

CONSCRIPTION BILL EXCLUDES MARRIED MEN

Premier Asquith Introduces Compulsory Military Service Bill in House of Commons—All Males Between 18 and 41, Bachelors or Widowers Without Dependents, Liable.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Under the terms of the compulsory military service bill, introduced in the house of commons today all males between the ages of 18 and 41 who are bachelors or widowers without children dependent upon them, are liable for military service.

Ireland is excluded from the terms of the measure.

Mr. Asquith said no case had been made out for general conscription, and that the bill he was introducing could be supported by those opposed to conscription.

Lord Derby's Report

Mr. Asquith opened his address with an analysis of the figures in the Derby report. He emphasized the fact that during the Derby campaign nearly 3,000,000 men had offered their services. Even deducting those rejected on the ground of physical disability, the total was still in excess of 2,500,000.

"These are wonderful, encouraging figures," the premier continued. "They ought to convince both our allies and our enemies that the people of this country have their hearts in the war."

Mr. Asquith said he was unable, after making the largest possible deduction to consider the number of unrecruited single men as anything but a substantial, and even considerable amount. He added that Sir John Simon, whose resignation as home secretary was announced yesterday, thought the figures might be reduced to an estimable quantity.

Protect the Married

"If we had shared this view," Mr. Asquith said, "the present contingency would not have arisen, but he could not think that. The primary obligation was to keep faith at all costs with the married men."

The prime minister discussed exemptions from service and claimed they could be claimed under the terms of the bill and under the same terms as by the men attested. The grounds of exemption included conscientious objection to performing military service.

Other grounds for exemption from service, the premier said, included ill health, physical infirmity, the necessity to support dependent persons and the facts of being engaged on work of national importance.

The bill, Mr. Asquith continued, was limited specifically to redemption of the promise he had made publicly to married men. This pledge had been given at a time when overwhelming evidence had been submitted to him that married men who were willing and anxious to serve, were holding back in large numbers.

COLD WAVE HITS CANADIAN TOWNS

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 5.—A cold wave swept into this district from Canada by a 42-mile wind sent Duluth thermometers to 12 degrees below zero today. The mercury was falling steadily this afternoon and government weather bureau officials predicted a ten-degree drop before midnight. Saskatchewan, Canada, towns report temperatures of 28 degrees below zero.

WEEGHMAN BUYS CHICAGO NATIONALS

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 5.—The Chicago National club was sold to Charles Weeghman by Charles P. Taft today. Harry F. Sinclair, the Oklahoma oil magnate, assisted in closing the negotiations whereby Weeghman obtained control of the club.

ROOSEVELT TO FORCE HANDS OF STAND PATTERS

Teddy Will Dictate Who Nominee for G. O. P. Will Be or There Will Be Split—Will Attempt to Force Nomination of Progressive Republican Upon Preparedness Program.

(By GILSON GARDNER.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The old-line republican leaders are running around in circles in their excitement over Roosevelt's latest political activities. All they ask of Roosevelt is that he let them alone; and that appears to be the one thing he does not intend to do.

The writer has talked with Roosevelt frequently lately and is convinced that Roosevelt intends to do the following things: 1. Prevent the nomination of Root, Weeks, Fairbanks, Burton or any candidate of the political clique which stole the republican nomination from him four years ago. 2. Force the nomination of a progressive republican candidate on a preparedness platform on penalty of the nomination of such a candidate by the progressive party and a repetition of the three-party campaign. To this end Roosevelt has said he would support Cummins, Hughes or Borah.

To carry out this program there will be Roosevelt delegates in the Chicago convention when it meets, and there will be a continuous agitation from now to the date of the conventions. The question whether Roosevelt himself is likely to become a candidate for the republican nomination is one about which anyone is entitled to his own conclusion. Just now Roosevelt is stating that he will support certain named republicans. If Barnes, Penrose, Crane & Co. are not willing to take some man like Cummins or Hughes they may be forced in the end to consider taking Roosevelt himself.

BRITISH LOSSES BATTLE OF LOOS TOTALED 57,288

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The British casualties in the battle of Loos, France, last September, totalled 2378 officers and 57,288 men, according to announcement in the house of commons today by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war.

A table showing the killed and missing by officers and other ranks follows:

Officers: Killed, 773; wounded, 1288; missing, 317; total, 2378. Other Ranks: Killed, 10,345; wounded, 38,095; missing, 8848; totals, 57,288.

On giving the foregoing figures Mr. Tennant said it was impossible to separate the casualties in the battle of Loos from those in adjacent areas. The figures, he said, were casualties on the western front from September 28 to October 8.

REVOLT BREAKS OUT AT PORT AU PRINCE

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 5.—A revolutionary outbreak occurred early today at Port au Prince. The force of American marines maintained in this city was attacked. One of the rebels was killed by the Americans, who suffered no losses.

Several groups of insurrectionists ran through the streets discharging rifles, the Americans met them and they were rapidly dispersed.

HANS SCHUMANN-HEINK, SON OF SINGER, DEAD

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 5.—Hans Schumann-Heink, son of Madame Schumann-Heink, the singer, died in this city early today, following a two weeks' illness of pneumonia.

GREEK PRINCE TELLS OF ATTACK UPON SALONIKI

Airship Bombardment Described—Reply of Warships More Dangerous to City and Troops Than Aeroplane Shells—Foreign Consuls Arrested and Placed Aboard Battleships.

ATHENS, Jan. 5.—Prince Andrew of Greece, brother of King Constantine, in an interview today with the correspondent of the Associated Press, described the aerial bombardment of the allies camp at Zoltenlik, on the outskirts of Saloniki, December 30.

"The bombardment and the reply of the fleets anchored in the roads of Saloniki," said the prince, "was one of the most extraordinary sights imaginable. I was riding back from the morning's work with my regiment when I was startled by a deafening explosion some 200 yards away. A great cloud of black smoke arose, followed shortly by three more explosions. Then came the familiar rocket-like sound of a shell passing through the air, evidently fired by one of the warships in the harbor.

Thought City Bombarded

"Naturally my first thought was that for some reason the fleet was bombarding Saloniki. Therefore I rode straight to the nearest British post, which happened to be a hospital not far from the Greek camp. 'Why are you bombarding the city?' I asked the officers.

"Then for the first time I looked up and saw three machines fully 3000 feet high flying in line and turning just over the harbor toward the northwest in which direction they finally disappeared.

"The bombs dropped with the greatest precision one after another, killing and wounding a number of the allies' soldiers but not touching the city. Meanwhile the firing of the fleet grew thunderous. In a short time it became evident that the fire of the fleet was more dangerous than the bombs from the aeroplanes, as some of the shells, aimed wild, whistled directly over the town, one narrowly missing Major Metaxes and a troop of Greek cavalry returning from exercise.

Consuls Arrested

"Pieces of spent shells began to drop with frightful velocity, one even piercing two floors of a tram station and burying itself in the cellar.

"Toward noon a fourth aeroplane arrived, following the same course as the others, though flying lower. The black machine was plainly visible on its wings.

"Riding along King George street toward tea time I was astonished to see French soldiers and a dense crowd of onlookers surrounding the German consulate. Farther along the street other consulates presented the same sight. The consuls were hustled through the street, taken to the headquarters of the French commander, General Sarraill, were cross-examined and then put aboard the battleship Patrie to the accompaniment throughout of the stares and comments of curious crowds.

Asked whether he would return to Saloniki, the prince replied: "Of course I shall. Why shouldn't I? Despite appearances, Saloniki is still Greek."

FIVE SHIPS STRICKEN FROM NAVY LIST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Five ships no longer fit for even reserve duty have been stricken from the navy list by order of the department. Two of them, the old monitors Terror and Miantonomoh, now at the Philadelphia navy yard, will be used as targets.

The other ships are the old wooden steam frigate Lancaster, which had been used recently as a marine corps floating hospital; the gunboat Concord, at present assigned to the Washington state naval militia, and the fuel ship Justin, on duty on the west coast. The Justin was a merchant vessel before the Spanish war, when she was purchased for the navy.

PADEREWSKI SELLING CHRISTMAS DOLLS TO AID STARVING IN HIS NATIVE POLAND



The world-famous pianist was photographed at the Polish fete recently held at the Ritz Carlton in New York to raise funds to aid the starving people of his native country.

GREY SUGGESTS ARBITRATION FOR ARABIC'S SINKING

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, the destruction of a British submarine by a German destroyer on the Danish coast and the submarine attack on the British steamer Ruel, are the three incidents that Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, suggests for submission to some impartial tribunal for investigation together with the case of the cruiser Baralong.

In his reply to Ambassador Page's communication of a memorandum from the German government complaining of circumstances alleged to have attended the destruction of a German submarine by the British auxiliary cruiser Baralong, the foreign secretary wrote:

"His majesty's government notes with great satisfaction, although some surprise, the anxiety now expressed by the German government that the principles of civilized warfare should be vindicated. It is true that the incident which suddenly reminded Germany that such principles exist, is one in which the alleged criminals are British and not Germans, but his majesty's government does not for a moment suppose that it is the intention to restrict unduly the scope of any judicial investigation which it is thought proper to institute."

BILL FOR NAVAL ACADEMY ON COAST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A naval and aviation academy to cost \$10,000,000 at San Francisco or on San Francisco bay, is proposed in a bill introduced today by Senator Phelan of California.

"Annapolis has reached its limit of capacity," said Senator Phelan. "The secretary of the navy has approved the purpose of this bill and the location of an academy on the Pacific coast."

EXPLOSION BLOWS BODY INTO WELL

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Jan. 5.—The body of Albert Shetter was found today in a well at the Southern Pacific railroad pump house at Mount Hebron, Cal., where it was blown by an explosion which destroyed the pumping plant last night. County authorities began investigation of the explosion today. It was believed gasoline used to prime a pumping engine caused the explosion.

ONLY TWO CHILDREN ABOARD STEAMER PERSIA RESCUED

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The survivors of the British steamship Persia, torpedoed in the Mediterranean, reached Alexandria, Egypt, according to the account sent by Reuter's correspondent at that point, all bearing traces of shock and hardship. Most of them had badly bruised and bandaged limbs. One woman is in a hospital with a broken leg.

The tragedy was enacted so rapidly that the survivors say they hardly realized what happened, consequently they had little to tell. The passengers were at lunch. Five minutes later those who escaped were in boats or clinging to wreckage, and the liner was completely gone.

It was possible to launch boats only on one side of the ship, and only the promptest action by officers and crew enabled them to launch four boats. There were no signs of panic. Everyone made the most of the few remaining moments.

Two bank clerks going to Egypt rushed to the bridge and dived into the water, from which they were saved. Mothers who went in quest of their children never returned. Only two children were saved.

RUSSIANS SEIZE CITY OF CZERNOWITZ

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Russian campaign in Bessarabia takes an undeniable first place in the war news with the announcement in a news agency dispatch from Petrograd that the Austro-German forces have evacuated Czernowitz, which had become untenable because of the Russian capture of the heights surrounding the city.

Czernowitz is undoubtedly a great strategic point. The German forces are already deprived of the use of the railway from Czernowitz to Kolomea.

Czernowitz has changed hands four times since the beginning of the war.

VILLA REPORTED AT CACAS GRANDES

EL PASO, Jan. 5.—General Francisco Villa, with Generals Jose Rodriguez, Concelos and Hernandez with 500 men have assembled in the San Buena Ventura valley, southwest of Casas Grandes, according to a report by Mexican Consul Andreas Garcia to General Obregon today.

SHIPPING BILL PROBERS REPORT NO LOBBYING

Majority Report Finds Roosevelt's Charges Baseless and Unsubstantiated—Minority Report Censures Bill as a Thoroughly Bad Piece of Legislation, Developing Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Charges circulated during the last session of congress that administration officials acted in the interest of foreign business firms in urging the passage of the government ship purchase bill were held to be baseless in majority and minority reports filed today by the senate committee appointed to investigate them. Both reports also found the shipping interests blameless of illegal activity in opposition to the measure.

The majority denounced Theodore Roosevelt for failing to appear before the committee to testify concerning his published assertion that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan "had endeavored in the interest of certain foreign business firms to secure for the United States power to purchase the interned ships of one of the belligerents."

Roosevelt Censured

The charge, the report said, had its origin "in that ungenerous trait of the human mind which makes it prone to attribute unworthy motives to respectable rivals, and particularly political antagonists."

"The writer," added the report, "was unable to find any basis for his slanderous attack upon the highest officer of his government, and simply resorted to a palpable sophistry to escape the responsibility for the assertion he had made."

While the committee found no evidence to indicate that the president or secretary harbored any purpose to buy interned ships, the majority held that it was not difficult to conceive of reasons consistent with the most exalted motives that might induce the president to refrain from a public declaration that belligerents' ships would not be bought.

"Such an action," said the president, "would rightly be construed as an abandonment of our rights, which our nation has vigorously maintained, to acquire merchant ships by bona fide purchase, though a state of war exists involving the nation under whose flag they previously sailed."

Minority Report

Senator Sutherland presented the minority report for himself and Senator Penrose. "We do not concur," it said, "insofar as the report defends the bill itself, nor insofar as it insists there would be no impropriety in the purchase of the belligerents' ships. We believe the bill a thoroughly bad piece of legislation and are certain that to have purchased the boats now seeking security in American waters would have developed serious trouble for the United States."

The committee's investigation was authorized by a resolution offered by Senator Burton and an amendment by Senator Williams, directing the inquiry as to whether the so-called shipping trust had maintained a lobby against the bill.

With reference to criticism of Colonel Roosevelt, the minority report said: "We find ourselves unable to agree with the strictures with reference to ex-President Roosevelt."

COMMONS SPEEDS MUNITION MAKING

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The house of commons today passed an amendment to the munitions act which is expected to facilitate the munitions output. David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in defending the measure, said: "Everything depends upon whether we turn out munitions in sufficient quantities to bring the campaign to an end this year. 'If the workmen do not stick to their workshops, I cannot tell what the result will be.'"

WILSON AWAITS FULLER DETAILS BEFORE ACTION

Senate Discussion of Mexican Situation Postponed—Works and Borah Criticize Administration for Failure to Warn Americans Not to Sail on Lusitania.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Wilson conferred with Secretary Lansing for an hour today over the submarine crisis.

No additional facts beyond the definite knowledge that only two Americans were aboard the liner Persia had been received by the state department over night from neither Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, Ambassador Gerard at Berlin or American consular agents along the shore of the Mediterranean. Such information as had already been received, however, was carefully reviewed by both the president and Mr. Lansing.

Await Fuller Advice

There still was every indication that no action would be taken pending receipt of fuller advice.

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, will confer late today with administration leaders to determine when the committee could be called to consider international problems confronting the country. Mr. Stone said he would like to have the committee meet tomorrow.

In the senate discussion of the foreign situation did not develop. Senator Fall's resolution, calling upon President Wilson to inform the senate regarding the character of the government in Mexico which the United States has recognized, was permitted to lie on the table at his request.

Criticizing President

Discussion in the senate of the international situation developed into an exchange of views between Senator Works of California and Senator Reed of Missouri, in which the former assailed the administration for failing to warn Americans to refrain from sailing on belligerent ships and for permitting the sale of munitions to the allies. Senator Reed defended the course of the administration.

In the case of the Lusitania, Mr. Works said, the government itself, in the full knowledge that the ship carried explosives, "is morally responsible for the deaths" of passengers who were permitted to sail without governmental warning.

Senator Borah charged that by the failure of the government to warn passengers they had the same right to expect safety on a belligerent merchant vessel as on a neutral ship.

Lodge Against Embargo

Senator Lodge joined in the debate to declare that it would be a grossly unequal act for the United States at this time to place an embargo on arms, because to do so would change a situation created before the war and make the government the ally of the nation to be benefited by such an embargo.

"An embargo on arms would be worth more to Germany than a million men," said Senator Lodge.

Senator O'Gorman of New York declared that McNeely, the American consul, believed to have been lost when the Persia was sunk, had disregarded urgent advice of Consul General Skinner at London to sail on a Dutch liner to Aden, rather than on a belligerent ship.

Owen Asks Conference

A resolution introduced by Senator Owen (Continued on page four).

GERARD ASKS ABOUT PERSIA SUBMARINE

LONDON, Jan. 4. (Delayed.)—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that the American ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard, conferred today with officials at the foreign office concerning the sinking of the steamship Persia. Mr. Gerard is said to have inquired about the nationality of the submarine which sank the vessel. The German secretary of the navy, Admiral Von Tirpitz, conferred with Emperor William on Monday.