

BRITISH TURN TABLES ON ENEMY ON THE TIGRIS; FIGHTING IN BESSARABIA BLOODIEST OF WAR

Calm on Czernowitz Owing to Huge Losses of Austro-Hungarian Army Which is Demoralized as Result of Terrific Blows Inflicted by Russian Army — Austrian Army Successful Against Montenegrins — German Attack, which French Repulsed, Carried Out on Large Scale and Enemy Counted Strongly on Success.

Rain Kept British From Catching Up With The Retreating Turks

New Leader of British Did Good Service with Canadian Militia.

London, Jan. 10.—The Turks in Mesopotamia were in full retreat on January 9 with the British pursuing them it was announced in the House of Commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India.

There had been very heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris on January 7, Mr. Chamberlain's announcement stated, and the British had taken two Turkish guns and 700 prisoners. In telling the Commons the news of the British success on the Tigris, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"General Aylmer left Miam Alligardi on January 6 with troops marching to the relief of Kut-el-Amara. On the same day General Townshend, at Kut-el-Amara reported that the previous night the enemy had opened a heavy fire on the northwest front, and on the village opposite Kut, but had made no attack. On the night of January 7 Gen. Aylmer reported heavy firing on the south bank of the Tigris. On the right bank, Gen. Campbell's column carried the enemy's position, taking two guns and 700 prisoners, and then entrenched. Meanwhile, the main attack on the left bank was repulsed by an enemy outflanking movement, and General Aylmer reported that he apparently was opposed by three Turkish divisions.

"On the evening of January 8 he reported that, owing to fatigue, the troops had been unable to make any progress that day. On the 9th, he reported the enemy in retreat, and that he was pursuing, but that heavy rains hindered the pursuit.

"From later telegrams it appears that the enemy has reached Khorra. London, Jan. 10.—Sir Percy Lake has been appointed to command the British forces in Mesopotamia in succession to General Sir John Eccles Nixon, who has been compelled by ill-health to return home.

Lieut-General Sir Percy H. Lake, who is 59 years old, and has had a long and brilliant army career, has been chief of the general staff in India since 1912. He served in the Afghan campaign of 1878-9 and was awarded a medal, and was similarly honored for his services with the Sudan expedition in 1895. Much of his subsequent service was in connection with the Canadian militia, for which he served some time as quartermaster general, afterwards as chief of the general staff of the militia, and then as inspector-general, leaving his last named position to become a division commander in India in 1911.

Brother of Lieut-Gov. of Saskatchewan
Winnipeg, Jan. 10.—Sir Percy Lake, the new commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia, is a brother of R. S. Lake, former member of parliament for Grenfell, Sask., and now lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan.

Quebec, Jan. 10.—Members of the provincial legislature are gathering in Quebec for the opening of the session that is scheduled to take place at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Interesting and important legislation is forecasted for this session, although the speech from the Throne is said to be short and apparently light.

ATTEMPT TO OUTFLANK THE RUSSIAN ARMY CHECKMATED

Bloody Struggle in East Has Cost Lives of 175,000, More Than Whole Dardanelles Campaign — Bear's Blows Forced Enemy to Rush Every Available Man to Galicia.

Petrograd, Jan. 10, via London.—The struggle for the possession of Czernowitz and Czernowitz are continuing with unabated ferocity over the Russian Christmas holidays. The efforts of the Germans to outflank the Russians at Bayan on the frontier east of Czernowitz and thus relieve the pressure on the latter place has been check-mated by the Russians, according to reports from the front.

Pierce fighting occurred in the streets of Czartorysk on the several occasions when the town has changed hands. At present the Russians appear to be in possession of the place.

The following official communication was issued today: "The situation on the west (Russian) front yesterday was generally calm. In Galicia, and to the east of Czernowitz, the enemy, having suffered enormous losses in our attacks and being disorganized by the failure of his desperate counter-attacks, has shown no sign of activity, beyond feeble attempts by artillery and hand grenades, to interfere with the work of our men in consolidating the positions they have won.

"In the Caucasus region of detachment of Russian scouts Saturday night, despite the violent Turkish fire broke through the enemy's front on the Arkhars river and demolished a bridgehead held by the enemy and returned without losses."

London, Jan. 10, 10.28 p. m.—While the Russian front has been quiet during the past twenty-four hours, there has been severe fighting in the other war theatres.

On the Montenegrin front the Austrians have been generally successful. They have advanced their position at several important points, despite the handicap of snow waist-deep, and are showing themselves just as adapted as the Montenegrins in mountain fighting, which heretofore has been regarded as the particular specialty of the Montenegrin soldiers.

In Champagne the French have repulsed four German attacks. The Germans, however, have retained a foothold at two places in the French advanced trenches.

In Persia, British reinforcements on their way to the relief of Kut-el-Amara have met Turkish forces, which were compelled to retire after some heavy fighting.

Enormous Losses of Enemy.
The Petrograd official communication says that the calm on the Czernowitz front is due to the huge losses and resulting demoralization of the Austro-Hungarian army. That there is some basis for this statement is evident from the estimate of the Hungarian newspaper, Pester Lloyd, that the losses on both sides of the Bessarabian battles, so far, exceed 175,000, or more than the total British losses in the whole Dardanelles campaign.

Panic Follows Attack On Sofia by French Aerial Flotilla

Bombs Dropped on the Bulgarian Capital Cause Great Damage to Property.

New York, Jan. 10.—An Athens despatch to a news agency today says: "A French air flotilla has bombarded Sofia, doing considerable damage to the Bulgarian capital, Salonicas despatches reported today."

Panic Among People.
London, Jan. 10.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Salonika says that a flotilla of French aeroplanes has dropped bombs on Sofia, causing considerable damage and an indescribable panic among the inhabitants of the Bulgarian capital.

With British in West.
London, Jan. 10 (11 p. m.)—The British official statement issued tonight says: "There has been artillery activity today near Faupressart, in the Bois Grenier, at St. Etienne and about Ypres. Hostile aircraft dropped bombs near Strazeele, Hazebrouck and St. Omere. One German and one child were killed."

Artillery Duel Along Whole Front in West.
Paris, via London, Jan. 10, 11.40 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "There has been general artillery activity along the front. On the heights of the Meuse a violent bombardment of enemy positions in the Bois Des Chevaliers has occurred. Our fire opened extensive breaches in the German trenches and caused some of them to fall in.

In Champagne the battle continued during the course of the day. A series of counter-attacks enabled us to re-occupy successively almost all the sections lost.

"It is confirmed that the German attack was as much by the importance of the offensive engaged as by the means employed, an action on a large scale, destined to produce important results, but it has ended in a very abrupt check. We know from a reliable source, that the one entire brigade was launched against a single point of the extensive front of the attack."

Fire in Krupp Works.
New York, Jan. 10.—A news agency despatch from Amsterdam today says: "Fire destroyed the wheel workshops of the Krupp gun plant at Essen, according to advices received here today, and also damaged other buildings."

A German Yarn.
Berlin, via London, Jan. 10.—A British force which apparently was on the way to reinforce the British at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris river, lost 3,000 men in an attack on Turkish positions at Sheik Said, according to a semi-official statement received here today from Constantinople. The attack is declared to have been repulsed.

The statement is as follows: "On the Irak front, the enemy, whose strength is estimated at a division, which was stationed at Miam Alligardi, in order to come to the rescue at Kut-el-Amara, on January 6 and 7, under the protection of four gunboats, attacked our position at Sheik Said, but was repulsed by our counter-attack.

TWO MILLS OF DUPONT POWDER CO. BLOWN UP

Searching Inquiry Ordered to Find if Outside Agencies Have Had Hand in the Deed.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 10.—Following the explosion at the Dupont Powder plant, Carney's Point, N. J., early today, in which three workmen were killed, two mills blew up at the Upper Hagley yard near here this afternoon. In one of the latter accidents one workman was slightly burned. The three explosions within one day have had the effect of making the secret service and police departments of the Dupont Powder Company unusually active in looking for possible clues indicating outside influence.

A press mill blew up at three o'clock this afternoon. It was in this explosion that the workman was hurt. Ninety minutes later a mixing mill, near the press mill, also exploded. It contained 500 pounds of powder. No one was injured. Both mills were blown to atoms, the shocks being heard for at least twenty-five miles.

The disaster at Carney's Point was due to an explosion of smokeless powder, while at the Upper Hagley yard it was black powder that went off. Up to a late hour tonight there were no developments as to the cause of the three explosions. While expressing the belief that all the blasts were due to accidents, officials of the company have issued instructions for a searching investigation.

U. S. As Possible Rival
In the course of the debate there were some references to the danger of competition with the United States, which one member declared would be a more formidable competitor after the war than Germany. To this, John Halford MacKinnon, Unionist for Glasgow, replied, expressing the affection of Great Britain for America.

"The member has spoken of America as a dangerous commercial rival," he said, "but I cannot conceive of that competition taking the complex, scientific and destructive form of Germany's competition."

The last half hour of the session was devoted to a discussion of Mr. Lloyd George's suppression of the Glasgow Labor newspaper Forward. Mr. Lloyd George quoted extracts from the paper, beginning in July.

Some of them contained offensive references to the king; others declared that the war had been engineered by capitalists merely to increase their profits.

One day he visited Glasgow, the paper contained an attack on the Derby recruiting scheme, which, the minister declared, was "one of the most insidious appeals to the working classes not to enlist which I ever read."

"There is no intention," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "of suppressing free speech, and it is childish to suggest that the paper was suppressed because a minister's vanity was offended. This paper, for months, had been trying to stir up disaffection in a district more important for the equipment of the army and navy than any other in the Kingdom. The paper was extraordinarily clever, and therefore the more dangerous. Its account of my meeting was a fabrication from beginning to end."

BRITISH COMMONS UNANIMOUS IN RESOLVE THAT THE GREATEST POSSIBLE DEGREE OF ECONOMIC PRESSURE BE EMPLOYED TO PREVENT MENACE FROM GERMAN TRADE WARFARE WHEN PEACE IS SIGNED AND TO BUILD UP COMMERCE OF BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

London, Jan. 10.—The debate in the House of Commons tonight was chiefly remarkable for the unanimity of the members in urging the government to exert the largest possible degree of economic pressure on Germany, and in recommending that steps should immediately be taken to prevent any menace from German trade warfare directed against the Allies after peace is signed.

A resolution was passed without division "that, with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, His Majesty's government should enter into immediate consultation with the governments of the dominions, in order, with their aid, to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire in co-operation with the Allies in a policy directed against the enemy."

The principal speech was made by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, whose emphatic declarations on the importance of maintaining British trade were regarded as largely directed towards making clear that the position which caused him to hesitate to endorse Premier Asquith's compulsion policy last week. "While the war is on," he said, "we must do everything in our power to cripple and destroy German finance, and our trade, at the same time building up our own and our Allies, and laying the foundation for future action when peace comes."

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26TH BECOMES A PART OF THE 9TH BRIGADE

The 5th to Which it Belonged Now Becomes a Purely Montreal Brigade.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—The 5th Brigade of the 2nd Canadian Overseas force now in France has been reorganized. The 5th becomes a purely Montreal brigade under the command of Brigadier General David Watson of Quebec. It is composed of the 14th, 22nd, 24th and 60th Battalions, all from the Montreal district. The 25th and 26th Battalions from the Maritime Provinces which belonged to the 5th Brigade have been transferred to the 9th Brigade of the 3rd division now being organized.

FRESH PROOF OF INDIAN LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE

Rulers and People Continue to Shower Gifts to Carry on War to Successful Issue.

London, Jan. 10.—A special despatch from Delhi says: "The princes and people throughout India continue to shower their gifts to carry on the war to a successful issue. The Punjab aeroplane fund now exceeds £25,000. Ambulance carts, ponies and motor cars have been given, while recently there came a request for a general hospital for three thousand beds for Mesopotamia, and the greater portion of the material for it has already been collected. A special gift of \$80,000 from the Nepal Durbar, and \$40,000 from the Prime Minister of Nepal, have been made to the Viceroy as a donation to defray the expenses of the war. Strenuous efforts to assist in the manufacture of munitions continue to be put forth; and, indeed, India's endeavor to assist the Allies to victory grows daily."

though our exports have fallen and our imports risen, there is no doubt that the economic strength of Great Britain is so well founded that we can stand the strain far better than the Central Powers.

"Bread riots in Berlin and in nearly every other big German city do not deprive the enemy of many necessities of warfare and possibly some of the necessities of life. Her stocks of raw materials are giving out. Economic pressure, possibly better than any other means, will ultimately pre-empted, while ours are increasing. Al-

LEGISLATURE OF QUEBEC TO OPEN TODAY

Speech from Throne brief but important Legislation is forecasted.

Quebec, Jan. 10.—Members of the provincial legislature are gathering in Quebec for the opening of the session that is scheduled to take place at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

REDMOND MAY RESIGN FROM PARLIAMENT

His Retirement from Leadership of Nationalist Party is Regarded as Probable.

London, Jan. 11, 3.16 a. m.—John Redmond's retirement from the leadership of the Nationalist party and possibly from parliament, is extremely probable, according to the Morning Post's Dublin correspondent, owing to grave differences of opinion within the party, especially on the question of military compulsion.

Mr. Redmond would have been in favor of applying the national registration scheme, the Earl of Derby's scheme and Premier Asquith's compulsion bill to Ireland but he was overborne by John Dillon, who strongly opposed compulsion in any form, either for Ireland or England, and assumed a peremptory tone which would seem to indicate that he has a strong following.

\$10,000 FIRE IN TORONTO

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Fire broke out in the top story of the tower of the Union station shortly after two o'clock this afternoon. Some time later the flames broke through the roof.

TWO BRITISH AIRMEN KILLED WHEN MACHINE FELL TO GROUND

Shelburne, Ont., Jan. 10.—An aeroplane in which Lieut. Gordon Duke and Warrant Officer Fraser were flying fell today and both men were killed.