

NORTH SHORE KILLED IN 26TH

Very brief casualty list issued at midnight, less than eight Canadian officers. One man Martin, of Bel River, Restigouche county, received. The only other maritime province, McDonald, wounded, of the Second East Bay, Cape Breton. Major Arthur Montreal, who is reported slightly wounded, was wounded once before but returned to

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded—Emile Frechette, Montreal; Lieut. Rene Larocque, Montreal.
Slightly Wounded—Major Arthur R. Dubuc, Montreal.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Died of Wounds—FRANK MARTIN, BEL RIVER (N. B.).

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
Suffering from Shock—Charles Woodward, England.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action—Morris Poulson, Lethbridge (Alta.).

THIRTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.
Died—Christopher Payne, England.

FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Severely Wounded—John Selwyn, Montreal.

Wounded—Corporal Percy Ackerly, England; Lance Corporal Neil MacTavish, Scotland; George Payne, Scotland; Albert E. Hutchinson, England.

FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Severely Wounded—Lieut. Robert H. Gregory, England.

PRINCESS PATRICIAS.
Seriously Wounded—Lieut. Edmund F. Newcombe, Ottawa.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.
Died—Harry Bates, England.

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Wounded—GUNNER JOHN J. McDONALD, EAST BAY (C. B.).

FOURTH ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Severely Wounded—Staff Sgt. Geo. C. Tapon, England.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Fredericton, Jan. 20.—Robert Gray, a son of James Gray of Kingsclear, was married in Marysville yesterday afternoon to Miss Florence Grace, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. C. G. Pincombe. The Rev. D. W. Roberts officiated. The bride was given away by her father and was attended by her sister, Miss Kathleen Pincombe. The bride's presents included a grand piano from her father and two brothers now on overseas service and a set of furs from the bridegroom.

J. Howe Dickson, clerk of the executive council, is confined to his home by illness.

Four Scott act cases were acknowledged in the police court this morning.

Mary Buy?

6 NORTH CARS
LOPETS LOAD
PARKING

1916 Model Cleveland Bicycle

1916 Model Cleveland Typewriter

1916 Model Cleveland Bicycle

1916 Model Cleveland Typewriter

1916 Model Cleveland Typewriter

mental Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

FRENCH CURTAIN OF FIRE CHECKS GERMAN OFFENSIVE; BRITISH CRUSH AN UPRISING IN EGYPT, GAIN IN WEST

U.S. OBJECTS TO BRITAIN'S TRADING WITH ENEMY ACT

Rights of Americans Held to Be Affected by Strict Application of Act

ACTUAL BLOCKADE THE NEXT IN ORDER

Debate in House of Commons Tomorrow May Result in Suppression of Order-in-Council—Germany's Final Note on Lusitania Case Received in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The United States has notified Great Britain, through the American embassy in London, of its objection to the application of the Trading with the Enemy act in a manner affecting American trade.

Actual Blockade if Better.

London, Jan. 24.—Debate on the question of enforcing a stricter blockade of Germany by the British fleet, which is to open in the house of commons Wednesday, is being awaited with keen interest in government circles, where it is felt there would be no great opposition to the suppression of the present order-in-council by the declaration of an actual blockade if a majority of the members of the house of commons were convinced that it would provide a better medium of strangling German trade than the present system.

British Shipping Restricted.

BRITISH WIN SIGNAL VICTORY IN EGYPT

Senussi Tribesmen Dispersed by General Wallace and Their Camps Burned

General Lake Reports Armistice on Saturday Last to Bury Dead—Russians Holding Their Own in Artillery Battles—Austrians Report Capture of Scutari.

London, Jan. 24, 11 p. m.—An official communication issued tonight regarding the situation in Northwest Egypt, says:

"General Wallace's column in Egypt attacked the camp of the Senussi tribesmen Sunday, dispersing of the enemy and burning the camp."

GERMANS USE 20,000 SHELLS WITH LITTLE EFFECT.

Paris, Jan. 24, via London, Jan. 25, 12:45 a.m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Belgium, near the mouth of the Yser, in the region of Nieuport the enemy carried out an extremely violent bombardment, in the course of which he fired not less than twenty thousand shells, according to our first reports.

"The German infantry attempted in vain to attack, but was prevented by our certain of fire, and was not able to set out from his trenches with the exception of a few groups, which our fire immediately dispersed.

"In the region of Bosinghe, Hetsas and Stenstasse, the artillery likewise has been very active on both sides. The enemy attempted to cross the canal at Hetsas, but was thrown back by our artillery fire and machine guns supported by the artillery.

"In Artois, on our front to the west of the road from Arras to Lens, the enemy after having exploded a mine, inaugurated a fresh attack which was stopped short by grenades and rifle fire. A second attack dissected a little further to the south met with no more success.

"To the north of Soissons our batteries shattered enemy trenches at Hill 129. To the east of Godst Farm, in the region of Rheims, our artillery fire, regulated by aeroplanes, seriously damaged a German battery.

"Army of the east: A group of thirty-two French aeroplanes bombarded the enemy encampments at Gievel and Monastir. On the latter town more than two hundred bombs were dropped by our machines."

RUSSIAN TROOPS PREVENT ENEMY ADVANCE.

London, Jan. 24, 9:25 p. m.—General Sir Percy Lake, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Mesopotamia, has sent the following report of the situation there:

"During the last forty-eight hours the Tigris river has risen seven feet at Kut-el-Amara, and two and a half feet at Amarah, preventing all troop movements by land.

"An armistice was concluded for two hours on the 22nd for the collection and burial of the dead.

"General Townsend reports from Kut-el-Amara that he has sufficient supplies, and that his troops have not been further engaged."

BRITISH DAMAGE AIR RAID ENEMY'S TRENCHES.

London, Jan. 24, 10:45 p. m.—The following official communication was made public this evening:

"Last night we exploded a mine near St. Etienne, damaging the enemy's trenches considerably. A small patrol passed through the enemy's wire entanglements near Verdun, and fired into a trench which was strongly held, setting without casualties.

"Today the artillery on both sides has been active about Loos. We carried out a successful bombardment on the enemy's trenches northeast of Arras, doing considerable damage.

"There has been a bombardment about Hoge, St. Jean and Pelchem (in the vicinity of Ypres). Near the latter place we exploded the enemy's trench mortars with our artillery fire."

TEN PROJECTILES FALL ON NANCY.

Paris, Jan. 24, 4 p. m.—At the war office the following report was made this afternoon:

"The artillery action over the whole front was feeble. In the Artois district there was fighting on both sides with hand grenades and torpedoes before the defence works in the vicinity of Neuville.

"To the northeast of Roye and to the east of Roye Court, south of the Somme, we cannonaded provision trains.

"Ten projectiles were fired on Nancy between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning. Last night our aviators bombarded the Anzy-Lez-Lain line and the military establishment at Nogent L'Abbesse.

"This morning one of our squadrons composed of seven machines dropped a score of bombs on the enemy's supply headquarters at Houthulst and Middeltkerke, Belgium."

RUSSIANS ADD 700 PRISONERS TO CAPTURES.

Petrograd, Jan. 25, 12:30 a. m.—The Russian war office has issued the following official communication:

"On the west front, near Illouk, our artillery successfully shelled parishes of Germans at work on entrenchments. In the Middle Stripa district, at Burkanow, our artillery fire dispersed enemy detachments. In the Lower Stripa region there have been artillery duels. In fighting for the possession of craters of mines exploded northeast of Casnowitz the enemy used gas bombs.

"On the Caucasus front we captured 700 Akasak and a convoy of artillery. Our artillery is again bombarding the Ezerum forts. In the region of Melaz gheret we defeated, at various points, Khurdish horsemen supported by infantry."

SCUTARI OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIANS.

Berlin, Jan. 24, via wireless to Sayville.—Scutari has been occupied by Austro-Hungarian troops, according to an announcement issued today by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters. Several thousand Serbians, who owned the garrison, retired towards the south without offering any resistance. The text of the statement follows:

"Scutari has been occupied by Austro-Hungarian troops. Several thousand Serbians who formed the garrison retired towards the south without resistance. Austro-Hungarians also have occupied Nikak, Baolovgrad, and Podgoritza.

"The disarming of the country has been carried on up to the present, without friction. At several places the Montenegrins have not even waited until the Austro-Hungarians appeared, but have laid down their arms before the arrival of the troops in order to return to their homes. At other places, a majority of those disarmed prefer internment to being sent home.

"The population generally has received our troops in a friendly manner, and in some instances with ceremony. Riots, such as occurred at Podgoritza, ceased as soon as the first Austro-Hungarian detachment appeared.

"Italian theatre: Italian advances in the district of Levarano and on the Rombois slopes were repulsed."

Scutari was occupied by Montenegrin troops in June, 1923, it being explained, in an official note issued by the Montenegrin government, that strategic and political reasons impelled the Montenegrin descent on Albania. An additional reason given was that other powers already had occupied portions of that country.

Scutari is the most important trading town in Albania, and has a population of 20,000. It lies on the east bank of the Adriatic.

(Continued on page 8.)

WAR SUMMARY

Austrians Enter Albania With Capture of Scutari

British Make Slight Gain Through Mine Explosion and Silence Artillery Fire.

London, Jan. 24.—The British force of Kut-el-Amara and the Russian troops west of Hamadan are so near that it is now possible to effect a junction within ten days. In spite of the fact that there is much fighting yet to be done, and a general offensive to be launched, the British press already is beginning to speculate about the results of the expected junction.

The Times, however, notes that the Turkish reports of the re-taking of Assadabad from the Russians are correct, as this would constitute a heavy Russian occupation of Hamadan from more than one direction.

In their progress southward across the Albanian frontier the Austrians have taken Albania's principal trade city—Scutari—and, in addition, have occupied Podgoritza, Baolovgrad and Nikak, in Montenegro. The Serbians forming the garrison at Scutari retreated southward without resistance.

The Austrian official communication reports that the Montenegrins are laying down their arms, and that the populations in the towns occupied are receiving the invaders in a friendly manner.

Air raids by the aviators on both sides have taken place in various localities. The German aviators have bombed the British lines, and the British aviators have bombed the German lines.

On the French and Austro-Italian fronts, the operations continue, but without great gains for either side.

The British, through the explosion of a mine near St. Etienne, in the Artois district, did considerable damage to German trenches and also silenced German trench mortars by artillery fire near Ypres.

Floods and generally bad weather are hampering the operations of the British against the Turks in Mesopotamia. The high water in the Tigris is preventing troops from moving. During the fall in the fighting an armistice was declared for the burial of the dead.

The British have been successful in an attack on a camp of the Senussi tribesmen, the tribesmen being dispersed and their camp destroyed.

The military service bill has passed its third reading in the British house of commons by a vote of 389 to 109. It has been sent to the lords, which chamber is expected to pass the measure quickly.

The amendments to the original bill, as adopted, are said to have gone far towards reconciling those who previously opposed it.

SCUTARI LOST IN BATTLE.

London, Jan. 24.—The Austrian occupation of Scutari appears to confirm previous statements that no negotiations are now proceeding between Austria and Montenegro, according to the reports concerning the original Austrian offers of peace it was understood that the Montenegrins were to hold Scutari as compensation for Austria's occupation of Mount Lovcen.

Telegrams from Vienna assert that no negotiations are possible until the Montenegrins have surrendered their arms, but the situation is so obscure that Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, had to admit in the house of commons today that the government had no actual knowledge of the present state of affairs.

The occupation of Scutari, according to Italian reports, followed a desperate battle that had been raging for the last two days, the Montenegrins making their final violent resistance on the Turkish mountains before Scutari. However, as they must have had but little artillery, most of their guns having previously been captured by the Austrians, they virtually had no means of making an effective resistance.

McBRIDE ARRIVES IN LONDON FOR NEW JOB.

London, Jan. 24.—Sir Richard McBride has arrived by the Philadelphia to take up the office of agent-general of the province of British Columbia.

GERMAN AEROPLANE CHASED OFF DOVER

Third Raid on England Within Two Days Frustrated by Prompt Measures

Allied Machines Do Much Damage at Enemy's Camps in Serbia—British Airmen Carrying Offensive Into German Territory on Western Front, Causing More Losses.

London, Jan. 24, 10:48 p. m.—A German aeroplane passed over Dover at four o'clock this afternoon. A British official announcement issued tonight says it was engaged by all the anti-aircraft guns and pursued by two British machines.

MUCH DAMAGE IN SERBIAN TOWNS.

London, Jan. 24, 6:12 p. m.—French air squadrons yesterday made important raids on the towns of Monastir and Gievel, according to a despatch from Saloniki to Reuter's Telegram Company. The despatch says:

"One squadron dropped more than two hundred bombs on Monastir and neighboring enemy positions. Another squadron threw a hundred bombs in the vicinity of Gievel.

"All the machines returned safely, though they were subjected to a heavy fire. It is believed the bombs did great damage."

German Report of Air Operations.

Berlin, Jan. 24, via wireless to Sayville.—The following official statement on war operations was issued today by general headquarters:

"Western theatre: There have been lively artillery duels and aeroplane actions. One enemy squadron bombarded Metz, where bombs fell on the bishop's dwelling and on a house in the hospital court. Two civilians were killed and eight wounded. One aeroplane was shot down and its inmates made prisoner. The German aviators have bombed the British lines, and the British aviators have bombed the German lines.

On the eastern front, the German artillery shelled and set on fire a Russian railway train north of Orsk.

Balkan front: An enemy air squadron, coming from Greek soil, bombarded Monastir. There were several casualties in killed and wounded among inhabitants.

A later official statement issued by the German admiralty says:

"Two German naval aeroplanes on Jan. 23 dropped bombs on aviation sheds in Hougham, on the west of Dover. Heavy fires were clearly observed."

Allies Holding Their Own.

London, Jan. 24, 4:12 p. m.—Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary of war, announced in the house of commons this afternoon that in the course of the last four weeks thirteen British aeroplanes were lost on the western front, and nine on the German machines brought to the ground.

The proposal was made in the house of commons today that all the members of the house should visit the front in the parliamentary recess, and that arrangements should be made for their reception by the commander-in-chief, the idea being that great benefit would accrue to the parliamentarians by close contact with the actual war operations.

Mr. Tennant, on replying to the suggestion, while not altogether antagonistic, thought it would prove too big an undertaking, and entailing too much work for the general staff, but he promised to see what could be done, if the members are desirous of making the trip would communicate their names.

Mr. Tennant also gave an idea of the great part aeroplanes were playing in the operations on the western front, by announcing that in the last four weeks thirteen British aeroplanes and nine of ten German machines had been lost.

In the same period the British aeroplanes were in charge of 138 machines, while the Germans had used approximately 200. The number of British aeroplanes was 1,227, while 810 German machines had been captured by the British.

Aerial battles, Mr. Tennant said, had occurred over and behind the German lines, and owing to the western wind German machines, if hit, planned down to their own lines, which the British were unable to do.

Enemy's Defenses Improved.

London, Jan. 25.—The preponderance of aeroplane fighting in the day's news attracted wide comment in the London morning papers, which are inclined to show some impatience that the British reply to the German Fokker has not been more immediate and effective. The Daily Mail's correspondent at British headquarters hails the Fokker as marking a new era in air fighting.

"The events of the past few weeks," he says, "make it clear that we have reached a new stage in aerial warfare. A certain change has occurred with the year. Its herald is the Fokker. This machine is not as many think, always under control, hovering aloft, to descend like a plummet on any weakness of the ground. It can rise as fast as to be able to tower above an enemy after he is sighted.

"The perfecting of this fast flying plane, which can manoeuvre easily and quickly for bow-end shooting, has not given the enemy the initiative, but it has unquestionably arrested our almost constant command of the air. The enemy's defenses have improved. That is the position. The defense has been taken out of the hands of the British and put into the hands of the Fokker. The

LARGEST MAJORITY FOR COMPULSION ON THIRD READING

Amendment Provides That Capital Punishment Cannot Be Inflicted

VOTE IN COMMONS STOOD 383 TO 36

Lloyd George's Attitude as to Industrial Conscription Uncertain But Bonar Law Assures Members of Government's Good Faith—Simon Advises Against Violent Opposition.

London, Jan. 24, 11:38 p. m.—The Military Service bill passed the third reading in the house of commons tonight by a vote of 383 to 36.

The bill was immediately sent to the house of lords, and given its first reading. The second reading will be taken in the house of lords on Wednesday, and parliament will probably be prorogued Friday.

The fact that the minority against the bill was virtually only a third of that on its first reading is considered a great triumph for Premier Asquith, and for Andrew Bonar Law, who directed its course, and, although tonight's debate showed that many labor members are still suspicious, there is no doubt that general opposition to the measure has subsided.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his speech, winding up the debate, remarked on the wonderful change since the first reading of the bill, which, he said, was a compromise between those who thought that it went not far enough and those who believed it went too far.

The bill passed through the report stage in the house of commons tonight without modification. The government accepted an amendment that capital punishment should not be inflicted for refusal to obey a call to the colors.

The principal discussion turned upon safeguards against employing the measure for industrial compulsion, many of the members expressing suspicion regarding the attitude of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in this connection, especially as Mr. Lloyd George had not participated in the debates on the bill.

Andrew Bonar Law, in behalf of the government, gave further assurances on this point, which, he declared, were binding on the whole government.

On the motion for the third reading, Sir John Simon, the former home secretary, asserted that although the government had done much to meet the objections to the bill, it had failed to allay the fears of those who believed that the bill was more prelude to industrial compulsion, and had also failed to meet the case of the conscientious objector. Therefore, he was unable to recommend that the bill should be allowed to pass its third reading without division. He strongly deprecated, however, violent opposition to the bill, once it became a law.

ROME ADVICES SAY AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

London, Jan. 25, 2:30 a. m.—Advices received by the Vatican are to the effect that the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph is grave, says the Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent.

Very daring. He was fixing a machine gun when struck in the abdomen by a bullet which caused his death in a few hours. He was the first officer of the 24th to be killed.

Captain the Rev. A. P. Shatford, chaplain of the 24th, is in the hospital with an attack of bronchitis. The general health of the 24th is good, says Captain Jenkins. The latter is a son of Hon. Lieut-Colonel Jenkins, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), and is a graduate of McGill and Victoria universities.

You are knitting socks for a chap in the trenches. Wouldn't they fit the young man who is keeping company with you?