

ASQUITH ASKS MILLION MORE MEN FOR ARMY

Every Available Man Must Be Secured, Says British Premier—Hopeful View of War Taken—Fundamental Facts Steadily Growing in Favor of Allies—Better Fighting Resources.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—When the British forces withdrew from the positions at Suvla Bay and Anzac, on the western shore of the Gallipoli peninsula, their total casualties were three men wounded, according to an official announcement made this afternoon.

Six guns, which were destroyed, were left when the British withdrew from the Suvla position, it was added.

Moving in the house of commons this afternoon a new vote for an additional million men, Premier Asquith made a general survey of the ever-widening theater of war and the increasing responsibility placed on this country for providing arms and men.

Great Britain, he said, already has a fighting force in the various theaters of 1,250,000 men, and as the wastage is enormous, the country must aim at getting every man of military age who is physically qualified.

Generals Transferred

Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons today that Lieutenant General Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the general staff, had been recalled from France to become chief of the imperial staff at army headquarters in London, in place of Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Murray, who was about to receive an important commission.

Turning to the Dardanelles campaign, Mr. Asquith said:

"It was with deep reluctance that we sanctioned the withdrawal, especially from Anzac, where our Australian and New Zealand kinsmen were undying fame. This withdrawal did not involve withdrawal from Helles (at the tip of Gallipoli peninsula), where our combined naval and artillery forces commanded the entrance to the straits.

"Everything was brought off except some stores and six guns which were destroyed."

According to Program

The premier said the men withdrawn, after a short and much needed rest, would proceed to a new theater of operations. He paid warm tribute to Generals Monro and Birdwood.

Referring to operations on the Franco-Belgian front, the premier complimented Field Marshal French and his successor in command, Sir Douglas Haigh. He continued:

"A fortnight ago a most important military conference was held in Paris, attended by representatives of the staffs of France, Russia, Italy and the United Kingdom. The leading strategic problems were fully discussed and certain extremely important conclusions reached with absolute unanimity."

So far as the war as a whole went, Mr. Asquith said, it might be that, at this or that moment, what could be called the superficial facts of the campaign seemed to be against the allies.

Fundamental Facts

"But the fundamental facts, the facts that matter in the long run, are steadily and growingly on our side," he continued. "There has been in this war an abundance of error in calculation, but they have not been confined to our side."

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TWO BRITISH SHIPS REPORTED SUNK

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The British steamer Huntly of 1153 tons, formerly the German hospital ship Ophelia, which was condemned by a British prize court and the British steamer Belford of Glasgow, of 488 tons, have been sunk.

The crew of the Belford was saved. No report has been received regarding the crew of the Huntly.

KAISER PLANS GIGANTIC DRIVES TO FINISH WAR

Germany Preparing Two Expeditions Against Egypt and Calais—Greeks and Bulgars in Conflict—Teutons Drive Across Albania to Seize Port of Durazzo.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Albanian port of Durazzo is said to be the latest objective of the Teutonic-Bulgarian campaign in the Balkans. Strong forces are believed to be marching across Albania in an effort to forestall Italian occupation of the coast.

In the meantime there is no indication of the development by the central powers of an offensive against the allies on the Macedonian front. On the contrary it is reported the Bulgarians are entrenching themselves along the Serbo-Greek border.

The first concrete evidence of friction between Greeks and Bulgarians comes from Epirus, where Bulgarian bands and Greek forces, according to press dispatches, have come into conflict.

Teutons Concentrate Forces

If an offensive movement toward Saloniki is undertaken it is hardly likely Greece will interfere, as she must grant the same facilities to the central powers as she accorded to the allies, if the present policy of neutrality prevails.

While the Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians and Turks are concentrating troops along the front of Greece's Macedonian border, the entente allies are ceaselessly debarking men and munitions at Saloniki. Several months will be necessary, however, before they can hope to undertake an offensive movement on a scale which could possibly succeed.

Paris reports Germany is preparing two gigantic strokes, one against Calais, and the other toward Egypt, in the hope of ending the war by smashing blows at these vital strategic points. German guns are busy along the western front, but no further evidence has been received of proposed attacks.

Two Drives Contemplated

In an effort to prevent British aerial reconnaissances, according to a British official report, the Germans sent up squadrons of aeroplanes, resulting in forty-four conflicts in the air with the loss of two aeroplanes by the Germans and one by the British. Along the French front an incessant fire against the Germans is being kept up.

The British public is awaiting with intense interest details of the withdrawal of the army from the Suvla Bay and Anzac districts of Gallipoli peninsula.

Newspaper comment shows mingled feeling of regret and relief. This feeling of relief reflects the attitude of the British public toward the whole near Eastern venture and confidence is increasing here that the fortunes of the allies in this region, having reached the lowest point, will begin to rise.

SEASONS WORST GALE RAGES AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, Or., Dec. 21.—The worst storm in the last two years was raging here today. A gale averaging 75 miles an hour was accompanied by a heavy rain. The highest and roughest tide in several seasons is reported along the coast. The only damage here so far occurred when a scow broke adrift in the harbor and was driven through the Olsonsville tramway trestle. The diked tidelands up the river are reported much damaged.

NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The postoffice department today notified postmasters that it is about to issue stamped envelopes bearing an embossed two-cent postage stamp of new design. The new stamp is printed in red ink and is in the form of a circle. In the center is embossed the head of Washington in profile.

TURKS CERTAIN OF VICTORY SAYS DR. NAZIM BAY

Abundance of Food for Germany as Well as Turkey—Cotton and Copper Plentiful—Turkey Last to Call a Halt—Enthusiastic for War—Regards Allies as Real Barbarians.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, via London.—"Turkey has an abundance of foods and other material of all kinds which she can supply to Germany if Germany needs them," said Dr. Nazim Bey, secretary of the Young Turks committee and one of Turkey's most prominent men, in a statement to the Associated Press on his arrival in Berlin today. "It is only a question of transportation, which seems to be in a fair way of solution."

"There is no lack of anything in Turkey. For example, we have 30,000,000 kilograms of cotton which Germany can have the moment she solves the transportation problem, not to speak of 10,000,000 kilograms of reserve supplies in the shape of mattresses and other articles in Turkish homes.

"The same is true of copper. Of this we have at least 40,000,000 kilograms which Germany can have at any time."

Predicts Victory

Because of the abundance of the necessities and of the progress of military affairs at this time, Dr. Nazim Bey predicts eventual victory for the central powers. He is certain Germany will find a way to effect transportation communication with Turkey in a short time.

"Such a success will mean independence for Turkey, for the first time," he continued. "There is much less of peace propaganda in Turkey today than anywhere else. You must remember that for decades there has hardly been peace for ten consecutive years with us, and accordingly we are accustomed to conflicts. We reason that the present conflict will last from one to two years more, but we are really indifferent as to the duration of the war. In any event Turkey will be the last to call a halt."

Turkey Enthusiastic

"Turkey is enthusiastic for a number of reasons. First, she had never fought previously under such favorable conditions; second, the thought of eventual independence stimulates the troops tremendously; third, the soldiers are spurred on by hatred of their enemies. This hatred is engendered by illegal acts. The Turks regard the allies as real barbarians, and when captured in a wounded condition frequently refuse food, or drink from their captors, though when conditions are reversed the Turks give their prisoners freely of their food."

Dr. Nazim Bey spoke calmly except when the subject of the world's impression of Turkish-Armenian relations was brought up. Of this he talked in bitter words. America in particular, he said, had gained a false impression in two ways. First, investigators of conditions had not been neutral or unbiased; second, those investigators went to the wrong sources for their information—to Greeks, Jews and Armenians, who are Turkish subjects and have grudges to air.

"Every time a Turk does something praiseworthy in this world he is hailed as an Armenian," he continued, "but every time he commits a crime or acts basely he is a Turk."

PROTEST PRESENCE BRITISH CRUISERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Another protest against the presence of British cruisers close off American ports has been made to Great Britain by the state department.

The explanation by the British government of the chase of the Wagner liner Vineland, while on her way from New York to Newport News, has been accepted as satisfactory, but the incident has been made the basis of the new protest against maintenance of British cruisers just outside the three-mile limit and in the neighborhood of American ports as annoying and unwarrantable interference with American commerce.

DISCOVERED! ROOSEVELT'S NAME FOR WILSON



"Byzantine logothete," as Colonel Roosevelt used it in reference to President Wilson, is a term of profound contempt, explained Professor Basil Gildersleeve, retired professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins university and the foremost classical student in America.

"It is derived," he says, "from a Greek word, logothetes, meaning a scrivener who draws up papers. It is the name of a subordinate who does the work of a secretary and holds purely a minor position."

"I think Roosevelt raked up this scathing term from some history he had probably read recently. It is by no means a commonly known word."

RUSSIAN FLOTILLA ATTACKS BULGAR SEAPORT OF VARNA

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Arrival of a Russian expedition off the Bulgarian coast is reported by the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. He says:

"A Russian cruiser and two destroyers, which are conveying sixteen transports filled with troops, have arrived off the Bulgarian coast and are bombarding Varna vigorously."

The Bulgarian port of Varna is on the Black Sea. It is a railroad terminus. This city and Bergas, 50 miles further south, are the principal Bulgarian Black sea ports.

On several occasions since the beginning of the Teutonic drive through Serbia it has been reported that the Russians would attempt an invasion of Bulgaria from the sea and it has been said forces were being concentrated for this purpose at Odessa. Previous dispatches reporting Russian naval demonstrations before Varna or Bergas, presumably preparatory to an effort to land troops, were not borne out subsequently.

BRIDAL COUPLE ENJOY LONG WALK

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 21.—The president and Mrs. Wilson took a long walk in the sunshine today. Their stroll, about three miles, carried them past the golf links with secret service men following. Mrs. Wilson wore a light walking suit, heavy tan walking shoes and a small black hat.

Congratulatory messages continued to arrive by mail and telegraph. Besides the congratulations, freakish messages from all parts of the country have been sent to the couple. Some of the congratulations are couched in rhyme and some are embellished with pictures.

The disappointed moving picture squad was out early and planted cameras on advantageous positions on three hills overlooking the golf course. Secret service men, acting on the president's orders, have told the photographers that no pictures will be allowed. Not a picture has yet been taken of the couple since they arrived.

VON PAPAN BUYS TICKET ON HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINER

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Captain Von Papan, the recalled German military attaché, purchased today his steamship ticket for the Noordam, thus confirming reports that he would sail on this Holland-American liner.

The ship was to sail today, but her departure was postponed until tomorrow.

DOUBLE GUARD OF U.S. TROOPS FACE RIOTERS

Former Villa Soldiers Start Disorders at Juarez Upon Arrival—Six Reported Killed—Rumors of Attack by Villa Upon El Paso Brings Out American Soldiers.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 21.—Double guards of United States troops were rushed to the international bridge at 2 o'clock this afternoon when rumors became current among his former followers that General Villa was expected to reach Juarez at 5 p. m. and planned to attack the city.

Four companies of the sixth infantry lined the American side of the Rio Grande and kept civilians back from the river. Across the river Mexican cavalry guards were established.

At 2:45 shooting was heard in Juarez and reports reached here that intoxicated soldiers on horseback were rioting in the streets.

The second outbreak occurred when money for payment of their wages failed to reach Juarez, due, it was said, to inability to secure conveyance across the Rio Grande.

Six Persons Killed

Six persons are said to have been killed during the rioting which started in Juarez at noon today. So far as is known there were no American casualties.

The disorder was started by about 300 former Villa soldiers, who reached Juarez today in desperate condition from lack of food and behind in their pay. Learning the de facto government had nominal possession of the town, they began looting, although they were without arms.

In the absence of Consul T. D. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards notified Mexican Consul Garcia here, who immediately dispatched funds to pay the soldiers.

Pay is Promised

Quiet was restored when General Banda, one of those who yesterday signed the agreement with the de facto government to turn over the Villa organization, fled to the American side and the Carranza consul here sent over 100,000 pesos to pay the soldiers.

General Ochoa sent a detachment to the racetrack to guard American-owned racehorses quartered there. Owners and attendants of the animals fled to the American side when rioting began.

TURKS ASSERT BRITISH DRIVEN FROM PENINSULA

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (by wireless to Sayville).—Constantinople dispatches state that the withdrawal of the British from the Anzac and Suvla Bay districts of the Gallipoli peninsula came as the result of a violent offensive on the part of the Turks, who inflicted heavy losses on the British and drove them to the sea.

"According to Constantinople reports, the Turks began a general offensive in all sections of the Dardanelles," says the Overseas News agency. "The fighting was violent. The Turks began their attack at Anafarta (Suvla Bay) and Ari Burnu (Anzac). The enemy launched counter-attacks at Seddul Bahr (on the tip of the peninsula) which were repulsed."

"The Turkish artillery inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The Turkish soldiers who had waited months for this moment, show an immense enthusiasm. Finally the Turks defeated the enemy at Anafarta and Ari Burnu. The enemy fled from the Turks at Ari Burnu and reached the ocean."

The official British and French announcements of yesterday said the withdrawal of the troops was made in conformity with plans decided upon some time previously. The British statement said the withdrawal was accomplished "without the Turks being aware of the movement."

SETTLEMENT OF LUSITANIA CASE IS POSTPONED

German Resentment Against Recall of Attaches and Friction With Austria Over Ancona Case Creates Wave of Public Sentiment Against United States, Which Delays Measures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Full settlement of the Lusitania case, including reparation for the lives of the American victims, which it became known today, recently was near, has been postponed by the dismissal of the German naval and military attaches and the American demands on Austria-Hungary as a result of the sinking of the Ancon.

Consideration of the state of public opinion in Germany because of these two acts of the American government, according to reliable information received here, has caused officials in Berlin to decide that such a settlement as might be satisfactory to the United States would not now meet with popular approval in Germany.

Agreement Reached

An agreement, it was said, was practically reached soon after the American note to Great Britain protesting against interference with neutral trade had been published in Germany. The American note, it is said, created a remarkable pro-American sentiment in Berlin as well as throughout Germany. At that time, it is said, public opinion would have approved reeding a bit, making a settlement of the controversy possible. Negotiations between Secretary Lansing and Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, were progressing when the United States demanded the withdrawal of Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papan.

That act, according to officials here, caused German opinion to swing back against the United States because the belief prevailed that the attaches had done nothing to warrant their removal.

Resent Recalls

The demands upon Austria and the vigorous terms in which the first note was couched next attracted adverse criticism in Germany, and the resentment, started by the request for the recalls, is described as having increased materially.

To recede even a trifle at this time, Berlin officials were said to believe, would bring on a storm of public disapproval and furnish the opposition to the government with grounds for criticism. Officials now believe that at some time in the future when public opinion again is more favorable to the United States, concessions may be made by Germany. German officials are said to be convinced that an indemnity for the Americans lost on the Lusitania and something in the nature of a disavowal will be the only measures to satisfy the United States.

FRENCH TO STOP SEIZING AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—French embassy officials, although lacking official word of the activity of the cruiser Descartes in West Indian waters, believed today that she had been ordered to cease searching American ships on the high seas, and that no further search or seizure would be made until diplomatic correspondence over the Coamo, Carolina and San Juan incidents is closed.

They point out that the American note of protest was couched to Paris December 13, and probably was not delivered until the next day, hardly in time to reach the Descartes before Purser William Garde was taken from the Horuquen, the last vessel stopped, which was searched December 15.

EUROPEAN NOSE FLY APPEARS IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The European nose fly, which attacks horses and cattle alike, has been found to seriously interfere with farm operations in the west, and the department of agriculture is planning to stamp out the pest, if possible.