FRENCH DEMOLISH FOES' AMMUNITION DEPOT ON AISNE

Many Killed When Bursting Shell Explodes Huge Powder Supply—Aviators Direct Artillery Fire.

PARIS, Jan. 21.

Destruction of a big German ammunition depot, from which German forces operating near Rheims drew their supplies, was reported in the official dispatches this afternoon. According to unofficial reports, the explosion of huge supplies of powder resulted in many deaths.

French aviators located the ammunition depot and furnished the range to the Allies' gunners. The guns had scarcely been trained in its direction when a shell burst through the roof. A tremendous explosion shook the earth for miles around.

Before the depot was blown up French artillery succeeded in demolishing German field works in the same vicinity. Immediately following the explosion an infantry charge was ordered, the French taking several of the enemy's trenches.

PRAISE FOR COUNT ZEPPELIN

Kaiser Makes Inventor "Commodore of Air Fleet."

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Count Zeppelin, builder of the dirigible airships in use by the German Government, has been commissioned "Commodore of the German Air Fleet" by Emperor William.

Following the successful raid on England the Kaiser sent a warm note of congratulation to Count Zeppelin.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Vessels Arriving Today

Str. August (Nor.), Calsta Busna, nitrate, Philip Ralsell.
Str. Caterino (Br.), Plymouth, merchandise, Charles M. Taylor Sons.
Str. Auchendale (Br.), Santiago, ore, J. A. McCarthy.
Str. Vrkiola Mendi (Span.), Sagunto, ore, Gallay, Davis & Co.
Str. Abisko (Swed.), Baltimore, merchandise, L. Westergaard & Co.
Str. Ancona (Ital.), Genoa, via New York, merchandise, Italia Line.
Str. Tuscan, Boston, passengers and merchandise, Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company.
Str. Juantico, Jacksonville, etc., passengers and merchandise, Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company.
Str. Anthony Groves, Baltimore, passengers and merchandise, Ericsson Line.

Vessels Sailing Today

Str. Cibao (Nor.), Danielsen, Puerto Barrios, United Fruit Company.
Str. Kiruna (Swed.), Bruce, Baltimore, L. Westergaard & Co.
Str. Skogstad (Nor.), Hansen, Baltimore, Scandinavian-American Line.
Str. Ohloan, Blake, New York, W. F. Hagar & Co.
Str. Chippewa, Maguire, Tampa, Port Arthur and Texas City, Southern Steamship Company.
Str. Persian, Dodge, Savannah and Jacksonville, Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company.
Str. Lexington, Nickerson, Boston, Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company.
Schr. Emily Anderson (Br.), Haughn, Clenfuegos, A. D. Cummins & Co.

Steamships to Arrive

PASSENGER.

Name.	From.	Date.
Mongolian	Glasgow	Jan. 2
Ancona	Messina	Jan. 5
Dominion	Liverpool	Jan. 14

FREIGHT.

Name.	From.	Date.
Waddon	Bombay	Nov. 18
Themisto	Rotterdam	Dec. 18
Bryssel	Tyne	Dec. 25
Finsen	Christiania	Dec. 28
Jemtland	Shields	Jan. 1
Maartensdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 3
Auchencrag	Cruz Grande	Jan. 5
Oldfield Grange	Shields	Jan. 6
Tunisiana	Cardiff	Jan. 6
Jomsborg	Ardrossan	Jan. 6
South Point	London	Jan. 7
Ekasoni	Sydney, C. B.	Jan. —
Manchester Mariner	Manchester	Jan. 9
Skjoldborg	Copenhagen	Jan. 11
Florentino	Huelva	Jan. 12
Wico	Fayal	Jan. 15
Washingtonian	Balboa	Jan. 17
Luiciline	Cardiff	Jan. 17
Mackinaw	London	Jan. 17
Bella	Port Antonio	Jan. 20
Platuria	Shields	Jan. 20

Steamships to Leave

PASSENGER.

Name.	For.	Date.
Mongolian	Glasgow	Jan. 26
Dominion	Liverpool	Jan. 30

FREIGHT.

Name.	For.	Date.
Maartensdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 28
Tunisiana	Leith	Jan. 29
Caterina	London	Jan. 30
Manchester Mariner	Manchester	Jan. 30

PORT OF NEW YORK

Steamships Arriving Today

Name.	From.	Date.
Gothia	Copenhagen	Dec. 13
Patria	Algiers	Jan. 5

DUE TOMORROW.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Madonna	Marseilles	Jan. 5
Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Regenia d'Italia	Genoa	Jan. 9

Steamships to Leave

Name.	For.	Date.
Ancona	Glasgow	Jan. 23
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 23
Transylvania	Liverpool	Jan. 23
St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan. 23
Touraine	Havre	Jan. 23
Ancona	Genoa	Jan. 23

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

No relief is in sight for the steam market; the demand continues urgent and the supply of vessels to meet it limited. Rates are still soaring to unprecedented heights. The principal inquiry in the sail market comes from the long voyage trades.

STEAMSHIPS.

Cairntorr (Br.), Portland, Me., to Dunston-on-Tyne, grain, 28,000 quarters, 7s., January-February.

Stylianí Bebis (Greek), Gulf to Marseilles, grain, 25,000 quarters, 9s., February-March.

Hawkhead (Br.), 33,000 quarters, same, March-April.

——— (Br.), New York or Philadelphia to Japan, petroleum, 750,000 cases, basis 60c. two ports, February.

Glenstrae (Br.), 3064 tons, transatlantic trade, six months, 9s. 6d., deliveries United Kingdom, prompt.

Rauma (Nor.), 1951 tons, Savanah to Gothenburg, cotton, 175s., February-March.

Mendibil Mendi (Span.), 2803 tons, Gulf to Liverpool, cotton, 100s., option Barcelona, 105s., February.

SAILING VESSELS.

Schr. Addison E. Bullard, 1223 tons, United States and South America trade, 12 months, $500 per month.

Schr. Van Allens Boughton, 1009 tons, same, $500.

3-Schr. Fannie Palmer, 1726 tons, same, $5000.

Bark Thekla (Nor.), 851 tons, New York to Denmark, oilcake, 40s., prompt.

Schr. Salisbury, 498 tons, Jacksonville to Baltimore, lumber, private terms.

Ship ——— (foreign), New York to Chemulpo or Fusan, petroleum, 90,000 cases, 40c., March.

Schr. Carie F. Cressy, New York to Bahia, petroleum, 50,000 cases, 35c.; option Rio Janeiro or Santos, 50c., March.

Movements of Vessels

Str. Rio Clare (Br.), from Philadelphia, arrived at Rio Janeiro January 19.

Str. Shawmut, for Philadelphia, steamed from Jacksonville January 20.

Str. William P. Palmer, for Philadelphia, steamed from Mobile January 20.

Str. Indian, for Philadelphia, steamed from Jacksonville January 21.

Str. Evelyn, San Francisco for New York, was five miles south of Bird Rock at 8 p. m. January 20.

Str. Toledo, Philadelphia for Bahia, towing schr. Delaware Sun, was 50 miles east of Sand Key at 6 p. m. January 20.

Str. Gulfoil, towing bg. Shenango, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, passed Bombay Hook at 8 a. m. January 20.

Str. Minneapolis (Br.), from New York, arrived at London January 21.

Str. Cymric (Br.), from New York, arrived at Liverpool January 20.

Str. Washingtonian, Houston for New York, was 181 miles northeast of Cristobal at 6 p. m. January 20.

Str. Paraguay, Bahia Pass for Philadelphia, was 207 miles east of Barnegat Bar at 6 p. m. January 20.

Schr. John D. Cadwalader, for Delaware Breakwater for orders, sailed from Barbados January 20.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

GERMAN

In the western theatre of war there were only artillery duels yesterday between the North Sea coast and the River Lys.

Trenches at Notre Dame De Lorette, which we had occupied Tuesday, we lost today (Wednesday).

Northeast of Arras repeated French attacks on both sides of the Arras-Lille highway were repulsed.

We took and retained two French trenches southwest of Berry-Au-Bac, notwithstanding counter attacks.

French attacks on our position south of St. Mihiel were repulsed and we succeeded in recapturing a position evacuated by us northwest of Pont-a-Mousson on Monday. We took four cannon and several prisoners. Fighting continues for the remainder of our lost trenches.

In the Vosges and northwest of Sennheim battles are proceeding.

In the eastern theatre of war: The situation in East Prussia is unchanged.

An important engagement east of Lipno ended favorably for us. We took 100 prisoners.

AUSTRIAN

The general situation in Poland is unchanged, only artillery duels and skirmishes between outpost patrols having occurred yesterday.

In the Dunajec district our artillery successfully shelled part of the Russian lines and compelled the enemy to evacuate a farm. At one section we penetrated the river and inflicted losses of some hundreds of men upon the Russians. We also destroyed a bridge built across the Dunajec by the Russians.

In the Carpathians only small skirmishes occurred.

FRENCH

Last evening the enemy gained a footing in one of our trenches to the north of Notre Dame de Lorette. This morning he was driven from it, following a counter-attack, leaving in our hands more than 100 prisoners.

During the course of the night of January 19-20, in the region of Albert, an attack to the south of Thiepval, which had progressed as far as our wire entanglements, was thrown back. Three successive attacks on La Boisselle met the same fate.

In the Argonne an attack by the enemy on La Fontaine aux Charmes was repulsed after a hand-to-hand struggle.

RUSSIAN

A series of combats have occurred in the Ahalik, Lavsor and Kyagani districts with the Turkish rear guard. We took many prisoners. We also occupied the Turkish camp at Ardanusch. On the 18th a Russian torpedoboat sank 12 Turkish merchant ships.

GERMANS CHECK FOES NEAR METZ

Continued from Page One

stantinople, on the Bosphorus, surrounded by steamships to mask the damage which has been inflicted upon her by her encounters with the Russians in the Black Sea.

The damage to all other Turkish warships has been repaired at the temporary arsenal at Stenia, two miles nearer Constantinople.

CZAR AND KAISER WAGE BITTER FIGHT TO CONTROL VISTULA

Russians Seize Ground on Bzura's Left Bank as Base to Protect Novo Georgiewsk.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.

A desperate struggle is in progress for possession of the left bank of the Vistula, from its junction with the Bzura at Wiszogrod westward to Dobrzyn, a distance of approximately 45 miles. Possession by the Russians of Wiszogrod and their footing on the left bank of the Bzura in that vicinity afford them a base for their operations against the Germans, who are in force to the west of that position, and effectually prevent a movement upon Novo Georgievsk, which has been the German objective in the advance toward Warsaw from the north.

In endeavoring to retake trenches captured by the Russians immediately west of Wiszogrod the Germans are reported to have lost 900 men.

The Russian advance on the right bank of the lower Vistula is being pushed with a good deal more energy. Under the threat of this development, the Germans again are showing considerable activity on the lower Bzura, where for some time they have been comparatively quiescent. They have been bombarding Hishogrod, and a few miles further south, shelled the Russian trenches at Vitkovice, a Russian point on the left side of the Bzura.

An interesting incident is reported from the district between Skiernlewice and Rawa. Here the Russians hold the position on the right bank of the Rawka, from which they have been maintaining a brisk artillery fire.

A tremendous explosion took place at Novi Dvor, seven miles from North Rawa, occupied by the Germans. A dense column of black smoke was seen issuing from the village. It is inferred a shell must have fallen on one of the German magazines.

In the same neighborhood a detachment of Russians crossed the Rawka by night on rafts and concealed themselves in a trench lately occupied by the Germans. The ambush was a complete success, as presently the German patrol came along unsuspectingly and was annihilated.

AUSTRIANS WRECK RUSSIAN BRIDGE OVER DUNAJEC

Employ 42-centimetre Guns in Tarnow Engagement.

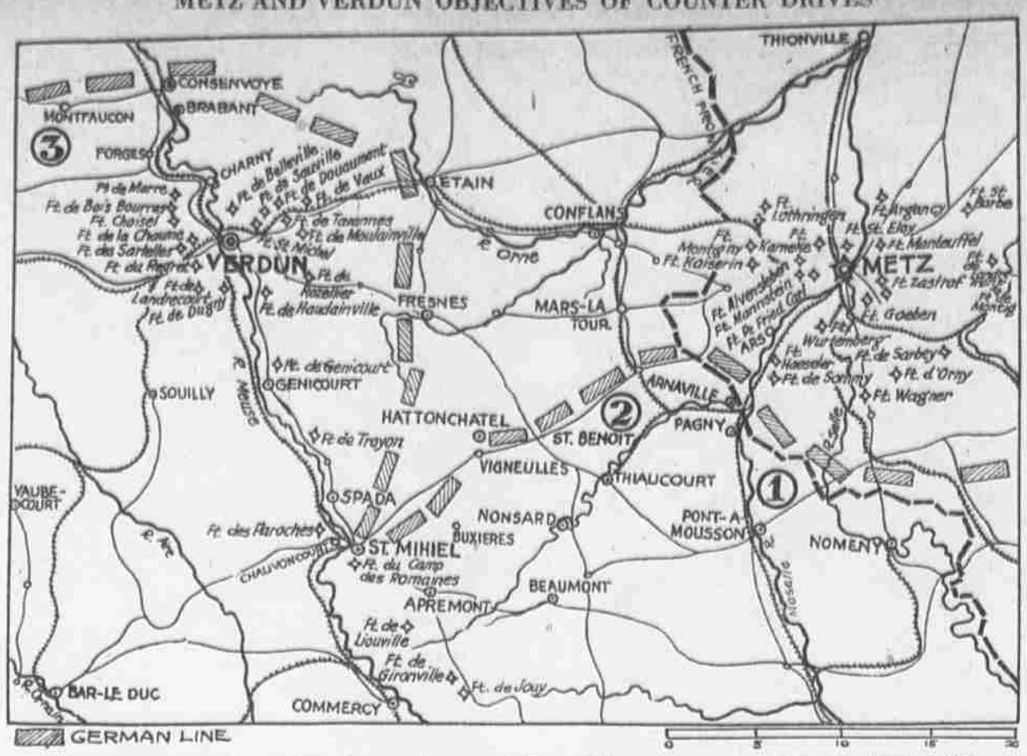
VIENNA, Jan. 21.

The destruction of a bridge built across the Dunajec River, in Galicia, by Russian engineers and other small successes were announced by the Austrian War Office today in the official statement.

The hostile trenches outside Tarnow are only 400 yards apart.

In the vicinity of Tarnow, Galicia, the Austrians have employed for the first time the famous German 42-centimetre guns in an effort to dislodge the Russian forces from their positions along the Dunajec River. According to some reports here, they have been unsuccessful, having been forced to retreat to the northwest, leaving the Russian positions intact. Russian army officers are of the opinion that the heavy German guns are an impediment rather than an aid to the Austrians, on account of the bad roads and the long distances it is necessary to transport the gun.

METZ AND VERDUN OBJECTIVES OF COUNTER DRIVES



French gains in the forest of La Pretre (1), north of Pont-a-Mousson, reported from the front, which indicated that the offensive against the German stronghold of Metz was steadily developing, have been stopped, according to today's dispatches, and the Germans have retaken some of their lost trenches. The French are hammering at the German lines west of the Moselle (2) in an attempt to cut off St. Mihiel's communications and compel the invaders to withdraw from the only point they hold on the Meuse south of Verdun. In order to relieve the French pressure against these two points the Germans are endeavoring to encircle Verdun, and furious fighting is in progress in the Argonne region (3), northwest of the great French fortress.

ATTACK ON BRITAIN MAY ROUSE DUTCH AGAINST GERMANS

Neutrality Breach Cited in Zeppelins' Flight Over Holland Territory—Four Killed in Raid.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The most important feature of the latest German exploit, the air raid on the Norfolk coast towns Tuesday night, which cost four lives, is, in London view, the presumption that the raiders, both in coming and returning, violated the neutrality of Holland.

All dispatches from Amsterdam received since the raid positively declare that the airships passed directly over the outer Frisian Islands, and it is considered in the highest degree probable that the Government will make a formal protest to the Netherlands Government.

Although the loss of life and property in the raid was insignificant compared to that of the more spectacular sea raid on the Yorkshire coast, public indignation runs, if possible, ever higher than after that event, and every comment heard is chiefly concerned with the question of the violation of Holland's borders.

An especially interesting feature of the case is that it is only a short time since Germany itself formally protested to Switzerland against an alleged breach of its neutrality by the French and British aeroplanes while making for Friedrichshafen. On that occasion, it is remembered here, the allied raiders were able to demonstrate beyond all doubt that they had passed only over French and German territory. In the present case there seems to be no doubt that the Germans passed above the Frisian Islands, if not over a portion of the mainland.

FOUR KILLED, 31 INJURED BY GERMAN AIR ATTACK

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Although the newspapers are minimizing the importance of the Zeppelin raid over the Norfolk coast, in which four persons were killed and 31 wounded, the British War Office is taking more drastic measures to safeguard London against attack from the air. The use of lights for outside advertising purposes or for the illumination of shop windows is now prohibited entirely. Houses must be darkened and automobiles must not carry headlights. Instead, small red lights will be placed upon the rear of motor cars and other vehicles, and the drivers are warned to move slowly and cautiously through the streets at night.

THREE ZEPPELIN CRAFT TOOK PART IN ATTACK

LONDON, Jan. 21.

It is now established that there were three Zepplins in the raiding fleet. They flew together until about 30 miles from the British coast, when they separated, one going toward Yarmouth, another toward Cromer and the third toward Sheringham.

The British Government is considering the possibility of lodging a protest with neutral nations on the ground that Germany violated the neutrality of Holland, because the raiding aircraft passed over the Frisian Island group of Dutch islands.

The newspapers continue to publish the most violent attacks against Germany. The Daily Express says:

"The Germans are not soldiers and have no right to be treated as soldiers. They are the Apaches of this war."

The Times says: "The German Government and the German people alike have made it clear to the world in a hundred ways that they are ready to commit any outrage and they do not purpose to obey the laws of God or man."

Most of the papers now refer to the Germans as "baby killers."

PRINCESS PAT'S SOLDIERS IN TRENCHES 48 HOURS

Canadian Regiment Withdrawn for Needed Rest.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Princess Patricia's Regiment of light infantry has been withdrawn from the trenches in northern France for a well-earned rest after 48 hours' continuous guard duty within 100 yards of the enemy's lines.

The regiment was subjected to sniping by German sharpshooters day and night, but owing to the excellent discipline in the regiment there were few casualties. It is expected the Canadians will return to the trenches in a few days.

Smallpox Reported in Vienna

ROME, Jan. 21.—An epidemic of smallpox is raging in Vienna, says a dispatch from that city to the Messagero. There were 131 cases inside the city registered yesterday and 54 outside, several well-known persons are among those attacked by the disease.

FRENCH TAKE LA BOISSELLE AFTER HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

German Offensive East of Amiens Halted by Foe.

PARIS, Jan. 21.

After a fierce hand-to-hand struggle the French have taken complete possession of the French village of La Boisselle, near Peronne, but the French position is now being shelled by the German batteries.

There is also severe fighting in the region of Albert, where the Germans were able to press forward to the wire entanglements protecting the French trenches at Thiepval, but were there halted.

These attacks are all part of the offensive movement launched by the Kaiser's forces east of Amiens. The Germans at that point are trying to pierce the French lines with the idea of menacing the lines of communication supplying the French and British armies in northern France and west Flanders.

After a lull in the infantry operations caused by floods, the Germans and Allies are again at grips in West Flanders, particularly upon the seacoast.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says that heavy, long-range German guns, planted among the sand dunes northeast of Nieuport, have been silenced by British warships. Belgian troops, co-operating with the fleet, compelled the Germans to evacuate their former position on the coast to prevent their guns from being captured.

RUSSIANS POUNCE ON FLEEING TURKS AND SEIZE TOWN

Batum Relieved of Invaders' Menace as Czar's Troops Press Foe Toward Erzerum.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.—The Turkish retreat from the Caucasus has become almost a rout, according to official reports received here today. In their precipitate flight toward Erzerum, portions of the Turkish forces are becoming disorganized and their rear guard is falling into the hands of the Russian cavalry advance.

In a series of such engagements with the remnants of the retreating Turkish army the Russians have captured "numerous prisoners," today's official statement said. The Russians have occupied Ardanusch, about 60 miles northwest of Kars, the retreating Turks having been forced to evacuate.

A Russian torpedoboat operating the Black Sea southwest of Batum, sank 12 Turkish cargo boats.

The Turkish forces routed in this section evidently are those which moved along nearer the coast than the detachments at Sari Kamysh and Ardogan, for a seige of Batum, on the Black Sea.

BRITISH ASSAIL U. S. ENVOY

Gerard Criticised for Attending Pro-German Meeting.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The report from Berlin that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, and members of the Embassy staff attended a meeting of the so-called American Luncheon Club, in Berlin, and listened to anti-British vituperations by Doctor Kaempf, president of the Reichstag, has occasioned widespread comment in diplomatic circles here.

It is not only that British sensitiveness is offended by the Ambassador's presence at this sort of gathering, but the fact that the procedure of American diplomacy in Berlin appears to be so opposed to the procedure followed by American diplomatists here.

"Is the American Embassy in Berlin initiating a new school of diplomacy?" asked a well-known attache here. "Are America's foreign representatives in other European capitals to follow henceforth the lead from Berlin or to take their model from the Court of St. James?

"Walter Hines Page has refused categorically to do precisely what Mr. Gerard is reported as having done."

KAISER AWAITS VICTORY BEFORE GOING UNDER KNIFE

Resolved on Decision at Soissons Before Berlin Trip.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—The Kaiser does not wish to return to Berlin for the operation on his throat, which surgeons have declared is necessary, until his forces have won an overwhelming victory, according to a private dispatch from Brussels.

To this determination is ascribed his presence back of the German line at Soissons, where, it is believed, he seeks a victory which will permit him to cease his activities for a time. He is said to be suffering from the same illness that afflicted both his father and his mother.

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM STARTLES HEARERS BY RADICAL VIEWS

"Socialistic," He Says at U. S. Hearing—Favors Unionism and Profit-sharing by Employed.

JOHN EDWIN NEVIN

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—"Every worker in the United States is entitled to a job and the Government should see that he gets it. As a matter of actual right, the worker is entitled, in addition to sickness insurance, to old-age pensions, and above all, to a share in the profits resulting from his labor."

This was the sentiment expressed today by Daniel Guggenheim, millionaire mining and smelter king, to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission. Guggenheim was an amazing witness; in fact, so radical in certain of his views as to cause audible wonder from certain parts of the audience.

He openly characterized his own views as socialistic. He said he believed a better day for industry is dawning in the United States because employers at last are realizing that they must be more fair to their employes. Envy he characterized as the great canker affecting the body politic, and he said he sympathized with the worker who was envious. The smelter king declared he favored trades unionism as a general proposition, although he maintained the "open shop" in his own properties.

TELLS OF "UPLIFT WORK."

"Until a year and a half ago," he said, "conditions were met by us as they arose, but we found that we were not doing all we should for our workmen. I felt we should house our men better, provide benefits and pension funds for them in order to get a higher degree of efficiency, and we decided to obtain some one who could meet just such a situation. So we engaged Dr. C. P. Neil, former labor commissioner, and he has charge of our general uplift work."

The benefit plan has not yet been put into effect, Guggenheim said, as it has just been suggested to the directors. In every State where there are compensation laws, he said, his company has adopted them.

"At our Perth Amboy, N. J., plant, we are insuring our men's lives as an experiment," said Guggenheim. "We do this at our own expense, and if the plan works out as we expect it to, we will make it universal."

When asked what were the causes of strikes at his Perth Amboy plant, Guggenheim said:

"Generally speaking, the high cost of living and general dissatisfaction with surrounding conditions. I have great sympathy with the worker and know that frequently his wages are too low to meet the constantly increasing cost of living."

BELIEVES IN ORGANIZATION.

Guggenheim declared that he believed in the right of workers to organize for self-protection.

"The capitalist frequently is a very arbitrary individual who insists on his own way," he declared. "Of course, so is labor when it gets stubborn. I am afraid that industrial unrest is increasing in the United States. This is due to the increasing cost of living. I do not believe there has been too much legislation. I think there should be many more laws enacted along humane lines. We are far behind the enlightened European nations in our legal system for the workers.

"I don't think increasing wages will end strikes. The workers want more than money. They want better surroundings. They want more of the comforts of life. But we can't do everything at once. Both capital and labor must make concessions, and the Federal and State Governments must help along with liberal laws intended for the many and not the few."

SHORT DAY FOR MINERS.

E. J. Berwind, one of the biggest coal operators in the United States, another witness, declared that he believed the maximum work day in that industry should be of nine hours. He said that while his properties were not unionized, they paid the union wage scale. He complained that his men would work only about 19 days a month.

"There are holidays, funerals, pay days and the day after pay day," he said, "and the result is that we have never received the maximum return for the capital we have invested."

J. P. MORGAN TO APPEAR LATER.

Because his presence was needed in connection with the Federal Reserve Board meetings in Washington, J. P. Morgan was not interrogated by the Commission. It was stated, however, that he will be called later.

The commission plans to have him tell of the relationships between directorates of large corporations and their employes. The commission hopes that Morgan may be able to suggest some plan for decreasing existing unrest and possibly suggest legislation.

An interested spectator at today's hearing was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is under subpoena to testify next Monday.

"I am very much interested in the work of this commission," said Rockefeller. "I believe that it is honestly endeavoring to solve one of the biggest problems facing the United States."

While Guggenheim was testifying "Mother" Jones and several mine workers from Colorado who are here to testify before the commission, entered the room. "Mother" Jones sat down a few feet away from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and began to examine him curiously. A few minutes later Rockefeller quietly slipped out of the room.

BRITISH WARSHIPS READY TO SWOOP ON COTTON SHIP DACIA

Cruiser Bristol and Another War Craft Await Sailing. Expected Seizure to Set Precedent.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—It was learned here today that the British cruiser Bristol and the collier Ridley, which had been lying off Havana for several days suddenly steamed off toward Key West, at full speed, yesterday, returning late in the afternoon.

It is reported that the Bristol and another Britisher are awaiting in the channel for the steamship Dacia, now ready to sail from Galveston, Texas, with a cargo of cotton for Germany, via Rotterdam.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Definite information as to the sailing of the Dacia still is unobtainable here, but the interest taken in the case remains unabated. Yesterday's Cabinet meeting is said to have been concerned with a reported reply from the United States State Department to the statement forwarded last Friday by the Foreign Office.

It seems to be still taken for granted that the Dacia will be arrested and taken before a prize court. The official contention here is that the onus of proof as to the legality of her transfer from the German to the American flag rests with her purchaser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The United States Government has decided to ignore the protest of the British Government regarding the status of the steamship Dacia, and will issue an insurance policy on the cargo of the vessel.

T. W. Lamar, representing E. N. Breitung, the New York banker, the owner of the Dacia, was in Washington today in conference with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Assistant Secretary Peters and the members of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Mr. Lamar said it was the intention to have the Dacia sail within the next two days. He asked for insurance of the cargo and this was agreed upon.

The Dacia, which was purchased from the Hamburg-American Line, has on board a cargo of cotton valued at about $700,000. In assuming the risk of insurance the Government will charge 3 per cent. premium on the cargo, or $21,000. The vessel itself will not be insured by the Government, as it is generally understood that a private concern has already contracted to assume any risk in this regard.

SENATOR WEEKS SHARPLY ATTACKS SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Says Opposition Is Not a Filibuster and Criticises Method of Rushing Measure Through Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, attacking the Government Ship Purchase bill in the Senate today, hotly denied reports that the Republicans are conducting a filibuster.

"There is no Republican filibuster," declared Senator Weeks; "this bill has come to the Senate under most unusual circumstances. No hearings were held in committee; not a single Senator had a chance to be heard, nor did any one else have a chance to express himself on the bill before it was reported.

The Democrats have imposed on the Senators on this side of the chamber the necessity of talking for hours on the shipping bill. This is not fair or public-spirited, but Senator Burton and myself and some of the younger Senators are quite capable of talking for many hours. It is our only opportunity to have the bill thoroughly discussed by the Senate.

Senator Weeks said the bill opened the way to two dangerous pitfalls; first, the possibility of the Government purchasing ships belonging to belligerent nations, and secondly, the possibility of the Government getting into the transportation business permanently.

AUSTRIANS DODGE BATTLE AT TRANSYLVANIA BORDER

Czar Four Days' March Within Territory—Two Hungary Routes Open.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Austrian force in Transylvania across the border from southern Bukowina has retired from Valle Putni and Petzekanish before the Russians, says a dispatch from Bucharest to the Evening News.

The Russians crossed the border four days ago, from Funol Moldowa to Czokaneschtie, and confronted the Austrians, who fell back rather than give battle at that point.

The actual entrance of the Russian armies on the south of Transylvania leaves the way open for an advance by two routes into eastern Hungary.

GERMANS INTRENCHING POSITIONS IN POLAND

Assumption of Defensive for Winter Indicated by Fortification.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.—A private dispatch from Berlin states that the Russians are bringing up heavy reinforcements along the Vistula River in Poland.

"The Germans are fortifying all the positions they hold in Poland in the strongest possible manner," says the dispatch.

The fact that the Germans are fortifying in Poland indicates that they are going to assume the defensive.

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