

St. John, N. B.
House

Handkerchiefs

and are immensely pop-
exceptionally fine in qual-
-rank of acceptable and ap-

TEN HANDKERCHIEFS
orders (rough washed)

Special, 3 for 45c.
BORDERED LINEN
Special, 6 for 25c.

hemstitched borders, ex-
Special, 6 for 38c.

& CO.

BATTALION
UNITION COLUMN

y of Great Interest—The
s Now Ready For Effect,

deut. Capt. F. A. McKenna, Chas.

deut. C. E. Fairweather, Sussex.
deut. F. E. Lockhart, Campbellton.

deut. P. D. McAvity, St. John.
deut. A. D. Carter, Bala Verde.

deut. R. W. Morrison, Sussex.
deut. G. A. Mowatt, Campbellton.

deut. J. A. McKenna, St. John.
deut. N. McFarlane, St. John.

deut. C. P. Leonard, Campbellton.
deut. W. C. Lawson, St. Stephen.

deut. W. H. Ferguson, Campbellton.
deut. J. A. Lege, Dalhousie.

deut. G. M. Johnston, St. John.
deut. P. C. Sherren, St. John.

deut. C. D. Knowlton, St. John.
Several of these officers were previously

appointed as far back as Novem-
ber 8 and have been doing duty ever

since. There are also some of the class
who were recently formed and instructed

by the officers of the 62nd.
The 26th Battalion will now go ahead

with the work of getting the recruits
to efficiency. Already a good start

has been made and the men are show-
ing a remarkable readiness to take the

instruction which is so marked a feature
of any first class voluntary army. A

large out was arranged yesterday and
at with physical drill will form the

main part of the new work. No-
tification of the officers for the No-

section of the ammunition column
commanded by Major W. H. Harrison

is also received from Halifax. The
y. They are: To be captain, George

Gambell, of the No. 8 company
(Portland) and New Brunswick Regi-

ment. To be lieutenant, W. Yule (of
a corps reserve), and S. K. L. McDon-

ald, No. 1 company.
None of the officers in the city

have any special drill yesterday but
the my Service Corps had a march out.

was, was completely destitute of food.
The population of the town in mass

ing the Germans; thousands pro-
ceeded on foot.

points of the fighting between Loda
and How, show that the Germans at-

tacked in close formation in the twilight
of a fog, hoping to catch the Russians

unawares. The Russians, however, were
re-armed, and allowed the Germans to

advance close, then swept the Germans
with a hundred searchlights.

Dark and by the place, the Germans in
case columns offered an easy target to

machine gun and rifle fire. They lost
seriously and finally retired.

A WARNING TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The Telegraph on Oct. 8 last pub-

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1914.

No. 29

SERVIANS SWEEP FORWARD AND REGAIN BELGRADE; ALLES CONTINUE ADVANCE ALONG YPRES CANAL

Austrian Armies Practically Withdrawn From Serbia Before Victorious Advance of Seasoned Troops
--Russians and Teutonic Allies in Conflict Along Extended Line--Violent Fighting Once More in Belgium and French Advance in Alsace--Naval Activity.

London, Dec. 14.—The most striking feature of the day's official news is the candid admission by the Austrian government of the defeat of the Austrian army in Serbia, and apparently of the abandonment of its third attempt at the invasion of the territory of its small Slav neighbor.

While attributing the failure to the enemy's superior force, the Austrian war office announces plainly an extended retirement and many losses.

"New measures will consequently be taken to repel the enemy," says the Austrian statement. Apparently that means that the Austrian army directed against Serbia will assume a defensive line. Against its repulse Austria balances the occupation of Belgrade as an asset to the good.

An unofficial despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company, from Nish, Serbia, however, reports that "the Serbians, after a fierce battle, have re-occupied Belgrade."

The progress of the war in Northern Hungary is less definite. Sunday's German wireless report, with candor equal to that of the Austrian Bulletin, spoke of the "severe resistance," which the German and Austrian armies are encountering in South Poland and in Galicia, and added that it was evident that the Austrian forces in the Carpathians are not numerically strong enough to clear the Russians out of Hungarian territory. But the Austrians claim that they are driving down the northern slopes of the Carpathians the Russian invaders, who were last week in occupation of several towns south of that mountain range.

POLAND SUFFERS AS DID BELGIUM.

Poland is fast becoming another Belgium in point of suffering, while the opposing armies drive each other back and forth, occupying and re-occupying cities and villages, and inflicting upon the inhabitants bombardments similar to those that have been inflicted upon the people of Belgium and Northern France.

More than five hundred Polish towns have been ruined, according to various accounts from the correspondents. Both armies accuse the other of footings and cruelty. The flight of the civilians from Loda was one of the most tragic episodes of the war, while war correspondent plumes the (the) of the line as a repetition of Loda, with the slaughter of five hundred civilians and the sacking of the city.

A distressing feature of the fighting in Poland is the blood-lustred pitied against each other. There are several hundred thousand Poles in the Russian ranks, and several hundred thousand more in the ranks of the Germans and Austrians.

The Germans claim a distinct gain in their position in Northern Poland, although they are not believed to be as near to Warsaw as the report last week indicated.

On the other hand, the Russians announce a strategic realignment of their forces in that field which strengthens their position.

In a late report tonight the Austrians announced that they have re-occupied the important point of Dukla, to the north of the Carpathians, on a line south of Przemyel and Cracow, but nearer to the former, with the capture of 9,000 prisoners.

The main issue in the eastern theatre of the war—whether the German and Austrian armies by the German operations in Northern and Central Poland and the Austrian advance across the Carpathians, will shake the Russian grip from Przemyel and Cracow fortresses—remains unchanged.

MUD AND DAMP DISCOURAGE TROOPS.

The day has shown no important development in the western theatre. The French war office reports artillery engagements in which they had the better of the Germans and small advances at various points, particularly in the neighborhood of Verdun and St. Mihiel, in accordance with General Joffre's famous scheme of "slibbing at them."

But the German bulletins deny these claims.

The troops in France and Belgium are suffering a plague of mud and damp, which causes them greater discomfort than did the cold wave at the end of November, with its positive hardships of frozen feet and hands, and differently from that before, since they have been reinforced so that they do not have to spend more than two days on the firing lines, whereas, last month, they were without rest or an opportunity to remove their clothing for a week or more at a time.

The Turkish army has not yet asserted itself, nor has it engaged in any great battle. Enver Pasha has taken command of the Caucasian army, and Talaat Bey has succeeded him as minister of war. A report comes from Turkey of growing hostilities to both foreign and native Christians in that country, which may lead to attacks upon them.

A Berlin wireless despatch says via Austrian newspapers declare that when peace negotiations begin the United States will have a right to act as intermediary.

ALLIED ATTACKS WINNING GROUND.

Paris, Dec. 14, 10.42 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Belgium several attacks by the French troops have resulted in progress along the Ypres canal and to the west of Hullebeke. Several violent counter-attacks have all been repulsed by our troops."

"The railway station of Commercy (Department of Meuse) was bombarded yesterday by batteries firing from a very great distance, but insignificant damage was done."

"In Alsace an offensive movement, repulsed by the enemy to the northwest of Cernay, has been repulsed."

"On the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

REPORT BAVARIAN MUTINY IN ANTWERP.

Amsterdam, Dec. 14, via London, 4.30 p. m.—A despatch to the Handelsblad from Antwerp says reports are current in Antwerp of a mutiny on the part of the Bavarian troops garrisoning the city.

While the story is not confirmed, it is a fact that the Bavarian barracks have been closed to outsiders.

DRESDEN DAMAGED, AT CHILEAN PORT

Allowed Time Only for Repairs or Must Be Interned

BRITISH IN WAIT

German Armed Merchantman Captured in Indian Ocean and Converted Cruiser Driven Into Guam—City in Baden United by Hostile Aviators

Washington, Dec. 14.—American consul Latham, at Punta Arenas, late today called the State Department that the German cruiser Dresden had reached that port safely and uninjured.

ALLOWED ONLY TO REPAIR DAMAGES.

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 14.—It is officially announced that the German cruiser Dresden, now at Punta Arenas is damaged. She will be allowed to make repairs but will be compelled to sail before the end of the month.

SHIPS EIGHT BRITISH SAYS IN BATTLE.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The German embassy here issued the following statement today: "The German armed merchantman Dresden has been captured by the British and German fleets off the coast of South America."

"According to official information eight English cruisers, among them two of the invincible type, took part in the battle off Falkland Islands. The Dresden, which arrived undamaged at Punta Arenas, inflicted a serious damage. Two other ships were sunk, and that the Leipzig was burning. Nothing definite was known about the Nürnberg."

TWO ON TRAIL OF THE DRESDEN.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 14.—The minister of marine has been informed that two British warships have entered the Straits of Magellan in pursuit of the German cruiser Dresden which has taken refuge at Punta Arenas.

ONE CAUGHT AND ANOTHER INTERNED.

Tokio, Dec. 14, 10.30 a. m.—It is reported here that the German armed merchantman Dresden has been captured by the British in the Indian Ocean, and that the German converted cruiser Coronado has entered the harbor of Guam, in the Ladrones Archipelago.

HOSTILE AVIATORS RAID FREIBURG.

Berlin, Dec. 14, via London, 2.12 p. m.—The Zeitung Am Mittag publishes a despatch saying that hostile aviators flew over the city of Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, at 8 p. m. of December 13, throwing bombs from their machines. One bomb hit a house and did considerable damage. Two others fell in Columbia Park among a crowd of promenaders, and two girls were injured.

AVIATORS PICKED UP IN NORTH SEA.

London, Dec. 14, 2.12 p. m.—A telegram to Reuters' Telegram Company from Flushing says that the Dutch steamer Ormel Nassau has picked up two aviators in the north sea.

The aviators proved to be a British officer and his mechanic, who had been compelled to descend upon the sea, on account of the machine's engine becoming disabled.

At first they refused to leave their craft until they were assured they would not be interned in Holland, whether the vessel was bound.

It was reported that the aviators had been flying over Belgium, where they dropped five bombs.

MUTINY BREAKS OUT IN TURKISH NAVY.

London, Dec. 13.—The Athens correspondent of the Morning Post cables this to his paper:

"A mutiny broke out among the crews of the Turkish fleet at Constantinople owing to the brutal conduct of German officers. At the same time, owing to a similar cause, there was a revolt in the barracks at Salonika in which two German officers were killed."

HOLLAND PURCHASES LARGE QUANTITY OF AMERICAN FLOUR.

Kansas City, Dec. 14.—Announcement of the sale of 2,000,000 pounds of flour to the government of Holland was made here today by the sales agent here for mills in Kansas.

All Parties United in Great Britain

Bonar Law Tells Unionists He Does Not Wish to Hamper Government as Did Opposition in Famous Wars—Germany's Complete Failure—"Man in Overalls" Factor in War.

London, Dec. 14, 7.45 p. m.—A letter sent by A. Bonar Law and the Marquis of Lansdowne, Unionist leaders in the house of commons and the house of lords, respectively, to Prime Minister Asquith, on Sunday, August 2, when the decision of the government whether to participate in the war or not was doubtful, was read by Bonar Law at a meeting of the Unionist chairman and agents today. The letter was as follows:

"Lord Lansdowne and I feel it our duty to inform you that in our opinion, as well as in that of all our colleagues whom we have been able to consult, that it would be fatal to the honor and the security of the United Kingdom to hesitate in supporting France and Russia at the present juncture, and we offer our unhesitating support to the government in any measures they may consider necessary for that object."

After reading the contents of the letter Bonar Law, in a speech, said:

"Before the war party positions were inflamed to such an extent that I saw no possible outlet which would not be disastrous to the country. In a moment the whole situation was changed."

"In our country there is no single instance since parliamentary government was introduced where the government engaged in conducting a war has not been hampered and harassed by the action of the opposition. That was true in the wars of Marlborough; it was still more emphatically true in the struggle against Napoleon, and it was true in the last war in which this country was engaged."

"I think it is quite possible that we have made the mistake, not of criticizing the government too much, but of criticizing it too little, but if a mistake has been made I prefer that it was made in that direction."

Bonar Law said that after four months, since the beginning of the war, he could look forward to the future with hope and complete confidence.

"Germany," he said, "has failed. They have not crushed France. They cannot crush France, and already the Russian armies are on their frontiers. We have a terrible struggle in front of us, but the final result is not in doubt. The greatest honor which can come upon us as a party will be that when the war is over we can truthfully say that we 'nothing common did, or mean, upon that memorable scene.'"

"MEN IN OVERALLS" DOING PART.

Newcastle, Eng., via London, Dec. 14, 10.35 p. m.—"The men in overalls, just as much as those who go forth to fight for their country in khaki or blue, stand between this land and a group of savage, relentless and ruthless militarists," said the Right Hon. Thomas James MacNamara, financial secretary to the admiralty, in addressing tonight the first of a series of meetings at which he has been delegated to express the thanks of the admiralty to the shipping and engineering works employees engaged on government contracts.

"Without your work," Mr. MacNamara added, "the value of the soldiers would avail nothing."

By their patriotic response to the heavy and continuous strain imposed upon them since the war, Mr. MacNamara declared the workmen had assisted materially in increasing the strength and the readiness of the fleet. He exhorted them to continue their efforts in the assurance that in so doing they were best serving their country.

German Vessels From Antwerp Held by Holland

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

SCANDINAVIAN RULERS MEET TO DISCUSS AFFAIRS

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

BELGRADE AGAIN IN HANDS OF SERVIANS

Austrians Unable to Stem Tide of Advance of Plucky Servian Veterans

Vienna Admits "New Plan of Defence" Is Now Necessary—Russians Satisfied With Situation With No Engagements of Importance to Report—On Other Hand Teutonic Allies Tell of Activity.

London, Dec. 15, 1.25 a. m.—The Servians, after a fierce battle, have re-occupied Belgrade, according to a Nish despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company.

The Austrians occupied Belgrade December 2, after having besieged it since July 29, bombarding from batteries near Semlin and from monitors on the Danube. A large portion of the city was said to have been destroyed by the fire of the Austrians.

When war was declared the Servian government moved from Belgrade to Kraguyevatz, and later went farther south to Nish, where it remains at present.

Russians Plan Turning of German Flank.

London, Dec. 15, 3.19 a. m.—A Petrograd despatch to the Times says:

"The German invasion reached its high water mark last Saturday. Having failed to undermine and overthrow the Russian wall, the invasion has now ceased to present a further threat in Poland, and interest is stimulated in the next move of the Russian staff, which a few days ago intimated that the Russian armies were ready to retire to more favorable positions behind Warsaw."

"Now that the Russian army has splendidly responded to the situation, this will not be necessary, and the next move will be a manoeuvre to the German flank."

AUSTRIANS ADMIT CRUSHING DEFEAT.

London, Dec. 14, 9.10 p. m.—Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent says the Austrians admit defeat at the hands of the Servians. In an official communication issued at Vienna today, this communication follows:

"Our offensive movement, directed in a southeasterly direction from the River Drina, encountered southeast of Valjevo a greatly superior force of the enemy."

"Our advance had not merely to be stopped, but we were compelled also to make more extended retreatments of our troops, which, for many weeks, have fought obstinately and brilliantly, but with many losses."

"Against this we may place the occupation of Belgrade. New measures will consequently be taken which will serve to repel the enemy."

GERMANS RETREATING IN MALWA REGION.

Petrograd, Dec. 14.—The general staff of the Russian army has given out the following communication under date of Sunday, Dec. 13:

"There has been no engagement of importance on any of the fronts. In the region of Malwa we continue to force back the German troops, who are in retreat."

"On the left wing of the River Vistula there has been no change."

"The enemy's advance in the direction of the Carpathians is again in our possession. Our columns, advancing through the Carpathians, captured on Saturday, 9,000 prisoners and ten machine guns."

"The situation in front of Reibrot, to the east of Cracow, and in Southern Poland, is unchanged. North of Lodz our allies are pressing against the lower part of the Bzura river."

GERMAN REVIEW OF EASTERN SITUATION.

Berlin, Dec. 14.—By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The official press bureau gives out the following:

"The week-end finds no change of importance recorded in the west, and in the east only the occupation of Loda by the Russians, although there is reason to believe that the German attack has been gaining ground."

"Southward of Cracow the Austrians are still repulsing all attacks, and further to the south have succeeded in clearing a number of the Carpathian passes of the enemy."

"The position of the German allies in Poland is generally considered favorable, on a possibly favorable point being the fact that the Russians appear to have assumed the defensive everywhere, without the power or energy to assume an aggressive advance in any section."

"There have been no developments, so far as advisers disclose, in the Servian operations."

"The German and Austrian bulletins are of strict neutrality."

Loss of British Officers, 3,466

issued Sunday combine to show that both armies are making progress against the Russians. While the German statement omits to say whether the capture of 11,000 prisoners and forty machine guns, previously reported, occurred in the region of Loda or Lodz, or north of the Vistula, by the army which last week took Przasnys, the Austrian statement renders it practically certain that it was north of Lodz, where successful attacks continued upon the strongly fortified Russian position.

"Austria further reports the defeat of the Russian southern wing on Saturday at Limanova and the advance of Austrian forces over the Carpathian passes."

"Special correspondents with the Austrian armies attribute the rapid withdrawal of the Russians from the Carpathians to the increasing pressure."

KEEP BALKANS CLEAR OF WAR, GREEK HOPE.

Rome, Dec. 13.—The Giornale de Italia publishes an interview with E. Venturoli, the Greek premier, who is reported to have said that relations between Greece and Turkey are quite good. Greece only was with regard to the present war was that it should not spread to the Balkan peninsula.

The recent Greco-Bulgarian incidents on the frontier had no consequence, according to some newspapers.

The Vienna correspondent describes a diminutive Hungarian enthusiasm for war and considers the position of Hungary critical.

KAISER CALLS ON 1915 RESERVE.

Berlin, Dec. 14.—Germany is calling out her 1915 class of reserve; that is those born in 1895, and also those liable to military service born earlier.

They must report by Dec. 15.

DEMAND CONFISCATION OF THE SAGAN ESTATE.

Breslau, via Berlin, to London, Dec. 15, 12.45 a. m.—The Breslau Zeitung demands the confiscation of the principality of Sagan, which stands in the name of Prince Hovortz of Sagan, son of Duke Heile and the Duchess of Talleyrand.

The Duchess was Anna Gould, of New York. The confiscation is demanded as a reprisal against the alleged confiscation of German property in France.

FAILURE OF BANK OF VANCOUVER IS ANNOUNCED

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 14.—Announcement was made at a late hour tonight by the directors of the Bank of Vancouver that they had been obliged to suspend payment.

The directors are confident that the deposits will be paid in full as the assets are ample.