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talities have been reported from this gion.

Ancona, on the Adriatic, 134 miles rtheast of Rome, reports that a tem- st accompanied the seismis disturb- nce, and there were exceptional tides incident with the disturbances at aples. At Venice the temperature was e lowest in years, and was accompanied a violent snowstorm. In the Alps e thermometer went to fifteen degrees elow zero.

The ministry has approved the plans ndertaken by the authorities to send aid the localities affected by the earth- uake.

$1,000,000 GERMAN CARGO REACHES NEW YORK VIA HOLLAND

New York, Jan. 14—One million dol- rs' worth of dyestuffs from Germany as the cargo of the steamer Matanzas, hich arrived here tonight from Rotter- am.

TWO WESTERN CANADA PAEPRS DISCONTINUE MORNING EDITIONS

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 14—The Winni- eg Telegram announces today they are iscontinuing the morning edition, and ill concentrate on publishing an after- oon paper.

The Regina Province has also this eek discontinued its morning edition, nd the Regina Leader its evening edi- on.

THOSE RESCUED FROM VON SPEE'S WARSHIPS LANDED IN ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 14—Upwards of 200 Ger- an officers and seamen, rescued after e naval engagement between the Ger- an and British squadrons off the Falk- nd Islands, in the Southern Atlantic, n Dec. 8, arrived today in England and ere taken to detention camps. As the erman sailors marched through the treets they appeared to be quite con- ented, cheering their comrades as the quads separated.

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE DIES IN RAILWAY STATION.

Montpellier, Vt., Jan. 14—James L. artin, United States district judge for ermont, dropped dead at a railway sta- on here today.

He had been holding court here for wo days. Mr. Martin had been a fed- ral judge for eight years, and often had harge of important cases in New York s well as in Vermont.

CHICAGO YOUNG LADY WEDS GERMAN PRINCE.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 14, 10.30 p. n.—Miss Elizabeth Reid Rogers, daugh- er of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reid Rogers, of Washington (D. C.), was narried at noon today in Trinity church o Prince Christian of Hesse. The rince is a nephew of the German Emp- ess, and is a captain in the German avy.

PROFIT FOR SWISS BANKS.

Geneva, via Paris, Jan. 14, 4.45 p. m. —Swiss banks are receiving large sums f money and scrip from members of he Hapsburg family, members of the Austrian aristocracy and Vienna finan- iers as deposits, and also large orders to uy American securities. Recently one Austrian archduke sold a large estate in he Tyrol at virtually half its value for ash.

Fixing a Limit.

Paris, Jan. 14, 10 p. m.—The minis- ry has decided to introduce a bill in arliament fixing 3,000,000,000 francs $600,000,000) as the limit for an issu nce of national defence and ordinary reasury bonds.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915 NO. 39.

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO BRITISH AEROPLANE PILOTS FOR THRILLING DEEDS IN BEHALF OF ALLIED ARMIES

FRENCH SHOOT DOWN GERMAN AEROPLANES FLYING OVER LINES

Machines Only Slightly Damaged and Aviators Are Made Prisoners

Much Interest in Developments Believed to Be Taking Place in the Region of Soissons—Hard Fighting in the Argonne—Blow to Turks Said to Be a Staggering One.

London, Jan. 18, 10.35 p. m.—The omission from the German official report of any reference to Soissons, the scene of the recent marked German success, and the French statement that there has been no change in that region, leads to the belief that a renewal of the violent struggle there is impending, the temporary quiet being due to the fact that neither side cares to risk an offensive in the present circumstances.

At widely separated points elsewhere on the western front there have been engagements, but the weather is again playing an important part. The storm in Belgium prevents operations, except artillery duels, and snow in the Vosages, at the other extremity of the line, makes fighting exceedingly difficult.

In the Argonne, however, the fighting is almost continuous, and each side claims minor successes. For the time being the Germans seem to be more on the offensive than the defensive.

The German reports of all the eastern operations are very brief; the Russian reports are more in detail, and it is believed that the Russians are again menacing East Prussia and Posen.

The Turks, according to reports, have been dealt another staggering blow, after their determined stand in the s. " at Kara Urgan, in the Caucasus. They are fighting rear guard actions, but are being pressed back towards Erzerum in great disorder.

The London papers print a forecast appearing in the Paris Figaro that Italy, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria will join the Allies, but there is nothing more definite relative to this turn of affairs than there was a fortnight ago.

The Turkish garrison at Adrianople, the partial withdrawal of which was previously reported, has now completely withdrawn, according to an Athens despatch, which gives no explanation.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

FRENCH.

Paris, Jan. 18, 10.35 p. m.—The following communication was issued tonight:

"Following the blowing up of an ammunition depot, caused by the bursting of a shell, that part of the village of La Boisselle (about twenty miles northeast of Amiens) occupied by our troops was burned and we were compelled to evacuate it. The evacuated territory was recaptured by us, however, in a vigorous counter-attack on the morning of the 18th.

"The enemy has bombarded St. Paul, near Soissons.

"In the Champagne district some German aeroplanes have flown over our positions. They were received by our cannon and machine guns, and two of them were brought to the ground inside of our lines near Bar-Le-Duc. The aeroplanes were only slightly damaged. The four aviators in them were made prisoners.

"In the Argonne some desultory cannon and rifle firing has taken place.

"From the Argonne to the Vosges snowstorms prevail."

RUSSIAN.

Petrograd, Jan. 18—The general staff of the Russian army today gave out an official communication, reading as follows:

"On the left bank of the river Vistula we delivered a counter-attack the night of January 17 and we re-occupied certain trenches near the village of Goumine which the enemy had captured the night of January 16. Our action resulted in rendering the situation as it had been. The German detachments defending the trenches were virtually annihilated. Two efforts made subsequently by the enemy in this locality to attack us were without success.

"During the same night the Germans tried twice to assume the offensive on the Goulki-Vissoufka front, but they were discovered in time by our searchlights, and were dispersed by our fire.

"In the region to the east of Piotrkow (south of Lodz) our artillery has destroyed an armored motor car of the enemy.

"New attempts made by the Germans to bombard Tarnow (in Galicia) with heavy guns were frustrated by the excellent fire of our artillery.

"There is nothing of importance to report on our other fronts."

AUSTRIAN.

Vienna, Jan. 18, via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 19, 12.15 a. m.—The official statement issued here today says:

"North of the Vistula no events of importance have occurred. On the heights to the east of Zakliczyn (Galicia) our artillery, by a concentric fire, forced the Russians from some of their first trenches. Finally the enemy evacuated the trenches for a distance of six kilometres (about three and a half miles) along his front, and retired in disorder under the effective fire of our artillery and machine guns to the nearest line on the heights, leaving numerous rifles and quantities of supplies.

"On the rest of the front in West Galicia there has been only an artillery battle.

"In the Carpathians the fighting has been insignificant, merely between patrols."

TURKISH.

Berlin, Jan. 18—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—An official communication issued by the Turkish army headquarters today says that violent fighting is in progress near the Caucasian frontier against Russian reinforcements. It also was reported from Constantinople that the destruction of the French submarine Saphir, reported on Saturday to have been sunk by Turkish artillery, was due to striking a mine at the entrance of the Dardanelles. Turkish motor boats rescued the survivors.

HOW A BRAVE POLE MET HIS DEATH.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Dec. 29—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Major Von H—— had an important appointment at 11—a court martial—and the visit to one of the Lodz battlefields had to be cut short for a rapid run back to Lodz. After the court martial the assistant judge said, in response to a question:

"Death sentence. He confessed."

"He" was a Polish civilian, a clerk in the Russian postal service, and the offence for which he was to suffer death was shooting at a German aviator a fortnight earlier. Some one in Lodz denounced him to the military authorities. He was arrested, and at first stoutly denied all guilt. At the court martial, however, he admitted firing the shots at the aviator, stating that he had been ordered to do it by some one higher in authority. He heard his death sentence with characteristic Slav stolidity.

At 4 o'clock the same afternoon the condemned man was led out into the yard of the municipal prison, where the squad of nine beared Landsturm men awaited him. He seated himself in a chair against the wall, and passively allowed his eyes to be bound. Only at the last moment did he exhibit any emotion, when he suddenly tore the handkerchief from his eyes, thrust his hand into his pocket, pulled from it his pocketbook and handed the sixty copecks it contained to the assistant judge. Why he did it no one knows for he said nothing.

The handkerchief was readjusted, and a volley rattled through the stone-walled courtyard.

We Must Have No Illusions Says Speaker

Montreal, Jan. 18—"While we think that Germany suffers from illusions we must try to dispel our own illusions. It is an illusion to think that Germany can be starved out in this war; she can be broken only by hard fighting," so spoke Prof. George M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, in an address to the Canadian Club of Montreal at luncheon today in the Windsor Hotel.

NO TRUTH IN IT.

Havana, Jan. 18—There is no truth in the report published in the United States that the German steamer President was sunk off Havana last night by the British cruiser Berwick.

BRITISH PEOPLE ARE RESOLVED TO FIGHT FOR DELIVERANCE FROM ANOTHER ARMED PEACE, SAYS BRYCE

New York, Jan. 18—The horror of war dominates all feelings of the British people except that of the resolution to fight for deliverance "from another armed peace," Lord Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States, wrote in a letter, made public here today, to Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and chairman of the American League to Limit Armaments. Lord Bryce's letter reads:

"We have been reading with interest your article about military preparations and the creation of great armaments in the United States. Is there really any larger party that desires that? Here some people live in fear lest in fighting German militarism we end by creating a British militarism, but of this I do not think there is much danger. The horror of war dominates every other feeling except that of a needed resolution to fight it through and deliver us from another armed peace."

FIND MANY ALIVE IN AVEZZANO'S RUINS

More Women Than Men Rescued—Some Had Been Buried Four or Five Days and in a Critical Condition—Little Boy, Holding a Toy in His Hand, Among Those Extricated—Parish Priest, Nearly Exhausted, Dug Out After Four Days in Debris.

(Canadian Press).

Avezzano, Jan. 18—Fresh troops reached the earthquake area today, and the work of rescue was continued with energy. Particular attention is being directed to the pulling down of unsafe walls, which constitute a danger to survivors and rescuers; the burial of the dead, the distribution of supplies, and the caring for homeless and orphaned children.

The soldiers present an extraordinary appearance. Entire detachments of them come out of the ruins as though they were millers. They are covered with a fine plaster dust. Their work is worthy of much praise.

The number of women found alive is larger than the number of men. They appear to have superior sustaining power. Even today, five days after the disaster, several girls and old women were extricated from the ruins. They all are wounded, but nevertheless the doctors hope to save them. A little boy was found alive. He held in his hand a wooden horse, evidently a Christmas present.

The excavators have come upon many corpses burned to death. It would appear that in a good many places fire broke out under the ruins. At Capelle, a man sixty-five years old was brought out with both his feet burned off. He lived for only two hours.

It having been established that attempts at looting were being continued, the military authorities are taking severe repressive measures. Last night two thieves endeavoring to enter a house formerly occupied by the local branch of the Bank of Naples, were shot.

Many priests are taking part in the work of rescue. Some are nursing the wounded, others are collecting money to meet the urgent needs of ——ivors, while still others are working with tools among the ruins. A number of priests have given valuable services in guiding rescuing parties to remote points. The promptness of these endeavors undoubtedly has saved many lives.

The parish priest of Massacerone rescued alive yesterday, had been buried for more than four days. The iron grating of a window had protected him from the falling walls of the house. He is greatly exhausted, and may not live.

Several members of the chamber of deputies who have arrived in the district are working assiduously in organizing relief and directing rescue work, and even are working side by side with laborers.

Deputy Bissolati, the Socialist leader in the chamber, who is noted as a strong mountain climber, ascended today, with a party of men to the little village of Rendinari, 1,200 feet up the mountainside. The village, which had rested on a crag, like an eagle's nest, was found to have been entirely destroyed. The church had collapsed while filled with worshippers.

HEAVY LOSSES ADMITTED IN AUSTRIAN CASUALTY LISTS

London, Jan. 18—The Exchange Telegraph's Vienna correspondent, in a despatch sent via Copenhagen, says that 110 Austrian casualty lists, which do not include the losses of the last two months, give the following totals: Officers killed, 2,263; officers wounded, 8,980; officers captured, 628; men killed, 40,827; men wounded, 231,160; men captured, 9,502.

The last five Prussian casualty lists, according to the correspondent, give the names of 36,764 officers and men killed, wounded or missing, making the total Prussian losses, as disclosed in 186 lists, 877,107.

Old Men Summoned.

London, Jan. 18, 10.20 p. m.—"A Budapest despatch received here," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, "states that the trained Landsturm classes of the year 1875 to 1881, inclusive, and the younger Landsturm men in Budapest have been summoned to join the colors January 21."

WAR NEWS SUMMARY

Characteristic fighting is going on in Northern France, where the village of La Boisselle, twenty miles to the northeast of Amiens, was taken from the French by the Germans and later recaptured by the French. At this point there has been much work with the bayonet. A French ammunition depot blew up and part of the village was destroyed by fire. The Germans, taking advantage of this, attacked the French with the steel and drove them to positions beyond. In a fierce counter-attack some hours later the French recaptured the positions.

A French eye-witness, with official authority, gives some idea of the nature of the fighting which has been going on in the west. He describes the fighting near Soissons ten days ago was resulting favorably for the Allies, but later the waters of the Aisne, swollen by the heavy storms, came over the banks, washed bridges away and prevented the reinforcements of the Allies from being dispatched to points where the French troops were being hard pressed by the Germans. This resulted in a retirement of something like a mile, and the establishment of a strong front in a good strategic position on the right bank of the Aisne.

The long-awaited decisive action in Russian Poland has not yet developed probably on account of the unfavorable weather conditions which have prevailed for some weeks, but the Russian statements tell of small engagements at certain points along the trenches which indicate preparedness on both sides to take advantage of any opening that offers.

In Galicia the Austrians, to the east of Zaklicryn, have succeeded in forcing the Russians to evacuate their trenches for several miles.

No further word has been received regarding the operations of the Russian forces in Kirlibaba Pass, through which they expected to carry their aggressive campaign into Hungary, but Vienna reports that in the Carpathians only patrol skirmishes have occurred.

The Prussian losses in the war, as disclosed in 136 lists, according to a Vienna despatch, number 877,107. The Austrian losses, not including those of the last two months, according to the same authority, number nearly 284,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Great Britain has promulgated regulations for the conservation of British capital, issues of capital or participation in issues for undertakings outside the Empire being prohibited. It is explained that "all considerations must be subordinated to the paramount necessity of husbanding the financial resources of the country, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war."

RUSSIANS REPORT ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE TURKS

Petrograd, Jan. 18—The following statement from the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus was issued tonight:

"We continue to pursue the Turkish army, which was beaten by us at Kara Urgan.

"A stubborn battle took place at Jenikioi which lasted two days. We defeated part of the 32nd Turkish division, which retreated precipitately, suffering heavy losses in men killed and made prisoners, and leaving behind two machine guns and the baggage of the officers.

"In one single charge by a regiment of Siberian Cossacks the enemy lost 300 men.

"On the other fronts only unimportant engagements have taken place."

RUSSIAN ROAD TO HUNGARY IS NOW CLEAR

London, Jan. 19—A Petrograd despatch to the Times says:

"The Russian troops in Transylvania are moving rapidly westward. Here the mountain barrier is only a few thousand feet high and the climate is mild.

"The Austro-Hungarians were comparatively unprepared for the important successes of the Russians reported in the direction of Kimpolung and Jokobeny. Russian military circles regard the occupation of Kirlibaba Pass as of the highest importance, giving easy access to Hungary."

RAPID PROMOTION OF BRITISH SOLDIER

London, Jan. 19—An illustration of the new spirit that has come over the British army, in which formerly it was exceedingly rare for a private soldier to become a commissioned officer, is seen in an announcement by the Gazette of the promotion of Captain J. H. H. Dimmer, to be a brigade-major. Captain Dimmer enlisted as a private soldier in 1902, and obtained a commission in 1907 in recognition of his first class career. He won the Victoria Cross in the fourth month of the present war. He was sent in 1906 to study army methods in Belgium and Germany.

RAPID RECRUITING FOR THIRD CONTINGENT

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 18—For the two battalions of infantry that are being recruited in this division for the third contingent, 833 men have been accepted. For the 88th battalion, with headquarters at Ottawa, 548 men have been accepted, and for the 39th battalion, with headquarters at Belleville, 285 men have been accepted.

QUEBEC MINISTERS WANT PROHIBITION DURING THE WAR

Montreal, Jan. 18—Province-wide prohibition until the war is over is a request the Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association will make to the Quebec government, as decided upon at a meeting of the association today.

PRAISE WORK OF DARING AVIATORS

Stories of Eye-Witnesses With British and French Armies

British Air-Men Often Go Up in Blinding Snow Storms With Temperature Below Zero and Wind So Strong That Machine Races 150 Miles an Hour—The Fighting at Soissons and Other Features.

London, Jan. 18—A military observer at the British army headquarters in France, writing under date of Saturday, Jan. 16, discusses the "physical and mental condition" of the British troops and the Germans opposing them. The writer, after making due allowance for the probability that the German prisoners in many cases represent the somewhat inferior elements of Germany's forces, says that "there seems to be a difference in the state of feeling of the German rank and file from that which existed some weeks ago."

"Some of our prisoners," the observer continues, "now realize that a victorious German advance is out of the question, and that their duty is merely to hold ground.

"As regards physical well being, it is doubtful if the Germans are as well off as are the British. The German medical arrangements also are inferior, many civilian physicians without surgical experience being used. Two such doctors recently were allowed to operate in one of our hospitals. Since they were without instruments they were allowed to use ours. They showed surprising ignorance, ruining several instruments intended for disarticulating ligaments, by attempting to cut bones with them. After this they were not permitted to operate.

"But these points of German inferiority," the writer says, "are more than offset by the general efficiency of the fighting machine of the Germans. The excellence of staff work and high discipline and the thoroughness with which every military requirement has been provided for.

"Orders have been captured which give minute instructions for the care of clothing, equipment and sanitation, which show great forethought and a high standard of interior economics.

"This minute care for the well being of the soldier so long as he can fight is, however, combined with callousness to losses when a sacrifice of life is thought necessary, which points to formidable powers of resistance."

The Work of the Aviators.

The latter part of the eye-witness' report discusses the part aviation is playing in the military operations. In this connection the observer says:

"Aviation has profoundly modified warfare by eliminating the element of surprise for so long as the weather permits aerial reconnaissance it is impossible to carry out any great concentration or movement of troops by day within a considerable radius without being discovered. Especially in the present form of warfare, have the former functions of the cavalry, as regards reconnaissance, been usurped by the flying corps."

The officer then pays a tribute to the remarkable work of the British aviators and mentions as a frequent occurrence reconnaissance in "driving snow with the temperature below zero or in gales, under fire of the enemy's anti-air craft guns, or traveling with the wind when the machine rocks and sways and attains a speed of 150 miles an hour."

French Eye-Witness Tells Of Fighting at Soissons

Paris, Jan. 18, 6.10 p.m.—An eye-witness with the French army gives a summary of the operations in the west. He says:

"The period from Jan. 5 to Pan. 15 has been like the preceding period, marked by wretched weather conditions —rain, snow, wind and fog, and mud. As a consequence the operations have slackened. The events worthy of note are:

"First, the extension and strengthening of our successful operations on the right bank of the Yser, between St. Georges and the sea. The German offensive in this region has broken itself on the Yser; we have, on the other hand, gained a broad open space beyond the river.

"Second, the fighting near Soissons, where our offensive began brilliantly, has been checked by the flooding of the Aisne, with the consequent destruction of three foot-bridges, preventing reinforcements from being sent to the right bank to oppose a very strong attack by the enemy; hence, there has been a withdrawal of our forces of less than 1,800 metres (a little over a mile) on a front of less than five kilometres (more than three miles).

"Third, the new advances gained by us in the region of Perthes, and the failure of all the counter-attacks of the enemy.

"Fourth, the failure of the German attacks in the Argonne.

"Fifth, the continuation and maintenance of our success in Upper Alsace."

The eye-witness then describes what he terms "our success on the right bank of the Yser", calling attention to important results obtained in this region since the end of December.

"At that time," he says, "we held in front of the town of Nieuport only a narrow bridge. The Allies planned to extend their lines, which object has been attained from the sea to the south of St. Georges."

The Taking of St. Georges.

The complete details of the taking of St. Georges, beginning with the attack on December 22, refer to the difficulties of the operations in the dunes, the failure of the counter-attacks by the enemy and brilliant charges made by the native troops. It concludes with the statement that the Allies' position on the right bank of the Yser was finally assured by the possession of a broad open space. "The Yser in this region," it says, "stopped the great German offensive in October and November, but the river failed to check ours."

The developments from Nieuport to the Aisne during the period of January 5 to 15 were not characterized by important events, relative immobility being imposed upon both sides by the unfavorable weather conditions. During the fighting around La Boisselle and Aveluy the Germans asked for a truce, to care for their injured, which was refused.

"On January 11", says the eye-witness, "we were violently bombarded, but did not yield. Also on January 15 we repulsed a violent attack."

The Fighting at Soissons.

The fighting at Soissons, which began with an attack by the Allies on January 8, is graphically described. "In these combats which were entirely local", says the account, "our offensive was crowned with complete success on January 8, 9 and 10, but was checked, beginning Jan. 11, by the overflowing of the Aisne."

The battle on the first day was particularly fierce, and instances of heroism were numerous. One hundred French infantrymen, who were surrounded in a bayonet attack, refused to surrender and were killed, after inflicting heavy losses on the Germans and preventing their progress.

Referring to the fighting on Jan. 10 the account says: "The moral effect on the troops is excellent, despite the sufficiently serious loss, 548 being wounded, and the number of dead not yet being known."

Beginning the night of January 11-12 the situation for the Allies became complicated by reason of the high water in the Aisne, the German offensive movement and the failure of the Allies' reinforcements to arrive. Preparations for a withdrawal began, and it was executed in good order on the night of January 13-14. From Soissons to Perthes the engagement was limited to artillery duels, the advantage resting with the Allies.

"In the region of Perthes," continues the account, "the Germans tried persistently by violent attacks to regain the lost ground. Not only did they fail, but we realized further progress."

German Losses Heavy.

The German losses in this section are declared to have been heavy. The fighting in the Argonne is also described as having been particularly severe, the Allies losing numerous officers.

"In the region of Verdun, and on the heights of the Meuse," says the eye-witness, "our artillery frequently silenced that of the enemy. At the Bois Le Pretre our progress was continuous for two months, without an instant's retreat. It is a veritable siege war.

"The excellent results obtained in Upper Alsace would have been increased if the condition of the battlefield had not affected the operations, the soldiers suffering greatly from the regors of the weather—the rain, snow and mud. We had many injured on January 5, because the guns of our men were dirty and could not be fired, but it is not true that the Germans captured unwounded prisoners.

"In the region of Upper Alsace the Germans were unable to pierce our lines, although aided by heavy reinforcements."

Daring French Aviator.

Referring to the exploits of the French aerial corps, the writer says:

"It was Lt. Von Falkenstein, not Von Falkenhayne, as erroneously reported, was was killed by the French army aviator Gilbert. This was the third time that Gilbert, who is a military medalist, succeeded in bringing down a hostile craft."