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SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE.

Table listing special features such as Reply to Ancona Note, Conscription for England, Norwegian Losses, etc.

LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

News snippets including Peter Carp Against Russia, Russians in Persia, Teheran, Sunday, Belgium and Peace, Sailing Ship Sunk, Cetinje, Sunday, etc.

REPLY TO AMERICAN "ANCONA" NOTE

BARON BURIAN DENIES THAT FIRING TOOK PLACE AFTER STEAMER STOPPED. MISCONDUCT OF CREW CAUSED LOSS OF LIFE. AUSTRIA THINKS UNITED STATES CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION NOT JUSTIFIED.

Vienna, Sunday. Baron Burian's reply to the second American Note, concerning the sinking of the "Ancona," is out. In the preamble the Austrian Minister assures the United States Government that his country fully agrees that humanitarian considerations must be observed in times of war as far as possible.

The "Ancona" was sighted on Nov. 7, at a distance of 3000 metres and a blank shot fired as warning to stop. At the same time the signal was hoisted, "Leave the ship!" The steamer did not stop but attempted to escape.

At 2000 metres distance the Commandant could see twelve boats filled with people being rapidly rowed away from the steamer. Another boat had capsized and was floating keel upwards. People were holding onto ropes hanging from it.

In a short while a steamer appeared, presumably called by wireless from the "Ancona." Assuming the on-coming ship to be a Cruiser, after having sent a torpedo through the "Ancona," at 12.35 P.M. at 800 metres distance, the submarine submerged.

SIR EDWARD CARSON ATTACKS IN COMMONS.

London, Thursday. In the course of his latest speech in the House of Commons Sir Edward Carson amongst other things said: It does not require a soldier to look round on the various theatres of the war to see how we stand.

There never has been an expedition in which there has been greater disappointments than the expedition in Gallipoli. It is not for me to go back now into the origin and history of it.

But what I am protesting about at the present moment is this: In the month of August you had your last operations in Gallipoli, and from that day until this we have not heard a single word about what has been happening there.

more came up on a straight keel and began to sink exceedingly slowly so much so that it looked doubtful as to whether she was going to sink at all. But, in spite of there being people aboard, no further boats were lowered. At 1.20 P.M. the "Ancona" sank. In those 45 extra minutes all those aboard could, with the boats available, have been saved.

Referring to assertions made in the Note of Dec. 9, they are in several instances incorrect. The information given to the Government of the Union, that at once a solid shot was aimed at the steamship, is not correct; nor is it the case that the submarine overhauled the steamer in the course of the pursuit; it is not correct that only a brief period was allowed for the transferring of the passengers.

However, the authorities of the Royal and Imperial Navy are of opinion that in view of the conditions of panic existing aboard the "Ancona," it was the duty of the Commandant, according to standing orders in the navy, to have given assistance aboard that ship. In consequence that officer will be severely reprimanded for violation of his instructions.

if you were doing nothing in August, September, and October, and on up till Dec. 20 why were these men left in a kind of hell there, sometimes losing men by sickness at the rate of 1,000 a day while somebody or other was making up his mind as to whether these men ought to be left there or whether they ought not. (Cheers.)

Salonica, Tuesday. According to the latest news received here, the Entente Powers propose massing troops in Salonica where Joffre will take command and a general advance will be made in the Spring.

Constantinople, Sunday. A stiff artillery contest has been going on for the last twenty four hours almost without cessation. Two cruisers and a monitor have been taking part in the fighting. The English landing place at Sedd-ul-Bahr has been shot away.

London, Sunday. The Labor Leader publishes a strong protest against the introduction of conscription. It says that no right exists to call upon a man who is not a soldier by profession to go to the front and sacrifice his life.

BRITISH CABINET ACCEPTS CONSCRIPTION

LLOYD GEORGE FORGES HAND OF PREMIER ASQUITH WHO ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY OF BRINGING IN MEASURE MAKING COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE LAW.

London, Sunday. All at once, owing to the failure of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme, coupled with the insistence of Lloyd George, who wrote a letter to the Premier threatening resignation unless Conscription for the unmarried men was made law, the Government appears to be willing to introduce a bill for the adoption of compulsory military service in England.

It is stated that at the latest Cabinet Council held, the members of that group of Ministers who are in full harmony with Mr. Asquith and have hitherto resisted Conscription, have decided to bow to the will of the majority which is led by Mr. Lloyd George and which favors compulsory military service. Further, at that all important meeting of the Ministers, it was agreed that there was no immediate necessity for a dissolution of Parliament.

Therefore, at an early date, Mr. Asquith who has hitherto steadfastly resisted all suggestions of forced military service will propose to Parliament a measure for Conscription in a limited form i. e. for the unmarried men, and he will propose an urgency vote upon its acceptance. How the House of Commons will take the suggestion is a matter which is engrossing the attention of everyone, and opinions are widely divided.

One of the immediate and significant results of the impending introduction of Conscription as regards the unmarried, has been a rush to the registry offices of men who are applying for marriage licenses.

Conscription for America

Elihu Root Approves of Compulsory Military Service for the United States.

VOLUNTEERING USELESS Fundamental Faults of Voluntary System Demonstrated Lately in Great Britain. Universal Service is Fairest.

Strange as it may sound, and one of the most remarkable results of this war, "Conscription" is a word occupying the minds of serious people in the United States.

On that subject the Chicago Tribune writes: An American whose large knowledge and mature statesmanship are coming more and more into the thought of his countrymen during this anxious period, Elihu Root, has endorsed publicly the idea of universal service. We do not expect that his courageous and far seeing counsel will be accepted at once by the nation, but we do cherish the hope that its wisdom will be impressed upon us before it is too late.

The newspaper in question then proceeds to belittle the voluntary system noting the failure of Lord Derby's scheme and quotes the degrading results of the present British, so-called, volunteer system as follows:

In last week's New Republic there was a description of a recruiting meeting in Trafalgar Square. The writer made the impression that he had no convictions before he saw what he described and that he was endeavoring to forbid the conviction which was trying to take form in his mind after he had seen it.

A lean, hard, aristocratic officer who had offered himself, taken his chances, and done his duty was whipping a crowd of sluggards with all the bitter rhetoric at his command. It remained a crowd of sluggards. It was evident that the one wish in the officer's mind was to have the right to lay authoritative hands upon the men who had the curiosity to hear what he had to say, but lacked the shame to be moved by it.

Through the crowd were scattered men in uniform who had seen service and were back home. If a sluggard showed but by an opened mouth or by a nervous movement that he had been touched at all, the uniformed men were on him, giving his reluctance, his timidity, his unwillingness and hesitation the shame of public demon-

However that is little likely to alter the situation for them in the long run, as it is fully evident, that once Conscription in a modified form has been introduced and it is found that it does not bring enough men, it will be only a very small matter to extend it to the married men.

The Daily News says that both Messrs Runciman and Mac Kenna are entirely opposed to Conscription in any form, and that they will doubtless resign.

The Chronicle laments the decision and thinks it was taken too soon. That organ, which may be regarded as representing the Asquith section of the Cabinet, thinks that some weeks hence would have been a better time for the introduction of such a measure.

The Daily Mail exults in the triumph of its so ardently urged cause and says that the number of men who refuse to enlist is quite extraordinarily large, four times the size of the original Expeditionary Corps.

The Westminster Gazette is of opinion that the decision of the Cabinet to introduce Conscription will not have the effect of making an appeal to the country necessary nor yet cause a split in the Cabinet. With few exceptions the members of the House of Commons are prepared to vote for compulsory service.

In the Times, Colonel Repington, who has a speciality of speaking out his mind, throws cold water upon the whole scheme and says, in at even the introduction of Conscription is not sufficient in order to bring together the number of soldiers needed and keep the 75 Divisions at the front on a war footing or to provide new Divisions for the Spring.

stration and, where a flicker of pride came to the rescue of the unfortunate, dragging him away to volunteer for the defense of the empire.

This is recruiting for the defense of country by appeal to the free will of citizens. It leaves the mind with an emotion of nausea. After the cream of a nation has been skimmed, the voluntary system gets only the weaklings who have not the courage to refuse. It takes one kind of courage to go; it requires another to stand out boldly against gibes, white feathers, and insults and refuse to go.

It is not necessary to expose a nation to this loss of its best and this humiliation of its weakest. With the best getting killed and the inferior material remaining at home in physical security and spiritual abjectness, the nation suffers the physical loss of its superior citizens and the spiritual deterioration of its inferior.

Universal service saves the best from the imposition of unfair burdens and unfair losses and the inferior from the deterioration in morale which cannot be escaped if a duty has been avoided. Nothing but universal service, each man according to his ability and according to the country's need of it, can possibly be just to the men and women who are willing to suffer.

CENTRAL POWER CONSULS ARBITRARILY ARRESTED

Athens, Sunday. Of the many indignities which the French and English have heaped upon Greece, none has caused greater indignation than the arrest of the members of the German and Austro-Hungarian Consulates in Salonica. It appears that the arbitrary action taken by General Sarraïl, which forms a gross breach of the neutrality of Greece, was taken in retaliation for the visit of enemy aeroplanes over Salonica and their having dropped bombs upon the camp where the Entente troops were gathered.

The German and Austro-Hungarian Governments have protested to the Greek Government which in turn has, through the Greek Governor at Salonica, General Moscopoulos, protested against the arrests to General Sarraïl.

The arrests number 62 and those arrested have been taken aboard a French battleship.

AMERICA SATISFIED.

Washington, Sunday. According to information received from usually well informed sources the Government is quite satisfied with the Contents of the last Note from Baron Buria concerning the "Ancona."





usually in the suburbs. Whenever there is an occasion for disquiet ("disorder" is the official term of the Russian police) or for demonstrations, the Cossacks fulfill their duties with tremendous vigor. It frequently happens that the authorities, anticipating the demonstrations, compel the Cossacks to camp out for a whole night or longer in some open yard at the barracks, refuse them all food for a day or more, and then proceed to warm them up with liberal drams of vodka. In this condition they are then sent out against the demonstrators—usually a band of insurgent students, male and female.

**Thrashing the Women.**

I recall an intimate and good-humored talk I once had with a Cossack in the comfortable and quite modern Ujazdow military hospital at Warsaw. In the awkward but expressive manner of the true Russian "barabani", he described to me the way in which he and his comrades "worked", whenever they were sent out to quell these little demonstrations of popular feeling. With particular gusto he related how they dragged the girl students into the yards in order to strip them and apply the lash. "We are really sorry for them sometimes", he remarked.

I stared hard at this modern, amateur Tamara. His little, dark brown eyes, apparently without pupils, flickered with a hot red light, and the few sparse hairs upon his lips bristled erect about his grinning mouth with its significant leer. And the thought passed through my mind: Since even this animal is capable of a human emotion, how must it be with the frail young girl that falls into the clutches of such a he—after her fervent enthusiasm for liberty has persuaded her to join the procession and cry: "Down with the autocracy!"—all under the influence of a child-like conviction that the miracle of Jericho may be once more consummated?

**The Real Character.**

But after the great tragedy upon the theatre of the Manchurian plains, these heroic braves, these stars of the great mediaeval Russian show, were suddenly exposed as a sort of stuffed stage supernumeraries. Even in the face of tremendous multitudes, when all their pride was at stake, they, often conducted themselves like hares rather than wolves. It was a great disillusion for Russia to observe the morale of its hairy darlings crumble away. It was something which not even the most sceptical and cynical Russians, that is to say those most closely initiated into the nature of things Russian, would have expected.

The demoralization went still further. There were many instances when the Cossacks refused to attack or fire upon the native insurgents, and whole regiments were kept out of action for fear lest they should refuse to obey the orders of their officers.

On that memorable day when the first Duma opened its doors and, drunk with its new and unaccustomed liberties, spoke out all if felt and even intensified the effect by means of the megaphone of unrestrained oratory, a Cossack deputy stood upon the balcony of the Cadet Club in the face of a cheering multitude ten thousand strong. And these were the daring words he spoke—words which even in that mad and short-lived period of free speech and new-fledged liberty created an immense sensation:

"Let the Cossack return to his plough. Help us to tear the shameful uniform from his back, so that he may once more become a human being."

**ROCKEFELLER DEMOCRAT.**

If my father had been amongst you as I have been, no comment in regard to my attitude would have been made, for of all men he is most democratic and approachable, as hundreds of those who know him will testify, and in that atmosphere of democracy I have been reared. Born and brought up in the country, at an early age he learned what hard work meant. When his period of schooling had been completed he went into active business for himself, and during the many years following when he was actively engaged in business, he was constantly in close personal touch with the working classes, among whom he found many of his best and truest friends. At his country place on the Hudson there are constantly employed several hundred men of different nationalities; many of these employees he knows by name; he is constantly mingling with them in their work, interested in their progress and in their home life, and it is not an infrequent sight, at the close of the day's work, to see him returning home in his automobile with half a dozen or a dozen Italian and Hungarian workmen crowded about him on the seats and standing on the running board as he gives them a lift on their way home. When motoring

about the country he may frequently be found talking with a group of men at the country story in a little village, and when he comes upon school children returning from their school he delights to load as many of them into his automobile as possible and give them a ride on their way.

I recall not long since the death of a colored teamster who had for some years been in my father's employ. My father was among the first to visit the bereaved family in their humble home above the work stable that he might express his sympathy with them in their sorrow, and as he stood at the grave his tears were mingled with the tears of the other mourners as he paid his last tribute of respect to a faithful employee and a true friend.

When called as a witness in New York by the Industrial Relations Commission last winter, my father stated very clearly his attitude toward workingmen. Briefly, these were the three points that he made: that he believed that labor and capital were partners, not enemies; that in any industry with which he was connected he would gladly welcome the workers as stockholders, and further that it would be his wish that those who work with their hands be given representation upon the Board of Directors so that they might come to have a closer knowledge of the problems with which the management of the corporation is confronted.

The word "fear" is not found in my father's vocabulary, nor does he know what the sensation is, and yet he has the gentleness and tenderness of a woman. Although he has been accustomed to think in world terms in the development of the business and philanthropic enterprises to which his life has been devoted, there is no person in his household too humble to receive his frequent kindly and personal thought. Criticized, maligned, and condemned these many years, not only for his business success achieved through his ability to gain the confidence and co-operation of men, to bring all parties into harmony and to effect economies in every possible way, but also because of his philanthropic endeavors, there is still not the slightest trace of bitterness in his character and he holds in his heart nothing but good-will toward every man.

(John D. Rockefeller Jr.)

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