridrich Kammerer of Tuebingen, a corporal of the 119th reserve infantry regiment, has been decorated with the iron cross of the first class and the gold medal for military merit.

The corporal, with 12 men, held a section of a trench near St. Die in the Vosges mountains. Recently the position came under a terrible fire from the French artillery. Within half an hour five of the 12 men in the trench were killed and six wounded. Kammerer alone remained unhurt.

Instead of thinking of his own safety the corporal started to save his wounded comrades. Under a hail of shells he dragged three of them 200 yards to the nearest shelter. When he returned to the trench the fourth time, a large shell exploded near him and he was buried under tons of dirt, gravel and sand.

Five days later the position was retaken by the Germans. When the soldiers dug themselves in again and repaired the almost demolished trench, they were startled by moaning, which, however, soon died away. In the following night the moans were heard again and now the soldiers started to dig feverishly on the spot from which the sounds came. After six hours of work they found Kammerer, who had been buried alive for nearly six days. The corporal was unconscious and very weak from starvation, but not seriously hurt. In the hospital he fully recovered in three weeks.

Russia Pestered by Professional Beggar

Hordes of "Panhandlers" Travel From City to City Pretending to Be Fugitives From War Districts.

Petrograd, Feb. 12.—(I. N. S.)—During the last six months the number of beggars has increased enormously in Russia, especially in the central and eastern provinces. Large bands of "panhandlers" travel from village to village and seek alms under the pretext of being fugitives from the districts occupied by the German troops. The beggars are mostly elderly men, but many women have also taken up begging as a trade.

The alleged fugitives have become such a nuisance that the authorities find themselves compelled to act. In many cases the bands have terrorized the population of small villages and in several instances they have committed robberies.

To disperse and suppress the begging hordes the minister of the interior, Choostow, has ordered the police to arrest all tramps wherever found. In an official statement the minister requests the public not to give alms to any individuals, as the government and innumerable charitable societies are amply taking care of all honest needy persons.

Reads Own Death Notice.

Yarmouth, Fes. 12.—(U. P.)—Quartermaster-Sergeant B. S. Parker, serving at the Dardenelles read his own death notice in a home paper and wrote his home folks to take off the mourning.

BODIES OF FROZEN SOLDIERS USED AS BREASTWORKS IN ALPS

Trenches Cannot Be Dug in Rock and Sandbags Had Not Arrived.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—(I. N. S.)—A war correspondent who recently visited the Austro-Hungarian troops on the now famous Krn mountain near Tolmino on the Isonzo writes to the Berliner Tageblatt:

"The Krn commands the bridgehead of Tolmino. It rises almost straight to a height of nearly 7000 feet and on its snow-covered, storm-swept summit Italian Alpini and Hungarian Honveds have been fighting for many months. Only a comparatively narrow space, covered with wire entanglements and frozen sand bags, separates the battling regiments.

"No trenches can be dug into the rocks and before the sand bags arrived the soldiers on both sides had to seek covering behind walls built of the frozen bodies of their dead comrades. Hundreds of fallen heroes are buried under the snow and hundreds of others have been thrown into the ravines and gorges.

Battles With Bayonets.

"Most of the furious battles on the mountain peak are fought with bayonets and hand grenades, but liquid fire is also used extensively. Mining operations are impossible. Both sides have dragged a large number of guns to the summit and keep up an everlasting, terrible cannonade. Recently the Italians in four hours fired 20,000 shells on a front of only 300 yards.

"The battles on the mountains are fought with a bitterness and rage that is beyond description. No quarter is asked or given, and in many of the hand to hand fights knives and even teeth are used as weapons. Day after day the Italians attack with admirable bravery, only to be hurled back again with terrible losses. Up to January 10 no less than 180 attacks had been undertaken by them.

"The cold on the mountain peak is intense. Since winter set in the thermometer seldom has risen above 20 degrees below zero, but the Hungarians suffer less than their adversaries, because they have rather comfortable shelters which are heated by a number of iron stoves.

"The fuel, together with the provisions and ammunitions, is carried by mules over a narrow path blasted into the rocks to a height of 6000 feet. From there it has to be dragged to the summit by the soldiers."

Social Democrats Are Badly Divided

Bitter Complaint Is Made in Hamburger Echo Against Prussian Diet—Exclusion From Discussions Charged.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—(I. N. S. via London)—The breach in the Social-Democrat party is further emphasized by the publication in the Hamburger Echo of a bitter complaint from Deputy Haenisch against the Prussian diet, under the title, "Prussian—All Too Prussian," which he asserts that socialists on one side of the chasm are being oppressed by those on the other. He charges the socialist wing, in the majority of the Reichstag group, is in the minority in the diet, and is being virtually excluded from important committee discussions.

AMERICAN CITIZENS RESIDING IN FRANCE TO PAY INCOME TAX

Levy Will Be Made Regardless of What Source of Revenue; Exemptions.

Paris, Feb. 12.—(I. N. S.)—United States citizens possessing residences in France will be subject, after April 1, to the payment of an income tax, regardless of whether their incomes are derived here or from America.

The new French law takes no account of the fact that many Americans who have summer residences in France are already heavily taxed under the American law. Americans owning or leasing quarters in France for the period of a year or more must pay a tax on their assessable incomes, calculated at a rate of about seven times the rental value of their French premises.

From this assessable total, however, deductions are allowed, the same as in the case of French citizens. That is to say an exemption on the first $1000 of income, or $400 in case of a wife and $200 for each child. Thus the American with a Paris apartment at a rental of $10,000 pays a tax according to a sliding scale provided by law on $70,000, less the exemptions.

Whether the income is derived from American corporations or not is immaterial. Neither is the time the American spends in France taken into account. The French law is based solely in domicile question. So completely is this the case, that an American domiciled solely in America, but deriving his income entirely from France escapes the tax. All corporations, whether French or foreign, are exempt. The law is directed only at the incomes of individuals.

An American residing in France and deriving his income from French interests pays exactly the same as a French citizen, unless his income is less than seven times his rent, in which case he is assessed on the rent basis.

Preacher Crosses Continent on Foot

Rev. Mr. Hudson Arrives at Hull, England, After Having Made Two Trips Across Ocean.

Hull, England, Feb. 12.—(U. P.)—Rev. William Henry Hudson, a temperance lecturer, arriving here on the Wilson liner Marengo, claims to have walked from San Francisco to New York to embark for England.

The British authorities in New York, according to Hudson, obtained passage for himself and 40 other Britishers on a liner for Brest. Arriving they were turned back to New York by French authorities because they lacked passports. Hudson says he reembarked from New York on the Marengo and will do temperance work in the British army. His journey, he claims, covered 9000 miles by water, including the return trip to New York, and 4600 miles by land. In Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Dayton, Columbus, Philadelphia and New York, Hudson declares he met many Britishers anxious to go home and fight, but without means to do so.

Provincials Good Marriers.

London, Feb. 12.—(U. P.)—Australian and New Zealand troopers stopping in England have already married over 300 English girls. The Canadians are credited with double that number.

ARISTOCRAT GENERALS ARE GROWING FEWER IN THE ENGLISH ARMY

General Wilson and Others Mentioned in Long List of Commanders From Ranks.

HEROIC DEEDS REWARDED

Advancement of Popular Sir Hector Macdonald, Most Famous Example of British Soldier.

London, Feb. 12.—(U. P.)—While the British army before the war had the reputation for being officered by aristocrats, this was not then entirely so, and it becomes still less of a true statement every day. Indeed, many of the generals were once privates and worked their way up by sheer ability.

There is, for instance, Brigadier General J. T. R. Wilson, who went to the Dardanelles as colonel of the Fifth battalion of the Royal Scots, won his distinguish service order "for initiative and fine powers of leadership," and was recently promoted to the command of a brigade.

Twenty-one years ago he joined the High Constables' company of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles as a private and rose steadily until he commanded it.

There probably is no man in the British army today with a more romantic military career than Lieutenant General Sir William Robertson, from being a trooper in the Sixteenth Lancers has risen to the distinguished position of chief of the imperial general staff at home.

Advancement Was Rapid.

In France he has been the commander-in-chief's right hand man, the "general manager." If, such a term may be used, of the British army in France and Flanders.

Sir John French was the man who battled for King George; he was the fighting man, but he looked to Sir William Robertson for everything necessary to make the fighting machine run smoothly.

Sir William enlisted nearly 39 years ago, when he was 17, and rapidly went through the non-commissioned ranks, with the result that he was selected for a commission. Transfer to the Third Dragoon Guards, then stationed in India, followed. The young officer occupied himself industriously in acquiring the various Indian dialects and quickly qualified for promotion.

His first taste of warfare was in the Miranzi expedition, a difficult enterprise carried out against mountain tribes in the region of Kohat in 1891. He also distinguished himself in the relief of Chitral, where he was badly wounded, and in the South African war.

Most Famous Example.

Undoubtedly the most famous example of a British officer who rose from the ranks was that of the brilliant and popular General Sir Hector Macdonald, the man who saved the day at Omdurman, and who succeeded to the command of the Highland brigade when the gallant Wauchope was shot down at fatal Magersfontein. "Fighting Mac" had the rare, if not unique, distinction of having served under the same officer as private and general. In the latter capacity he held command under Lord Roberts, from whom he likewise received his commission.

The future hero of Omdurman literally won his promotion at the point of the bayonet. The occasion was during the Afghan war, when the British, under Roberts, were marching to Cabul to avenge the murder of Cavagnari. Macdonald, then a young non-commissioned officer, was stationed in a hill fort at the time. There a rumor reached him that a large force of Afghans intended to waylay the British commander and his staff.

Successfully locating this force, the intrepid young Scotsman, with all the coolness and craft of a veteran, gallantly attacked and dispersed it. For this notable feat he was offered the "V. C." or a commission, and chose the latter.

Promotion Comes Rapidly.

Further promotion came rapidly to Macdonald, and at the age of 47 he held the rank of a general.

The late Sir Luke O'Connor, V. C., was another of the band of British soldiers who have risen from the ranks to the position of general. Conspicuous heroism at the battle of Alma not only won this dauntless Irishman the ensigncy which was his first step to generals' rank, but he was also awarded the cross for valor. O'Connor was a sergeant at the time, and was among the leaders in an assault on a Russian redoubt when the ensign who was carrying the colors a few yards in advance of him was shot dead just when he was about to plant them on the parapet.

"At that moment," General O'Connor says, "I was knocked over by a bullet which struck me in the breast, breaking two of my ribs. I was helped to my legs, and I then snatched up the flag, rushed to the earthwork, and planted it on the parapet. The silk standard was riddled with bullets, but the redoubt itself sheltered my body. I did this to rally and encourage the men, the line being broken and the regiments mixed up in confusion, for the loss of life was very great."

Seven officers in all were shot close beside him, but he successfully rallied his men, and during the long hours of fighting that followed he carried his banner tenaciously, although weak, and staggering from loss of blood. When the battle at last ceased it was found that the flag was riddled with more than 70 bullet holes. O'Connor undoubtedly deserved his cross and commission.

Gains Double Distinction.

An Indian mutiny hero in the redoubtable person of General William McBean, also gained the double distinction for an extraordinary feat of courage and herculean prowess at the siege of Lucknow.

In the fierce rush on the begum's palace, guarded by 5000 Sepoys—"the breach," we are told, "was little more than a scratch in the wall of a gateway, which it needed the activity of a goat to climb and which only British soldiers daringly led would have undertaken to assault in the teeth of a numerous enemy."

McBean made light of his great single-handed feat of heroism. "Toots, man," he said, in answer to a comrade's congratulations, "it didna tak' me 20 meenutes!"

JAPAN AND AMERICA COOPERATE IN CHINA, SHIBUSAWA'S DESIRE

Great Financier Speaks of Cordial Reception Accorded Him by People of U. S.

Tokio, Feb. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Financial and industrial cooperation of Japanese and American business men for the exploitation of China's resources was the program foreshadowed by Baron Shibusawa, the "Pierpont Morgan of Japan," in an interview which he gave on his return from his trip to the United States.

The Baron's mission was described when he started as combining a visit to the San Francisco fair with arrangements for postponing the World's Sunday School convention and business activities with an effort to improve Japan-America relations. The business aspect of the trip was the most important, and according to the interview it was business combined with high politics and high finance.

"I took every opportunity," he said, "of impressing upon my American friends the desirability and also the practicability of a general understanding and if possible cooperation between American capitalists and Japanese capitalists in developing the resources of China.

"I was very pleased to find that my views on these matters were fully shared by American financiers and business men, who showed themselves perfectly willing to conduct operations in China in a generous spirit of friendliness towards the Japanese and wherever possible in cooperation with the latter.

"Of course it is unnecessary to say that I was treated very well, because Americans are hospitable and kind to all visitors to their country.

"What gratified me most was the opportunity which this journey gave me of coming into personal contact with the leading men in financial and business circles in America just at the moment when they are beginning to awaken to their responsibilities and opportunities as a world power.

"On former visits it was a cause of regret for me to find American financiers indifferent to foreign fields, particularly the Far East. This time I noticed among American financiers and business men everywhere a desire to know the conditions in Far Eastern markets. They are trying to arrange connections with foreign financial institutions and to open transactions with foreign manufacturers.

Now at Turning Point.

"America is now at one of the turning points of her history. Hitherto America has been a self centered nation, politically, economically and financially, but now in consequence of the war in Europe she has been brought to realize that circumstances have placed her in the forefont of the world's financial and commercial nations, and she seems determined to utilize to the fullest extent the opportunities thus presented.

"As for the feeling of Americans towards the Japanese I found all sections of the nation animated by sentiments of warm friendship. My meeting with President Wilson was most pleasant. The president was gracious in receiving me and expressed very warmly his appreciation of the friendship between the two nations."

Many of Bank Staff Enlist.

London, Feb. 12.—(U. P.)—The Bank of England has lost 500 male members of its staff through enlistment in the army.