ALLIED ARMIES HIT FOES ON 3 FRONTS

Attacks in West Presage Grand Assault by French and British

RUSSIANS ON OFFENSIVE

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The attacks and raiding of the Anglo-French forces all along the western front may be accepted as the preliminaries to the spring offensive, in the view of certain military experts.

Belief was expressed here today by war critics that the Allies are feeling out the German lines for the weakest point. The possibility exists that a double offensive may be attempted, the British carrying out one drive and the French troops the other.

Activity is reported all along the western front from the North Sea to the Swiss border.

The heaviest fighting has taken place on the Somme and Verdun fronts, but there have been vigorous trench raids on the Franco-Belgian frontier, in Artois, on the Aisne River, in Champagne, in the Woevre district, in the Vosges and in Upper Alsace.

Operations are being carried out on the eastern front similar to those in the western arena of war. Despite storms and cold weather the Russians are attacking and carrying out reconnoitering encounters along the line. Severe fighting has been on the lower ranges of the Carpathians, on the borders of Bukowina and Moldavia.

The second great effort of the British in Mesopotamia to cut through to Bagdad is now in full swing. Dispatches from Basra (the British base) reported today that heavy fighting is in progress on both sides of the Tigris River and it is believed that the British are aiming to isolate the Turkish garrison at Kut-el-Amara. The British troops on the southern bank of the Tigris, having fewer obstacles to overcome, are making better progress than those on the northern bank. An official war office statement issued Monday night said that about two and one-half miles of Turkish trenches had been captured. Heavy losses were inflicted upon the Turks.

If the British are able to capture and hold Bagdad it will put an end to the German dream of a trade route from Berlin to the Persian Gulf. Much of the line has been constructed and surveys have been made for all of it. Bagdad is about 110 miles northwest of the present fighting.

TEUTON ATTACK BROKEN AT VERDUN, PARIS SAYS

PARIS, Jan. 30.

Infantry fire stopped a German attack on a French trench in the region of Hill 304 today, the official statement declared. The War Office reported intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front and three enemy airplanes brought down in air combats.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.

Unsuccessful evening attacks by French forces against positions on Height 304 won last night by German troops were reported in today's official statement.

Elsewhere on the western front the statement described reconnoitering engagements in the Artois sector and a temporarily lively artillery combat between the Ancre and the Somme.

From the Macedonian front the report detailed clashes in the lowlands of the Cerna bend and the Struma, being reconnoitering detachments.

"No important events" were reported from other fronts.

ALLIED COUNCIL MEETS IN CZAR'S CAPITAL

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30.

The first session of the Allied Council of War here today has already created a stimulating effect on public opinion. The conference is along the line of similar councils held in London, Paris and Rome, and the programs adopted in these capitals will be ratified here and perhaps enlarged. Economic, diplomatic and military measures will be discussed.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The third of the Allied conferences seeking co-operation of all forces of all the Entente nations was in progress today at Petrograd. Particular interest attaches to it, in the view of military experts here, because of the recent indications on the Riga front of a new strengthening of Russia, and because the Czar's forces and those of Rumania have apparently stopped further German progress in Rumania.

At the conference England is represented by Lords Revelstoke and Milner (the latter one of Lloyd George's War Council); France, by General Castelnau and Minister of Colonies Doumergue, and Italy by General Landerchi and Senator Scialoja.

MISSIONARIES CONVENE TO MAKE WAR AID PLANS

Thousand in Convocation Prepare for Reconstruction Work in Countries Greatly Affected

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.—One thousand delegates, representing foreign mission organizations from every part of the country and from far-away India, Egypt and the Soudan, are gathered here today in a great missionary convocation. The meeting is under the direction of the board of foreign missions of the United States and will continue three days.

The purpose of the convocation is to readjust methods of foreign mission work so that they may meet new conditions established through the great world war. One of the major aims will be the accumulation of pledges to a big fund to be used in financing the work of relief and reconstruction among the war sufferers in the foreign countries which will be conducted by the church.

Presiding will be the Rev. Dr. W. D. Anderson, secretary of the United Presbyterian board of foreign missions. Among the speakers will be Dr. J. Campbell White, president of the University of Wooster; the Rev. Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church, and W. E. Doughty, author and educational secretary of the layman's missionary movement.

Britain Only Bar to End of Combat

Continued from Page One

Wilson. Germany's insistence that its willingness to conclude peace now is not because of impending defeat is not regarded by the Administration as putting another bar in the way of peace. The enemies of the Teuton powers cannot effectually dispute the statement in the unofficial version of the note, it was pointed out, to the effect that the Central Powers are not crushed, and have not crushed the Entente.

Every effort will now be concentrated on London to try to win over the British Government to a serious and unbiased consideration of the President's suggestions, made in his address to the Senate. This will be done through every possible channel but there will be no direct diplomatic exchanges for the present at least.

The greatest embarrassment to the President's plans threatened today right at home. The organized opposition in the Senate planned to fire another broadside. Senator Cummins has given notice that he intends to call up his resolution, for it is generally understood this is merely in order that he may make a long speech on the peace program in general.

The Borah resolution, seeking to put the Senate on record as reaffirming its allegiance to the Monroe Doctrine, will not be called up as long as the senate keeps at work on appropriation bills. If a general peace debate is started, however, he is expected to press the resolution.

SAZONOFF AGAINST NO-VICTORY PLEA

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.—Serghis Sazonoff, ex-Foreign Minister, who has just been appointed Russian Ambassador to London, commenting on President Wilson's Senate speech in an interview printed in the Russian newspapers, voiced the view already taken by most prominent Russians, that President Wilson's efforts to prevent a repetition of the world war had his full sympathy and particularly commended the idea of a peace league, but said he failed to see the practical value of the speech at this time.

"I must say," said M. Sazonoff "that I cannot see from reading the speech how President Wilson hopes to realize his idea, which is by no means new. It is impossible to understand a peace without victory. It is quite impossible to return to the status quo ante."

M. Sazonoff mentioned as the terms without which the Entente Allies could not consider peace these:

"The restoration of Belgium and Serbia and the return to France of Alsace and Lorraine.

"The ceding of territory to Italy.

"The freedom of Poland and Rumania.

"Russia's domination of the Dardanelles and free access to the sea."

Referring to the development of Russian trade, he said:

"America and England have declared several times their intention to develop trade relations with Russia and to increase their export of goods to the Russian market. All talk by our enemies that we shall find ourselves under the economic yoke of the English and French has no basis. It isn't the custom of the English and French to oppress the countries to which they are exporting goods. Germany's dream of economic domination in Europe is a lost hope."

M. Sazonoff's statement of minimum peace terms is not as inclusive as that contained in the Allied reply to President Wilson, which called for indemnities to Belgium and Serbia, as well as their restoration; the liberation of Slavs, Rumanians and Teheco Slovaks, as well as Italians, from foreign domination and the enfranchisement of populations "subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks." The note to the United States did not mention specifically the control of the Dardanelles by Russia, but declared the Ottoman empire must be deprived of its European possessions.

JORGE MITRE SEES PERIL IN PRESIDENT'S PLAN

By CHARLES P. STEWART

Special to the Evening Ledger

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30.

Frank belief that extension by America of the Monroe Doctrine policy to all nations as suggested by President Wilson's Senate speech would cause that doctrine to lose its American force and character was expressed in a signed editorial today by Jorge Mitre, editor of La Nacion, South America's leading newspaper.

Mitre is recognized as one of the most brilliant of South American analysts and publicists.

"The threatened hypertrophy of the Monroe Doctrine's principles are not its," Mitre declared, "but hitherto lacked authoritative sanction."

"In the past," the editorial continued, "the tendency of the doctrine has been to maintain and strengthen the democracy of the Americans by keeping them apart from the ambitions of European Powers. Because it has been concrete, based on a geographical fact, God knows how many appetites it has thwarted.

"A real alliance could not have been more effective. Probably South America has not fallen into European hands simply because of the doctrine. But if it is 'universalized,' the principle is bound to lose its American force and character."

TAKES STEP IN SENATE TO DEFINE WILSON NOTE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip of the Senate, today introduced a resolution designed to clarify interpretations of the President's peace message to the belligerents.

The resolution declares that "it is the sense of the United States that the address of the President of the United States delivered to the Senate on the twenty-second of January, 1917, does not propose the abolishment or limitation of the Monroe Doctrine of America in its effect or application to any part of the western hemisphere, nor does it propose to send the army or navy of the United States or any military or naval power of the United States to any foreign territory except when necessary to preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the just rights of America or an American where the same is assailed."

It was generally understood in the Senate that the resolution has the approval of the Administration and that it is intended as a counter-move to the Borah resolution proposing that the Senate reaffirm its faith in the Monroe Doctrine and Washington's warning "against entangling foreign alliances."

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AGAIN IN LIMELIGHT

Latest Verdun Assaults Revive Interest in Heir to Kaiser's Throne

WISER AND SADDER MAN

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND

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NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

With the terrible Romeo saffie "stilled in mud and blood," as the Germans characterize the roll, the "Juggernaut" around Verdun is temporarily again moving to the background in the western theatre of war. Crown Prince Frederick William has answered the most recent French assault with a smash north and northeast of Verdun. The drive occurred on a line between Dieppe and five miles between the Avocourt Woods and Dead Man's Hill.

The move by the Crown Prince appeared to be rather unexpected and somewhat of a surprise. The Allies had "counted out" the Germans around Verdun. But the Crown Prince still has a "punch" left. His drive brought him again the blood-soaked height "304," which the French wrested away from him some time ago. Strategically, the Crown Prince's attack against the French lines west of the Meuse River may be regarded as of greater value than the French drive against the German lines east of Verdun. Without necessarily attaching too great importance to the two hard "jolts" Allied Allies have delivered to the other, it has again focused public attention upon the German Crown Prince.

Like many other things German, the public here has a very distorted picture of the German Crown Prince. I am asked the most absurd questions about him and many other persons and conditions in Germany. Blind passion and prejudice has wholly warped the mental vision of those who see in Germans nothing but "Huns" and "barbarians." The same is true of the radical pro-Germans in their viewpoint of Great Britain and everything British. Facts have little bearing on the reasoning of either of these two radical partisan parties.

PRINCE CHANGED BY WAR

Crown Prince Frederick William, or merely "Wilhelm," as he wrote across the little picture he gave me in the field of himself has changed considerably during the war. "The stupid and wholly unnecessary war," as he characterized the great conflict to me, has not passed over his head unheeded. It has left its mark upon him. Crown Prince William, who will in all probability become Emperor William III, has been through a hard and bitter school of experience. Always buoyant, lively and boyish for his years, the Crown Prince has become much more sedate, quiet and reflective. His appearance alone he is the same boyish figure. He looks twenty-six or twenty-seven, rather than the thirty-two that he is.

The loss of many close intimate friends has been a shock to him and the ragged, jagged rents in the ranks of his own troops, among whom he is most popular, have more than once brought the mist to the eyes of the future Emperor of Germany. Except when in the intimate circle of his staff and suite, the Crown Prince has become very reserved, almost reticent.

The Crown Prince is not unpopular in Germany, as is so generally assumed here. The German people do not lay the blame for the war upon his shoulders. Inheriting, as he does, the impulsive temperament of his father, the Crown Prince, nevertheless, has never been the firebrand or war-biter that he has been considered abroad. Certainly the war has made him a sadder man.

HAS LITTLE INFLUENCE

Politically, the Crown Prince never has had much influence, perhaps less today than ever. And yet I have never talked with a German statesman or political leader who had saner and more liberal views on matters political than Crown Prince William.

Young William's mind does not run the direction of the army to the exclusion of everything else.

Neither does that of the much older Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Excellent soldier that Crown Prince Rupprecht has proved himself to be in holding the Somme line against the combined French and English onslaughts, I had the impression that he would be professor of comparative folklore, his great hobby and study, with an occasional vacation to chase the elusive deer through mountains and valleys.

No blame for the failure at Verdun is attached to Crown Prince William. Not once in Germany have I heard a single expression that would indicate that popularly the Crown Prince was held in any way responsible. That responsibility is placed quite upon other shoulders. The Crown Prince was merely carrying out as commander of the Verdun army orders that came to him, the making of which are chiefly in the hands of the general staff and its chief. The German people, knowing that, are in no way disposed to lay the failure of the plan at the door of the Crown Prince.

The Crown Prince has worked hard in the school of war. It has been a school of experience, sometimes bitter and hard. He has learned more in these two and a half years than probably he would have done in ten years in the peaceful theoretical school of war.

At the beginning of the war it could perhaps have been said that the Crown Prince was more or less nominally in command. That is true no longer. The Crown Prince commands. Any one who doubts that should be around his headquarters a while. Of course, always, as does every commander of a division, a corps or an army, he has the immediate advice and cooperation of a military adviser in the person of his "chief of staff." The latter always is a member of the Grand General Staff and directly responsible to his chief, now Hindenburg.

CROWN PRINCE WILHELM

The heir to the German throne has been changed greatly by the war. He has become much sadder and more sedate, according to Karl H. von Wiegand.

Unlike many other generals who concentrate their entire mind, time and energy upon the war, the Crown Prince endeavors to keep in touch with political affairs and to devote a little time each day to their study.

Young William von Hohenzollern reads more and is better read than any other German general or statesman I have met. Generally he has a broad view and good understanding of things non-German. His reading is not confined to German books or publications. At no other army headquarters does one find quite so many foreign newspapers, magazines and publications as at that of the Crown Prince. He sincerely tries to get the "other fellow's viewpoint," as he expressed it to me.

The Crown Prince's headquarters is in a French town of perhaps 6000 inhabitants and "two bathtubs," as he laughingly told me. He lives in a small but pretty villa. He gets up early; in fact, so early that I usually was late for breakfast with him. If he inspects some of the troops lying in reserve nearby, he rides one of his favorite chargers. If he goes to any part of his front lines—and he does that often—he rides in a big military car as far as he can without getting under the French guns and then walks. No small part of the duty of the chief of staff and his personal adjutant is keeping young William from going into danger. That is no small undertaking with the Crown Prince, who has a penchant for visiting his men in the trenches.

In the evening the Crown Prince usually invites several members of his staff to dine with him. The meal is plentiful but simple. He keeps two "meatless days." After dinner, if the Crown Prince is not too tired and there is not some big operation on his lines, there may be an hour of music, of which he is very fond.

The Crown Prince is very fond of horses and dogs. He has two immense Russian deerhounds in the field with him. They are like greyhounds, but much larger.

If the Crown Prince retains the views expressed to me in the various talks I have had with him and carries out his ideas of government, neither Germany nor the world need worry about the future so far as he is concerned.

SWAP T. R. FOR KAISER, HAMILTON HOLT PROPOSES

Would Rather Give Germany Taste of Moose Medicine Than Organize Another African Trip

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Colonel Roosevelt was the subject of an unexpected discussion at the twenty-second annual meeting of the New York Federation of Churches, held in the Hotel Savoy. Hamilton Holt, in an address, criticized both Roosevelt and Bryan for their attitude toward the League to Enforce Peace. He quoted Roosevelt as having said the league was "utopia or h——."

S. P. Farnham, secretary of the Church Extension Board, asked: "Would it be considered politics if we were to organize another expedition to Africa and send Colonel Roosevelt to head it?"

The thing to do, Holt replied, was to send the Colonel to Germany, there to rule by divine right, an dto bring the Kaiser over here to take a job as a contributing editor.

Burned by Explosion in Garage

MILLVILLE, N. J., Jan. 29.—Trapped in the garage of Whitaker Souder, in West Millville, when a tank of gasoline exploded, Arthur Rawlings, Jr., was burned about the legs. He was taken to the Millville Hospital, where his condition was regarded as serious. Allan Souder, who was with Rawlings at the time, probably saved his life by the use of a chemical extinguisher. The garage was destroyed, but Souder saved an automobile.

I DELEGATI DELL'INTESA SI RIUNISCONO IN RUSSIA

La Nuova Conferenza di Petrograd Destinata a Cementare gli Accordi di Roma

UN ITALIANO RINNEGATO

ROMA, 30 Gennaio.

Un dispaccio da Petrograd dice che ha luogo cola' una conferenza tra delegati delle potenze dell'Intesa, conferenza di cui soltanto ieri sera fu data l'annuncio ufficiale. Finora la Russia era stata come tagliata fuori da queste riunioni di delegati dell'Intesa, ma questa volta sembra che si debba cementare anche a Petrograd la maggiore coordinazione degli sforzi degli alleati per ottenere la vittoria. Le discussioni che si terranno a Petrograd, dice il dispaccio, si svolgeranno sulle stesse linee seguite a Parigi, a Roma e a Londra. I rappresentanti dell'Intesa alla conferenza di Petrograd sono:

Per la Francia, il ministro delle Colonie Gastone Doumergue, ed il generale Castelnau; per la Gran Bretagna, lord Milner e lord Revelstoke; per l'Italia, il senatore Vittorio Scialoja ed il generale Ruggeri-Laderchi.

Questi delegati portano seco alla conferenza di Petrograd le decisioni raggiunte nelle conferenze di Roma e di Londra.

Ieri sera il Ministero della Guerra pubblicava il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna circa la situazione alla fronte italo-austriaca:

Sulla fronte del Trentino l'attivita' del nemico nei suoi lavori di difesa e di miglioramento dei mezzi di trasporto e' stata ostacolata dall'attivita' delle nostre batterie.

Sulla fronte delle Alpi Giulie si sono avute le solite azioni di artiglieria e piccoli scontri di avamposti durante i quali noi prendemmo alcuni prigionieri.

L'AUSTRIA E WILSON

Notizie da Vienna dicono che nei circoli politici austriaci si ritiene ora che il presidente Wilson favorisce le potenze dell'Intesa. Specialmente per aver fatto rilevare che queste hanno definito in maniera esplicita il loro programma e le loro aspirazioni mentre le potenze teutoniche si sono limitate a dichiarazioni di ordine assai generale.

Si sono avute al Ministero degli Esteri parecchie petizioni di popolazioni soggette all'Austria che sono considerate come una risposta diretta al presidente Wilson e che sono in favore dell'Austria. E' inutile far notare che la maggior parte di queste petizioni sono state strappate dalle autorita' di polizia, come si suol fare in Austria, e che quindi non hanno alcun valore, specialmente in quanto alcune di esse vengono da parte di societa' italiane, e in quanto fanno notare come la razze meno numerose della monarchia godono degli stessi diritti e privilegi delle due razze dominanti. In queste petizioni manifatturate dalla polizia austro-ungarica si fa notare che italiani, sloveni, slovacchi, boemi, polacchi e croati sono uniti ai tedeschi ed ai magiari per ragioni di evoluzione storica (?), di fedelta' alla dinastia degli Absburgo, di necessita' economiche e di interessi politici comuni. L'Intesa, che si propone la dissoluzione della monarchia absburghese creerebbe una condizione di incompatibilita, tra le razze italiana e slovena abitanti negli stessi distretti, giacche' gli sloveni passerebbero sotto un dominio straniero, quello dell'Italia. Lo stesso avverrebbe delle altre razze che passerebbero sotto altri dominii.

La petizione firmata da un rinnegato italiano, il dr Faidutti, presidente delle contee di Gorizia e Gradisca, dice:

"La dichiarazione delle potenze ostili che cioe' prima condizione per la cessazione della guerra deve essere la liberazione degli italiani soggetti a dominio straniero, ha causato penosa impressione tra gli italiani dell'Austria che non possono approvarla.

"Gli italiani dell'Austria hanno vissuto per secoli sotto il dominio degli Alsburghi ed i loro legittimi rappresentanti non hanno mai inaugurato alcun movimento separatista da "dominazione straniera" che non esiste ne' dal punto di vista storico ne' da quello morale. Straniera sarebbe invero la dominazione di uno stato (l'Italia) che ha esistito per meno della vita di un uomo ed il cui governo ha portato a condizioni punto invidiabili.

"Lontana da noi ogni idea di separazione delle nostre case dall'Austria e lontana da noi rimangono le parole' ingannatrici di liberazione di razze. Le popolazioni italiane dell'Austria ed i loro legittimi rappresentanti saranno per l'Austria nell'avvenire come lo furono nel passato."

Piu' veemente di questa del rinnegato italiano, che oggi i generosi patriotti triestini e goriziani emigrati in Italia indicano al disprezzo di tutti i popoli liberi, e' la protesta dei serbo-croati contro la possibilita' della loro annessione alla Serbia.

Un giornale di Berlino da' notizia che il generale austriaco Danki, uno dei piu' conosciuti capi dell'esercito austro-ungarico, che nel 1914 fu terribilmente battuto dalle forze russe in Polonia ed in Galizia, e' stato collocato a riposo. Anche il generale Beck ha dato le sue dimissioni che sono state accettate dall'Imperatore Carlo.

Appointed Telegraph Superintendent

READING, Pa., Jan. 30.—It was announced at the local offices of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company today that Nathaniel W. Jones, who came here three years ago as inspector of transportation, had been appointed superintendent of the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph Company, to succeed the late Charles M. Lewis. He will have his headquarters at the Franklin street station in this city.

"Pretty Fire in Newspaper" Costs $500

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 30.—While G. Verbaccio and his wife, of Dante avenue, were in their yard their two-year-old son came toddling out and asked them to come and see the pretty fire in a newspaper. The parents found the living room aflame. A small amount of wearing apparel was all that was saved when the house burned. The loss is estimated at $500.

LUTHERAN PREACHERS IN 169TH ANNUAL SESSION

Pennsylvania Ministerium, With 336 Members in Attendance, Convenes in Philadelphia

The Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjoining States began its 169th annual convention today in St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets. Almost the entire membership of the organization, 366 ministers, representing 127,000 communicants, are attending the sessions.

Reports of officers and various committees were heard today. The sessions will be continued tomorrow, finishing the year's business at the convention. A report on the progress and the financial condition of the Good Shepherd Home, in Allentown, was submitted today by a committee composed of five lawyers, G. E. Schlegelmilch, E. Augustus Miller, John M. Snyder, Edwin H. Stine and F. D. Bittner.

As an indication of the progress of the work in the synod, it was reported that while five years ago the expenses amounted to $18,000, the expenses for 1916 aggregated $34,000; in 1912 the treasury held $101,000 for missions, while in 1916 $215,000 was spent.

Films Get Mary Garden

Mary Garden, the opera star, yesterday signed a contract with Goldwyn Pictures Corporation to become a screen star. Miss Garden's contract calls for a series of motion pictures, the titles or themes of which are not yet announced. Miss Garden will sail soon for Paris to arrange for the designing and making of her costumes for her first screen production. It had been supposed that Herbert Bunon had Miss Garden under contract for Selznick Pictures.