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SHARP FIGHTING GOING ON IN BOTH THEATRES OF THE WAR; FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF GREAT SEA BATTLE

ENGAGEMENTS ALL ALONG THE LINE BUT NO CHANGE REPORTED

Hard Fighting Continues and Germans Try to Break Through

Allies Say They Have Held Their Ground Everywhere—Kaiser's Troops Strongly Reinforced, But Are Unable to Drive Opponents Back—Russia Basing Some Hope on Roumania—The Turkish Movements.

London, Jan. 29, 9:50 p. m.—Although no big battles, as battles go in this war, have been fought of late, there have been engagements in all the theatres from Asiatic Turkey to the English Channel, in which the losses in men and material have probably been greater in the aggregate than in many of the battles of history.

According to the French reports, the attacks which the Germans delivered against the allied lines in Flanders, France and Alsace on the first three days of the week, cost them 20,000 men, to which must be added the losses sustained in their repeated attacks on the Russian entrenchments in Central Poland.

All the German attacks in the west, the announcements of the Allies say, met with failure, except near Croone, where, it is admitted, the French lost 300 men, due largely to the subsidence of an old quarry.

TIRED SOLDIERS IN GERMAN TRENCHES TAKE AFTERNOON NAP



GERMAN SOLDIERS ASLEEP IN A RIFLE PIT NEAR DARKHEIMEN, EAST PRUSSIA, AFTER A HARD FIGHT AMID SNOW AND ICE.

The Germans, on the other hand, assert that they inflicted a severe defeat on the French at Croone, and that they repulsed all the French attacks in the Vosges and Upper Alsace, with heavy losses.

While it is evident that these attacks cost the Germans a great deal of men and material, there is no great difference in the relative positions of the opposing armies. They convey the impression, however, that the German attacks in the Vosges and Upper Alsace, with heavy losses, were not successful.

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GERMANS USE TURKS TO DISTRACT RUSSIAN ATTENTION AT FRONT

Vienna, Jan. 29, 11:50 p. m.—The official statement issued today says:

"The Nagay valley has been cleared of the enemy. The Russians, who were strong forces had penetrated the valley as far as the region north of Okornozno (Hagary), were obliged yesterday to abandon their last strongly fortified position."

"On the heights north of Keferswald, and near Volvov, the Russians tried to re-take their lost positions, but were repulsed. We captured 700 prisoners and six machine guns."

"On the rest of the front in the Carpathians there has been no substantial change. East of the Nagay tranquility prevails."

"There have been small actions and artillery engagements in West Galicia, and like the other belligerents, do not relinquish any ground gained, they declare that this is compensated for by the fact that their aggressiveness has compelled the Austro-Germans to postpone the expedition which they were preparing with the object of crushing Serbia."

"Russia hopes that Roumania, with her financial position guaranteed by the recent London loan of \$200,000,000, will send her army into the field, and form the missing link between Russia and Serbia."

"The Turks, by bringing up their Fifth Army Corps, have been able to resume the offensive in the Caucasus, but a Russian report says they have suffered another setback. Nothing further has been heard of the Turkish army which is invading Egypt."

"The British admiralty tonight issued a formal denial of the German reports that some British ships had been sunk in the naval battle in the North Sea last Sunday. The admiralty adheres to its former statement that all the British vessels engaged returned safely to port."

The same department also denies the story from the United States that the German battle cruiser Von Der Tann was sunk by the British battle cruiser Invincible in the South Atlantic, and says that no engagement has occurred between these two vessels."

Belgian Army Reorganized With An Auto Battery

Brussels, Jan. 27.—The Belgian army has lately undergone a complete shake-up and reorganization, followed by the retirement of all the general commanding divisions, including even the brilliant General Bertrand, who is incapacitated by illness. These officers have been replaced by younger and more active men.

From officials connected with the Belgian government at Havre it is learned that the new army is divided into six divisions. Mixed brigades have been organized with, and as cavalry can play no active role in the present trench warfare its officers and men are largely serving as infantry.

A section of automobile cannons has been created in imitation of the Germans, who use these mobile weapons in their surprise attacks on Flanders and the Belgian coast. The section is expected to give an equally good account of itself. Its commander is Major Colonel, late Military Attache at Paris.

under date of Jan. 25, the Germans attempted to break through the line of the Allies in an effort to capture Bethune.

The attack was commenced early in the morning, the infantry being supported by artillery and armored trains. Five attempts were made, but they were all unsuccessful. The Germans even went as far as the church at Givency-Selles.

Fierce bayonet fights, the despatch continues, were incidents to the battle, and the carnage was great. Vermelles, Givency and Givency were covered with bodies of Germans.

According to a prisoner, the message conditions, this attack was planned several days before. Emperor William himself going to La Bassée to study the disposition of the troops.

French Fought Heroically

Berlin, Jan. 28, via London, Jan. 29, 9:15 a. m.—The main headquarters of the German army in a despatch gives the following details of the battle at Hurthebe on Jan. 25 and 26, in which the Saxon regiments distinguished themselves.

The battles developed on the plateau of Croone, and at Hurthebe which were totally destroyed by French artillery.

A severe fight was fought on the plateau of Hurthebe, leading to the plateau of Croone. The French opposite these occupied three lines of trenches, of which the foremost contained splendid infantry and artillery positions, supported on the left by strong earthworks, and with bomb proof caverns for reserves.

After the bombardment the German infantry was formed and captured, within half an hour, all except a part of one trench, and the cave, which resisted desperately. The cave was surrounded by machine guns, and the French surrendered at midnight. The fight to capture the remainder of the line lasted until Thursday morning when few officers, 100 men and 100 machine guns and 100 sapper and sapper depot were captured.

Fifteen hundred French dead belonging to the Eighteenth Corps were found in the trenches. They had fought and defended themselves heroically.

FRENCH SENATOR GIVES FOUR SONS TO WAR; SAD NEWS HAS COME TO HIM

Paris, Jan. 29, 12:25 a. m.—"My poor children, if only their sacrifice may be of service to their country," exclaimed Senator Emile Chautemps, the former minister of marine, on learning in the lobby of the senate that his son Felix, former member of the Chamber of Deputies had been killed in Alsace. Felix Chautemps had recently been promoted lieutenant from the ranks and decorated with the Legion of Honor for distinguished service.

Another son, Maurice, was killed in battle in December, and a third, Pierre, was previously wounded. The eldest son, Henri, was murdered in West Africa while on a military mission.

AMINO NEARLY LOST BY CONVOY IN WILD STORM

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 28.—Pitching and heaving in the fierce southwester that set along the Nova Scotia coast on Friday night, the disabled Belgian steamer Camino, which three power-ships have been endeavoring for five days to tow to Halifax, was again tossed and the journey to this port, still as it was before, has been greatly delayed so that the steamer is not expected to arrive in port until early Monday morning.

When the storm was at its height on Friday night the Camino, drifting helplessly with the wind, now in the teeth of the sea, now in the trough of the crest, had several of her crew injured, and on Sunday morning, when it was possible to launch a boat, the men transferred to the United States wireless cutter Audyocogon, one of the two ships, and placed in the sick bay. A night long the Camino lay at the mercy of the sea, the three other ships being ready to take off the crew, which an act were necessary. Fortunately it was not, and when day broke on Saturday the Camino, though battered by storm, was still tossing about, as usual.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the tow commenced, the boat being towed by four miles an hour, the Camino should arrive in port tomorrow night.

Meat Taken From Danish Freight Boat

London, Jan. 28, 10:20 p. m.—The Danish steamer Kentucky, which sailed from New York Nov. 30 for Copenhagen, and was detained Dec. 17 at Kirkwall, and later transferred to Leith, cleared for Copenhagen Jan. 22. Previously the vessel had been relieved of 214 tons of meat shipped from New York. This meat has been sent to a prize court.

The official British report of the incident says the meat was consigned to the Danzke Import Company, which, it is declared, opened its Copenhagen office after the Kentucky had sailed, and "which undoubtedly was started with a view to supplying the enemy's forces."

The other meat and the grain, including oil and foodstuffs on board the Kentucky was not held. It is announced that the delay to the steamer was due to her having stranded in Fraserburgh Bay, while en route to Leith from Kirkwall, which fact made inaccessible the port of her cargo which had been ordered sent to the prize court.

King Albert's Message About Cardinal Mercier

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Belgian legation here gave out today a copy of the telegram sent by King Albert of Belgium to Pope Benedict, upholding Cardinal Mercier. It was as follows:

"The heart of your holiness must have been deeply afflicted by the arrest of a high dignitary of the church, member of the Sacred College, who, though paying respect to the situation de facto of the occupier of his country, could not remain silent in the presence of the merciless wrongs committed toward his parishioners, and the ill-treatment inflicted on so many priests in my country."

"If respect to the venerable head of the Roman church my great admiration for the conduct of Cardinal Mercier, who, like the glorious prelate of the olden times, has dared to oppose perfidy with truth, and to proclaim the indisputable right of the cause of justice. In the face of the universal conscience, I beg your holiness to believe in my respectful feeling, and my filial devotion."

(Signed) "ALBERT"

OTHER CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST

Hawa, Jan. 24.—The following casualties among the Canadian forces in France and at Salisbury Plains was announced by the militia department, previously reported unofficially as killing action, now confirmed:

Losses Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Private J. K. Norman Fry, of kin, John Norman, North Street, on, Wilts (Eng.).

Losses Corporal H. G. Bellinger, next of kin, Mrs. Bellinger, 60 Nelson Street, Ottawa.

Private J. K. Chandler, Fourth Battalion, at Bulford Cottage Hill, of meningitis, next of kin, L. Chandler, Villafranca, Hastings (church, Barbados (W. I.) noted.

Private Henry Bayliss, P. C. L. I., of kin, Mrs. E. Bayliss, 24 Victoria Street, Lytton, Bases (Eng.).

Private Douglas Leach, P. C. L. I., hospital at Boulogne, with meningitis.

Next of kin, Mrs. Darley, Spring Street, Calgary (Alb.).

Private advices from Salisbury Plains that Col. Victor Williams, for-adjutant general of the Canadian division and general camp commandant Salisbury Plains is ill with meningitis.

Attempt On Life of King of Greece Has Been Denied

London, Jan. 28, 7 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Copenhagen gives a report that an attempt was made several days ago to assassinate King Constantine of Greece. This report is conveyed to Copenhagen in a despatch from Constantinople, which says that the authority for the report is the statements of travellers arriving at Constantinople. The attempt on the life of the king, according to the rumors, was made at Patras, Greece.

Minister Denies It.

London, Jan. 28, 9:25 p. m.—The Greek minister here declares that the Constantinople report of an attempt to assassinate King Constantine is absolutely untrue.

Barcelona Docks Crowded With Grain Steamers

Barcelona, via Paris, Jan. 28.—The steamer Larina, from the United States, has landed 2,500 tons of wheat here. The wharves are already encumbered with vast quantities of cereal from other steamers for which no purchasers can be found.

TOWER FACES MANY CHARGES

London, N. B., Jan. 23.—George C. Tower, arrested in St. John on a charge of \$1 and a ring from Mrs. Ida, was arraigned in the case adjourned Monday. Chief of Police Hildon received a letter from Chief Carter in Montreal, stating that Tower is charged with 4 others, charged with perjury and forgery of documents.

COLONEL VICTOR WILLIAMS OUT OF HOSPITAL TODAY

London, Jan. 28.—Col. Victor Williams who has been suffering from acute influenza since Jan. 20 will leave the hospital at Salisbury Plains tomorrow.

C. B. Brown Honored.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—C. B. Brown, M. C. (N. B.), was elected a councillor of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers at the annual convention in Montreal today. The new president of the society is F. C. Gamble, Victoria (B. C.).

OTTAWA BOY SCOUTS

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The Duke of Connaught, presented to the Boy Scouts of the Ottawa district two five-pound bags from Major Hamilton Gault and officers of the Princess Patricia's Regiment, in recognition of services rendered by the scouts during the mobilization of the corps here last fall.

GERMANS SURVIVORS ON ENEMY SHIPS

Work of Rescue Stopped by Cruel Operations of German Aeroplanes—Last Moments of the Bluecher Described—Great Hole in Her Side—Aethusa Again Plays Important Part—Interesting Stories.

WAR HAS COST FRANCE SO FAR \$780,000,000

Paris, Jan. 28.—The chamber of deputies adopted today a bill increasing by 1,000,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000) the issue of treasury bonds, which limits the amount of 8,500,000,000 francs (\$700,000,000). It also provides for the issue of short term treasury bonds.

The minister of finance, M. Ribot, declared before the adoption of the bill: "After six months of war the expenditures of France have amounted to only 2,900,000,000 francs (\$780,000,000) of the amount originally appropriated. It is before the eyes of the nation that after six months' hostilities we would have been so far from exhausting the sum at our disposal, it would have been received with smiles of skepticism. We have confidence in the unlimited resources of the country, and in its will to continue the struggle to the end."

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