

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. R. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915

NO. 40.

ALLIES SAY GERMAN OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN BROKEN AND THAT GERMAN DEFENSIVE WILL BE BROKEN IN ITS TURN

HEAVY FIGHTING FOR THE TRENCHES

Allies Meeting Stronger Forces of Germans in Some Places

Enemy Making Desperate Effort to Remove Danger From His Communications with Metz—Russians Have Renewed Their Offensive at Miawa—England Has Scattered Followers of the "Mad" Mullah.

London, Jan. 21, 11:25 p.m.—The battle for the trenches in Flanders and France continues, almost without cessation, from the sea to the Swiss border. In the mud of Flanders, the floods of the Aisne Valley and the snows of the Argonne and the Vosges the soldiers of Germany and the allied nations keep up a continual fight, to hold what they possess and take something from that held by the enemy. According to a long official report of the fighting during the past two months, issued by the French staff today, this method of siege operations has largely favored the Allies, who, while they have gained ground on almost every part of the front, have been forced to give way in only one region—that of Soissons. They are being put to a test, however, similar to that which obliged them to retire from north of the Aisne, near Soissons, because the Germans, realizing the danger to their communications with Metz as a result of the French advance near Pont-A-Mousson, have sent reinforcements there, and have begun a battle for the positions which they lost during the past week. The Germans apparently have regained a portion of them, and fighting for the remainder is now in progress.

At other points, particularly near St. Mihiel, and in Alsace, there have been infantry engagements, but on the whole, the artillery continues to be the busiest arm.

The Russians have renewed their offensive operations against Miawa, a town which has changed hands often since the commencement of the war, and it appears as if they will again attempt to envelop the German forces which are holding the line of the Mazurian Lakes, and avenge themselves for the defeat at Tannenberg.

On the rest of the Polish front, and in Galicia, the Austro-German attacks are becoming more intermittent, according to the Russian report, which is generally quiet when big events are happening. The Russians continue to make progress against the Austrian outposts in the mountains, between Bukovina and Transylvania.

The Germans explain the action of their airplanes in dropping bombs on towns and villages in Norfolk, England, by saying that they had been fired on. British airmen, in turn, have been busy in Belgium, and according to a report from Holland have ventured as far as Essen, Rheinfels Prussia, where they destroyed some buildings.

Holland has asked Germany for an explanation of the report that the German airplanes passed on their way to England over Dutch territory. Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the Austrian throne, has arrived at German headquarters on a visit to the emperor, and Baron Buriak, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, is due there within a few days. It is expected that the conference of the Germanic allies will decide whether the Austro-Germans will go on with the expedition for the subjugation of Serbia, or turn their attention to the Russian armies which are invading Hungary from the north and east.

MULLAH ADHERENTS DEFEATE

With all her other occupations, England has found force to deal with the "Mad" Mullah, who has been stirring up the tribes in Somaliland and attacking those friendly to Great Britain. The Mullah adherents have been defeated and scattered.

The New German Minister.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 21, 10:30 p.m.—The emperor, in relieving Lieutenant-General Von Falkenhayn, at his own request, sent him the following order: "I agree with your reasons regarding the appointment of a new war minister, and relieve you, according to your wish, from the office of minister of war."

"My hearty acknowledgment of your excellent services in this important post I will express by leaving you in your office of chief of general staff of the present and appointing you a general of infantry."

Major General Von Hohenhausen, the new war minister, will remain for the present at main headquarters.

The retirement of Lieutenant-General Von Falkenhayn from the office of minister of war, one of the dual functions of the chief of staff which he has held since he was entrusted after the withdrawal of Lieutenant-General Von Moltke, was occasioned by the fact that the work of the two posts was far too arduous for any one man. His retirement would have taken place simultaneously with his appointment as chief of staff of the field army if there had not been various important questions of organization, with which Von Falkenhayn as minister of war was familiar, then awaiting settlement. These questions have now been arranged.

The new minister of war, Major General Von Hohenhausen, had seen considerable active field service as a division commander in Flanders, before his appointment as a quartermaster-general, in 1911. He, like Von Falkenhayn, is comparatively young man.

The Enemy Repulsed.

Paris, Jan. 21.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"The enemy violently bombarded our positions to the north of the Argonne on the morning of the 20th. In the morning a new attack which was soon repulsed."

"In the Champagne region two small woods north of a farm at Beaulieu were occupied by us. The enemy delivered an unsuccessful counter-attack."

"In the Argonne the Germans made a strong attack on a salient of our line in the neighborhood of St. Hubert. After a violent bombardment of our trenches they began the attack; but were repulsed by the fire of our infantry, combined with artillery fire."

"Fighting continues in the region of Hartmann-Wellerkopf."

FRENCH SAY GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THEIR LOSS IS MUCH EXAGGERATED

Paris, Jan. 21, 3:10 p.m.—An official statement was issued this afternoon as follows: "Recent German communications regarding the French losses in the last few weeks are entirely erroneous. Our losses are less by more than half than those given by the German general staff. Moreover, it has been found, estimating by the dead left on the field, that in all the actions in recent months the German losses have been greater than the Allies'."

NO PEACE FOR RUSSIA UNTIL VICTORY IS WON

Official Order Says Enemy Has Tried to Get the People "to Cease Fighting and Make Peace"—"A Vile Forgery" is Announcement of General Staff.

Petrograd, Jan. 21.—The general staff of the commander-in-chief has issued the following order of the day:

"Our adversaries have, of late, resorted to all kinds of proclamations to the troops and appeals to the people of the regions visited by the war, inviting them to cease fighting and make peace."

"The Austrians, in this respect, exceeded the limits of the utmost insolence and baseness."

"Some Austrian soldiers, especially selected for that work, are spreading among our troops proclamations, in which our enemies are impudently endeavoring to address you as the noble sons of a holy Russia, invoking the respected name of the emperor, alleging his signature."

"Every loyal subject knows that every Russian, from the commander-in-chief to the private soldier, is bound by duty to the sacred will of our rightly venerated emperor, who alone has the power to declare and to stop war."

"Our enemies, relying no longer on the strength of their arms and on success on the battlefield, have committed a vile forgery and an infamous crime."

"You must know, brave soldiers, that only complete demoralization and full consciousness of the fact that they are incapable of continuing a loyal fight could impel our enemies to stoop to such a despicable and extraordinary crime."

"I have the unshakable belief that with God's help our victorious army will give, in the coming battles, the proper reply to our unworthy adversaries."

"Consequently, every person captured with these proclamations in his possession will forthwith be brought before a military tribunal and arraigned as guilty of a felony."

(Signed) KAISER DE CAMP GENERAL, TO GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

The general staff reports, on its part, that an Austrian soldier, entrusted with the distribution of these proclamations, declared that the authors of this crime are Captain Stribner, of the general staff and Captain Geyler, of the 1st division of Cavalry.

WOULD LIKE TO SHUT OFF WAR SUPPLIES

ASK HOW MANY SOLDIERS ENTER ONTARIO BARS

GERMANS VIEW WITH ALARM THE EASE WITH WHICH BRITAIN GETS WHAT SHE WANTS.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REQUESTS LICENSE HOLDERS TO KEEP TABS FOR A WEEK.

SPANISH WILL NOT SEND WARSHIP TO PANAMA CANAL OPENING

PRESENCE OF ADMIRAL DEWEY ONE OF THE CAUSES OF ABANDONING THE PLAN.

MORE CANADIAN CASUALTIES

HAS ST. JOHN ANY SHORT MEASURE MILK BOTTLES?

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES TO EGYPT

OTTAWA REPORT THAT THREE REGIMENTS WILL GO UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. WILLIAMS.

GERMAN PAPERS ARE DELIGHTED WITH AIR RAID

THEY SAY IT WILL SURELY BE FOLLOWED BY OTHERS

THINK IT IS VERY SIGNIFICANT

SATISFACTION EXPRESSED THAT ZEPPELINS RETURNED SAFELY—OPINION IS EXPRESSED THAT THE MORAL EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT CANNOT FAIL TO BE VERY GREAT—THE DUTCH AROUSED.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The first page of all the newspapers published in Berlin this morning was given to news of the attack made by Zeppelins on the English coast, and the scanty reports from the eastern and western war theatres occupied inconspicuous places on inside pages.

With remarkable unanimity the German press appears to expect that this raid will be followed by others. While the amount of damage done by the bombs dropped from the airships is not yet known here, satisfaction is expressed in the fact that all the Zeppelins returned safely, and in the belief that the moral effect of the bombardment cannot fail to be very great, especially as follows so closely the recent bombardment of the Harlepool and other points on the eastern coast of England by German cruisers.

Neutrality of Air.—London, Jan. 21, 4:30 a.m.—If the neutrality of the air has any importance it cannot be doubted that the Zeppelins violated it on their return from the North Sea to the British coast. Many points agree that two German airships passed over Dutch territory.

Holland Aroused.—Amsterdam, Jan. 21.—The repeated flights of German airships, both Zeppelins and aeroplanes, over Dutch territory has aroused a feeling of exasperation in official circles in the Netherlands, which has raised to a high pitch by reports that the airships which raided the British coast also passed over Dutch territory.

It is expected in official circles that Queen Wilhelmina's ministers will lodge a strongly worded protest against these violations of neutrality.

Madrid, Jan. 21, via Paris, Jan. 22.—At a cabinet meeting today, which was presided over by King Alfonso, it was decided not to send the Panama Canal.

It is understood that when at the instance of Joseph E. Willard, the American ambassador, the government agreed to send the Panama to the official inauguration of the waterway, it was not aware that Admiral Dewey would be present at the ceremony. On learning this fact the government became apprehensive that the American admiral might occasion some manifestation which would be unpleasant for the Spanish sailors, and after certain negotiations, the government came to the conclusion that it would be better to withdraw from its original agreement.

An additional reason for cancelling the engagement is said to be that the international situation necessitates the presence of all Spanish warships in home waters.

STREWER STRIKES MINE; CAPTAIN AND FIVE OF CREW ARE DROWNED.

OTTAWA REPORT THAT THREE REGIMENTS WILL GO UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. WILLIAMS.

SAY GERMANS TREATED THEM FAIRLY WELL

PARIS, JAN. 21, 11:30 P. M.—INHABITANTS OF A VILLAGE OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS IN THE SOISSONS REGION HAVE ARRIVED HERE AND REPORT THAT THE GERMANS TREATED THEM WITH CONSIDERATION.

PRIVATE A. H. MORRIS, 7th BATTALION, FROM MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT AT SHREWTON, NEXT OF KIN, MRS. H. MORRIS, 3,324 TWENTY-FIFTH AVENUE EAST, VANCOUVER (B. C.)

LANCE CORPORAL NORMAN FRY ENLISTED AT NETHERHILL (SEAS.)

OTTAWA, JAN. 21.—THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES AMONG MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN COMPENSATION FORCE WERE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT: UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

PRIVATE A. H. MORRIS, 7th BATTALION, FROM MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT AT SHREWTON, NEXT OF KIN, MRS. H. MORRIS, 3,324 TWENTY-FIFTH AVENUE EAST, VANCOUVER (B. C.)

LANCE CORPORAL NORMAN FRY ENLISTED AT NETHERHILL (SEAS.)

OTTAWA, JAN. 21.—SOME MILK VENDORS IN CANADA ARE EVIDENTLY TRYING TO INCREASE THEIR PROFITS AND THE COST OF LIVING BY SELLING MILK BY THE WEIGHT INSTEAD OF BY THE STANDARD IMPERIAL MEASURE.

THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT REPORTS THAT LARGE QUANTITIES OF MILK BOTTLES, OF VARIOUS SIZES, HAVE RECENTLY BEEN IMPORTED INTO CANADA FOR USE IN THE SALE OF MILK ON THE BASIS OF IMPERIAL MEASURE.

EGYPTIEN OFFICERS HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO HOLD ALL SHIPMENTS OF MILK BOTTLES HERETOFORE MADE IN THE NEAREST INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES HAS TESTED THEM TO SEE IF THEY ARE UP TO THE LEGAL STANDARD.

OFFICIAL SUMMING UP OF POINTS GAINED SHOWS PROGRESS AGAINST ENEMY

A Brief But Interesting Review of the War From Nov. 15 to January 15

Germans Outfought at All Places with the Exception of the Region Around Soissons—Some of Their Destructive Work—French Made Important Advances in the Territory From the Meuse to the Swiss Border.

Paris, Jan. 21, 2:53 p.m.—There was given out this afternoon an official statement under the caption of "The war from November 15 to January 15," reading as follows:

"Since November 15, in other words, since the conclusion of the battle of Ypres, and up to the complete resumption of the great German offensive movement against our left wing, the war has taken the character of a struggle in such a warfare; it generally is expected that the advantages obtained by one side or the other virtually offset each other. But in this case it can be said that with one exception, we alone have gained ground. With this one exception, the Germans everywhere have gone back."

THE "POINTS" GAINED ON BOTH SIDES.

"The following recital of points gained makes it possible to get an idea of the progress on either side:

"By the Germans—destruction of the market of the cathedral, and of the hospital of Ypres; destruction of the town of Nieuport and of the Nieuport baths; and the bombardment of Armentieres, Bethune and Arras. Bombardment of Soupir and of Soissons; recapture of hill No. 132 and of an eminence near Croisy, and a gain of from 1,200 to 1,800 yards in the north of Soissons; advance of 200 metres in the Argonne along the front of 800 metres at a point near the Brook Des Meuseux; bombardment of a church at Nancy and of the hospital at Thann."

"Results obtained by the French:

"From the sea to the Lys recapture of all the left bank of the Yser between Knoccke and Petras and an opening on the right bank between the sea and St. Georges. The installation of a bridge head four kilometers (two miles and a half) into this region, and the installation of one bridge head to the south of Dixmude. Capture of St. Georges, and of the house of the Ferryman and of Kortrijk. The general extension of our front around Ypres; the success of Wybrenndert and the cessation of the attacks of the enemy's infantry."

"From the Lys to the Oise, the capture of the chateau and of the village of Vermelles and of Rusterle, the capture of numerous German trenches between Aix-Noulette and Casency; the partial recapture of Saint Laurent and of Blancy, near Arras; the capture of La Boisse; the capture of German trenches at Lihons; the capture of Quessy-Bu-Santeres; (the end of October), and progress to the east followed by the general extension and consolidation of our front."

"From the Oise to Rheims, the capture of the German trenches at Nampcel, and of the plateau of Neufbray; the taking of Ser No. 132 and of the eminence at Croisy; both of which, however, we lost again; the destruction of numerous places of German artillery, the reduction by four-fifths of our previous percentages of infantry losses, thanks to the greater efficiency of our artillery, and the consolidation of our defensive system."

"From Rheims to the Meuse, advance of one kilometer (two-thirds of a mile) in the region of Prunay; advance of more than two kilometers in the region of Perthes and the stopping of seventeen German counter-attacks; advance of nearly one kilometer in the Argonne, in the forest of La Courbe and of Bolans and the repelling of numerous counter-attacks the extension of our front in the neighborhood of Verdun, and the destruction of numerous German batteries."

"From the Meuse to the Swiss frontier important advances in the forest of Consenvoye, in the forest of Agromont, in the forest of Ailly, in the forest of Meuseux, and in the forest of Le Pretil; the checking of all the German attacks here; progress to the northwest of Nancy; in a locality called the forest of Parrey, progress to the north and to the south of Senones and in the entire neighborhood of Ben De Sapt; capture of the Tete De Vion, which commands Sainte Marie and of the Tete De Fauz, the complete checking of thirty-four counter-attacks delivered by the enemy; the capture of Steinbach, and progress in the direction of Munster, Cernay and Altkirch."

SUMMED UP TO ADVANTAGE OF ALLIES.

"Summing up, we get ten general advances on the part of our troops which were distinctly perceptible at certain places, as compared to twenty general withdrawals on the part of the enemy, always with the exception of the situation to the northeast of Soissons. This is a comparison of the last two months. To complete it, it should be added that, first, the German offensive in Poland has been restrained for a month past, second, the Russian offensive continue in Galicia, and in the Carpathian mountains; third, the Turkish army in the Caucasus has been in large measure immobilized; fourth, Germany has exhausted her resources in officers (an average of twelve officers to a regiment) and will not in the future be able to develop her resources in effective men except at the expense of the existing units; fifth, the armies of the Allies, on the contrary, are finding it possible to further strengthen themselves to a measurable degree."

"It can consequently be observed that to attain final victory it is sufficient to say that France and her Allies know how to wait for it and at the same time to prepare for it with inexhaustible patience."

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN BROKEN, THE GERMAN DEFENSIVE WILL BE BROKEN IN ITS TURN.

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HE WAS PRESIDING AT CEREMONY

Full Report of the Manner of Priest and His Printer

ated, Jan. 3, from presiding at a religious ceremony. That morning he returned from Governor-General Von Bismarck's telegram inviting him not to go to this service, which was to take place in a church in Antwerp.

Sixth: On Jan. 4, Cardinal Mercier declined in his palace all that day, during the morning Von Stroempel, aide of the Governor-General, accompanied by a doctor, to bring a letter from the Governor-General, but Von Stroempel demanded immediate reply. The cardinal ordered to send a reply in the course of the day to Brussels, but Von Stroempel, after telephoning from the headquarters of the local commandant to the Governor-General in Brussels, reported to the cardinal that he had been ordered to remain in the archbishopric until the cardinal had given him the reply demanded. Von Stroempel remained until evening, when the soldiers who accompanied him.

Seventh: On Jan. 6, the Germans presented the cardinal with the text of a species of retraction which they demanded that he should sign. The cardinal refused."

OUT OF COMPLETE

rough Snow Banks Breakers—Nine Hundred Throw Away Arms in Their Panic.

over the Turkish retreat on Ezerum, according to the correspondents, have been virtually destroyed. The few disorganized remnants of the army are said to be fleeing in the direction of Erzerum, flinging their artillery and stores over precipices, or burying them under a snow.

Amid the snowstorms which obliterated every feature of the roads the Russians are reported to have pressed unrelentingly upon their hosts. In the woods the Russians found 30 bodies of Turks who had frozen to death. In their hands they still grasped their rifles.

The correspondents say it seems doubtful whether any of the Turks will succeed in reaching Erzerum, whence it is rumored the Turks, despairing of holding the fortress, are removing the German artillery recently mounted there.

ttled Armies; at Pont-A-Mousson

ice this afternoon reported: yesterday, a violent storm, partial-fighting at certain points.

Vic-Sur-Aisne, two German attacks and of Rheims, there was no change, very efficient marksmanship on the enemy.

in Hill 263, to the west of Boursoilles, several German field works, to the left part of the forest of La Prete which here, later, repulsed a counter attack.

any fall of snow. The enemy bombardment.

\$1,000,000 FIRE IN TRENTON, N. J.

Roebling's Insulated Wire Plant Destroyed—Insurance \$750,000.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 18.—Fire tonight totally destroyed the insulated wire department of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company. Ferdinand W. Roebling, secretary and treasurer of the company, estimated the loss at \$1,000,000. The insurance on the plant is estimated at \$750,000.

About 1,200 persons were employed in the departments destroyed, 800 of them working double time on contracts with Pittsburgh firms.

The Business's Barley-Water.

The conductors of the London General Omnibus Company are much gratified by an instance of kindly forbearance on the part of the management. During the last day or so supplies of barley-water have been available at all the garages, and the refreshment has been liberally supplied to the thirsty drivers and conductors. One of these latter mentioned that at his own garage it was well made, and all round it most refreshing. Barley-water has in fact come much to the fore during the late heat spell. For some seasons past it has been highly popular in the exclusive clubs, while golfers have long known its merits. It is also in the quenching of thirst and sustaining qualities. Now it has found its way into the tea shops, and "barley-water 2d. a large glass," is becoming a familiar announcement.—Weekly Scotsman.