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CHEERING NEWS OF ALLIED VICTORY FROM EAST AND WEST; CANADIANS WELCOMED IN FRANCE

GERMAN EFFORT IN POLAND EXHAUSTED

In Only Engagement Along Battle Line, Kaiser's Troops Cut to Pieces and Remnant Captured

Defeat of Austrians in West Galicia Complete With More Prisoners Added to the Catch—Day's Report From Western Field Tells of Allied Gain in Champagne—French and British Troops Join in Welcome to Princess Patricia's, Now Billeted Not Far From Front.

London, Dec. 30, 10:20 p.m.—Since the Russian defeat of the Austrians in Galicia, which, while not irreparable, is likely to have a marked effect on the whole Austro-German campaign in the east, there has been no important development on either front.

The Allies, although making no dramatic attacks on the German lines, are steadily hammering away with their artillery, and when occasion arises push their line a few yards forward. A French eye-witness, in a description of the battles from Dec. 16 to 24, gives a good idea of the kind of fighting in progress, and records gains, which, while by themselves are marked only in yards, amount in the aggregate to a considerable advance at many points.

A few hundred yards in Flanders were taken by primitive methods, for, having the breeches of their rifles choked with mud, they used them as clubs, and in many cases fought the Germans with their fists.

In one little French village within sound of the guns, Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the first of the Canadian contingent to go to the front, are billeted, waiting their turn to go into the trenches. They were accorded a splendid reception by their comrades in arms, and the French villagers.

With the defeat of the Austrians in Galicia and South Poland, and the remnants of the German army across the Bzura, Petrograd believes that the turning point has been reached in the battle of the Polish rivers. The chief fighting is now taking place on the Pilica, where the Germans are still on the offensive and have brought up big guns.

The losses in these battles have reached enormous figures in dead, wounded, and prisoners, and must have been largely added to by disease, for the men fought under dreadful climatic conditions, and in mud, for which Poland is noted.

Wanton Waste of Lives Exhaust Germans, Now Falling Back in Poland

(By Percival Gibson, Correspondent London Morning Post, Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette)

Petrograd, Dec. 30.—The superhuman efforts of the Germans for the past three weeks appear finally to have exhausted their strength in Poland. The Grand Duke's bulletin this evening indicates that for the present the Germans are abandoning, or are being beaten out of the positions they had gained at such appalling cost in lives. Germany may yet have 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 more lives to waste on new formations, but no amount of preparations for war could enable her to provide enough real soldiers to keep such a wanton waste as has been shown in the latest invasion of Poland.

A few miles north of Sochaczew the position held by the Germans on the right bank of the Bzura has been abandoned and they have gone over to the western side of the river. On the Rakwa river at points where the roads indicate the place to force a passage an artillery duel has been in progress for forty-eight hours. The Russian guns have been contending successfully with the German heavy artillery, of which the enemy now has a number of batteries in position near Dolimow.

Local fighting with varying fortunes has been the order of the day, first the Germans and then the Russians attacking. A trench taken by the Germans near Sulinow was retaken by the Russians, who captured the German machine.

Southward, between the Pilica and the upper reaches of the Vistula, the Russian successes have been more definite in character. While an artillery duel was occupying the energies of the centre the Russians advanced on both flanks of this front. In storming a German redoubt south of Inowolka the Russians took three maxima.

In the upper reaches of the Nida river, Novokorcin and Sentsilevo, two strongly fortified positions, have been taken by storm by the Russians, who captured three maxima, a dozen officers, and nearly 2,000 men. In Western Galicia the Russian advance continues steadily, and the Austrians have been driven out along the front Gromnik-Gorlice-Jasfiska, with the loss of guns and many maxima.

PRONOUNCED PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT

Paris, Dec. 30, 10:35 p.m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"There are no important incidents to report, except bombardments in the region of Arras and on the heights of the Meuse, and some progress in Champagne which seems to have been quite pronounced.

"The bad weather persists along the greater part of the front."

GERMANS IN ATTACK KILLED OR CAPTURED

Petrograd, Dec. 30.—The following official statement was issued from general headquarters today:

"Along the whole front of the armies operating on the left bank of the Vistula there has been a lull, except in the region of Bollnow, Inowolka and south of Malogosaz, where fierce fighting persists."

"Taking the offensive from Bollnow, the Germans, under a very intense fire from our guns, made an assault on Bourgeois, Borinow and our trenches near Gombino, but our troops, by an impetuous counter attack, slaughtered with their bayonets all of the enemy, with the exception of a few, who were made prisoners.

"In this engagement we captured German machine guns, and indicated enormous losses on the enemy, who brought into action successively in this region regiments from diverse army corps.

"Near Inowolka our troops took pos-

session of German trenches south of Possade, which they entered and engaged in determined fighting."

"South of Malogosaz an attack which the enemy delivered after a lengthy cannonading, was repulsed by our artillery. Near the village of Bokhinka the enemy captured our entrenched positions, but was dislodged and overthrown by our counter attack.

"In West Galicia our troops are advancing victoriously. East of Zakliczyz we stormed several fortified works of the enemy, making prisoners of forty-four officers and 1,800 soldiers, and capturing eight machine guns.

"Southwest of Dulka our troops dislodged the Austrians from positions which they had strongly organized. They fled in a panic.

"We have realized also an important success south of Liska, near Gorjanok. We have repulsed counter attacks by the enemy in the Carpathians at Usad Pass, and also new sorties by the Premyal garrison."

AUSTRIANS MAKE NO MORE ADMISSIONS

Vienna, Dec. 30, via London, Dec. 31, 10:5 a.m.—An official statement issued by the war office today gives the following summary of the war:

"In the Carpathians our troops delivered an attack north of Usad Pass, and occupied several heights. Our counter attacks to the north of Lupkow Pass, Galicia, have brought to a standstill the Russian advance.

"Near Inowolka our troops took pos-

MUD-FILLED RIFLES FAILING, ALLIES BEAT THEIR WAY WITH CLUBBED MUSKETS AND FISTS

Super-Zeppelin Completely Destroyed In Cuxhaven Raid

Geneva, via Paris, Dec. 30, 11:30 p.m.—News has reached Romshorn from Friedrichshafen to the effect that during the recent British aerial raid on Cuxhaven one of the latest super-Zeppelins, which was completed two months ago, was entirely destroyed in its shed by bombs dropped by the aviators, and that another only escaped by rising rapidly in the air.

It is stated that the British attack on Cuxhaven, where the Zeppelins were stationed, came as a complete surprise. The Friedrichshafen factory, it is said, has received urgent orders to hasten the completion of two Zeppelins now building there, in order to replace the big machine destroyed at Cuxhaven. The men in the factory are working overtime. Count Zeppelin arrived at Friedrichshafen from the front yesterday to supervise the work.

Austrian Dreadnought Torpedoed But Able to Reach Dock at Pola

London, Dec. 31, 3:32 a.m.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Venice contains a report that a French submarine boat has torpedoed the Austrian dreadnought Viribus Unitis at Pola.

It is said the hull of the dreadnought was pierced, but that she succeeded in reaching her dock.

The Viribus Unitis is of 20,000 tons displacement, and has a complement of 1,000 men. She is one of the four ships constituting the largest type of the Austrian navy.

A London newspaper despatch from Venice in September said one side of the Viribus Unitis had been badly damaged in a fight in the Adriatic, but that she escaped her pursuers.

GERMAN REQUISITIONS MEANT RUIN OF INDUSTRY IN BELGIUM

Belgian Minister Protests at Washington Over Taking Over of Material Worth 57,000,000 Francs and Not Needed for Military Purposes.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Belgian minister today filed with the state department a protest against the requisitioning by German military authorities in Belgium of merchandise worth about 57,000,000 francs. He asserted that the policy of the Germans meant the ruin of industry in Belgium.

The protest set forth that the goods were not taken for the use of the German army, and that consequently the seizure was in violation of the fourth Hague convention. The merchandise included cotton, rubber, tools, canned goods and metal.

The Belgian legation issued the following statement in connection with the protest:

"According to the instructions of his government the Belgian minister went today to the state department and filed a protest against the following acts committed by the German authorities in Belgium:

"The German authorities have put into requisition, against a single receipt and without mentioning the value of same, the following merchandise, to be forwarded to Germany, and which belonged to private parties:

War Rioting in Six Provinces of Austria-Hungary

London, Dec. 31, 9:44 a.m.—The Daily Chronicle's Basel, Switzerland, correspondent forwarded despatches received from various parts of Austria-Hungary purporting to show that rioting against the war is occurring in six provinces of the dual monarchy. In the despatches it is alleged that peace manifestations in Vienna were suppressed by the police, who charged the crowd, wounding thirty persons and arresting a large number of the demonstrators.

Even more emphatic disturbances are of daily occurrence in Budapest, according to the despatches, and similar reports have been received from Prague, Bratislava, Agram and Dalmatian coast towns. The despatches say there was a panic in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, over the advance of the Serbians, and that 100 arrests have taken place there in connection with a revolutionary plot.

BANK OF FRANCE COMES BACK TO PARIS FROM BORDEAUX

Paris, Dec. 30, 4:01 p.m.—A decree was published today abrogating the order issued by the government on Sept. 3, transferring the Bank of France from Paris to Bordeaux.

In Most Cheering Statement Since War Began, French Government Records Consistent Gains Along Entire Line, From December 16 to Christmas Day.

When Cold Liquid Mud Filled Breaches of Rifles Allied Soldiers Forced Germans Back in Man to Man Encounter—French Artillery Showing Superiority in Diminishing Losses to Infantry—Captured Positions Consolidated, Germans Forced Reluctantly to Assume Defensive and Important Points of Support Won is the Striking Record—A Fascinating Narrative—French Aviators Drop Bombs and Arrows on Saareberg.

Shrapnel Bombs Kill Fifteen in Dunkirk Streets

London, Dec. 31, 8:38 a.m.—Four German airplanes flew several times over the city of Dunkirk Wednesday, dropping bombs as they went, according to the Dunkirk correspondent of The Daily Mail. Soldiers in the streets fired on the machines, and one Taube seemed to be hit, but all got safely away.

The official return of the casualties show that fifteen persons were killed and thirty-two wounded. The bombs were filled with shrapnel.

Two bombs also were dropped on Furnes.

The attack on Furnes was evidently an effort to wipe out the Belgian headquarters, where King Albert is at present. No damage was done there.

Dunkirk, which is on the eastern side of the English Channel, almost opposite Dover, has been the target of German aviators for a long time, but not before of an aerial expedition on so large a scale.

"It is probable that the German attack was made to discourage a movement of British troops from England to the battlefield. Dunkirk is one of the chief ports used for disembarking reinforcements.

France Building Great Air Fleet For German Raid

New York, Dec. 30.—France is building the greatest fleet of aircraft, armed with cannon and bombs, with which to invade Germany in the spring, according to Pedro Chapa, a Mexican aviator, who has been in Europe for the last four years and who arrived here tonight on the Cunard liner Carpathia.

Hundreds of armored airplanes, each carrying a small cannon and bombs, and numerous monoplane equipped with bombs and steel darts, will be ready to sweep across the German frontier, which winter is past, he said. The monoplane are intended mainly for scout work, and will make a speed of 120 miles an hour.

The Carpathia, which left Malta on December 6, had a stormy voyage across the Atlantic. She brought 625 passengers.

Trainloads of Guns and Supplies Through Lemberg

Lemberg, Galicia, Dec. 30, via London, Dec. 30, 6:36 p.m.—The simultaneous attacks of the Austrians in Western Galicia from the Carpathians proved to be a complete failure. Unofficial reports reaching here state that the losses of the Austrians were enormous, and that the Russians have taken as many as 50,000 prisoners, including many Germans.

Report Kaiser Suffers Relapse

New York, Dec. 31.—A special cable to the Tribune from Rome says: "It is rumored that the Kaiser has had a relapse, and that his condition is serious. It is impossible to obtain confirmation of this report."

Paris, Dec. 30.—There has been given out in Paris the official report of the principal events between Dec. 16 and Dec. 24.

"This period of nine days resulted in consolidating the successes won by us during the ten days preceding. Our aggressive attitude has been continued with even increased energy; everywhere the enemy has been reduced to a defensive attitude.

"The violence of counter-attacks has been evidence that he accepted this attitude reluctantly. The checking of every movement made by him in his endeavor to recapture the ground lost to us made our advantage the greater.

"It is proper to say that at various points along the front particularly near Arras, on the western boundary of the Argonne district, and near Verdun, we have made ourselves the masters of important points of support.

"The operations to the north of Lys have been attended by great hardships because of bad weather. The cold liquid mud in which the men have to move has got into the breeches of their rifles. This made it impossible to shoot. The fighting consequently has been done with the butt end of muskets and even with fists.

"According to an expression used by one of their leaders our soldiers are literally blots of mud. There has been organized for them a system by which they can bathe and change their clothes when they leave the trenches. This they appreciate very much. Their unflinching good humor helps them to support in a wonderful way the very hard life that this rigorous winter is inflicting upon them.

OPERATIONS DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS.

"In considering the operations during this period of days along the whole part of the western country we can divide the country into three parts: the region before Neuport, the region to the north of Ypres, and the region to the south of Ypres, in front of Neuport there is on one side the sea and on the other flooded country. Between them are the sand dunes. Here it is that we have made our greatest gains.

"December 15 in the evening we moved out of Neuport as far as the western boundary of Lombardey. December 16 we advanced as far as the sea, occupied the lighthouse, and made more than 100 prisoners.

"December 17 we reached the point where the Lombardey road crosses the dunes. This day we also made certain progress, more to the south in front of St. Georges. December 18 further progress; we advanced 300 yards along this entire front. December 20 we occupied a German trench, and December 21 we made a further onward rush, gaining 180 yards in the direction of Westende. The enemy delivered a counter-attack December 22 but was repulsed.

"All the ground gained by us remains in our possession. The German marines and the German coast artillery have not been successful in recapturing from us the positions we have taken.

700 YARDS GAINED IN TWO DAYS FIGHTING.

"December 20 to the north of Ypres the fighting concentrated near Steenstraete and near Bizschote, in the vicinity of the Koffiker Inn and at a point farther to the southeast where there is a windmill. December 17 we captured in one engagement several trenches, four machine guns, and made 100 prisoners, and advanced 600 yards. During December 18 we took one by one the houses close to our lines. The next day the Inn came under our control. We swept up the surrounding country and took possession of a forest, certain houses, and a redoubt. On December 22 we gained another 100 yards. The enemy delivered counter-attacks but in vain. The operations of December 17 and 18 represented together an advance of more than 700 yards.

"To the south of Ypres near Welledele and near Zwartelen we gained on December 19 a total of 400 yards. December 16 and the days following we continued our advance, capturing two machine guns, certain caissons and several groups of houses as far along as December 21, 22 and 23. At this point also the ground presented great difficulties. It was necessary for our men to fight in the water; nevertheless our advances were continuous and never once did we falter.

"From the Lys to the Oise, in the region of Lens and of Arras, there occurred several very brilliant actions, which

in their entirety presented the same characteristics as those that developed to the north. To the north of Lens in the region of Bernilles we made gains not far from Notre Dame De Consolation on December 16, running from 200 to 300 yards. On the 17th a further rush forward won us 100 yards in one direction and 500 in another. Our total advance December 18 was 800 yards. December 20 we made further progress of 180 yards which brought us to the junction of the roads from Loos to Rumour and from Loos to Vermelles. In this fighting our artillery was strikingly successful. In spite of its efforts at resistance the enemy was compelled to abandon his ground.

"The Germans endeavored to debouch from Carney, which position they still held. They were driven back with heavy losses, but still they retained possession of Carney.

"In the approaches of Arras, at St. Laurent and at Blangy we delivered attacks and were successful in winning ground. The first houses of St. Laurent have been in our possession since December 17. This position we held in spite of violent counter-attacks by day and by night. December 24 we gained 100 yards more.

"A German trench taken by us Dec. 16 and evacuated the 17th was retaken the 18th. During this time our artillery destroyed the German trenches to the northeast of Carney and demolished two machine guns (Dec. 18). The following day, extending the range of its fire, our artillery demolished two pieces in a German battery at a point near Hem.

FURIOUS COUNTER ATTACKS REPELLED BY ARTILLERY.

"In the region of Libois we captured on Dec. 17, certain trenches which we were compelled to defend vigorously on Dec. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22. The counter attacks delivered by the Germans were furious. The engagement of Dec. 19 saw the Germans advance in columns of four men abreast. The enemy was cut down in this fighting by our artillery.

(Continued on page 8.)