

# ALLIES' OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT IN WEST GAINS IMPETUS; THE DRESDEN REPORTED AGROUND

## THE DRESDEN REPORTED STRANDED OFF THE ARGENTINE COAST

**Fate of German Cruiser Which Escaped in Fight off Falkland Islands, in Doubt—Argentine Government Hears She has Reached Punta Arenas—Despatch from Puerto Gallegos Says Vessel Seen Near There Surrounded by English Ships Had Disappeared and Probably Sunk.**

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 13.—The German cruiser Dresden, one of the squadron engaged by the British warships off Falkland Islands, and which took to flight, has stranded on the Argentine coast, near the port of Gallegos.

The Argentine government has received word that the German cruiser Dresden has arrived at Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan. A despatch from Puerto Gallegos says that a vessel has been sighted near there, surrounded by English ships. The despatch indicated that this vessel probably was a German and said that in appearance she resembled the Nürnberg. The Nürnberg, however, was reported by Vice-Admiral Sturdee to have been sunk by the British squadron. A later despatch received from Puerto Gallegos said the vessel had disappeared, and that it was believed she had sunk. The fate of the Dresden, the last of the squadron of five German cruisers have been converted into cruisers.

## SERVIANS DRIVE ENEMY BACK ACROSS THE DRINA

Paris, Dec. 13.—The Nish, Serbia, correspondent of the Havas Agency has forwarded the following Serbian official statement: "On December 10, on the north and northwest fronts the Serbian troops continued in pursuit of the fleeing enemy and occupied Balna Basta, Rogozhitza and Kamenitza. In the direction of Milanovatz and Belgrade the enemy's attacks have been unsuccessful. Along the front the enemy has commenced to retreat, and our troops are advancing. "On the Danube front there is no change. "On December 11, we took prisoners seven officers and 4,770 soldiers, several of whom were wounded. We also captured three quick-firers, eight field guns, mortar and machine weapons, several automobiles, a searchlight and a large quantity of war material."

## RUSSIAN LOSSES AROUND LODZ WERE 150,000, GERMAN PRESS BUREAU SAYS; MUST NOT BE TAKEN AS OFFICIAL

Berlin, Dec. 13, via London.—In the battles around Lodz, in Russian Poland, the Russians suffered greater losses than they did in their defeat at Tannenberg, East Prussia, according to a statement issued by the German official press bureau Saturday, announcing the evacuation by the Russians of the city of Lodz. The statement reads: "The evacuation of Lodz took place secretly, in the middle of the night, and remained unnoticed by us at first, but it was the result of the previous three days' battles. "In these engagements the Russians suffered severely from the fire of our artillery. The trenches evacuated by the Russians were literally filled with dead. Not even after the battle of Tannenberg did our troops have to march over so many Russian corpses as they did in the battles around Lodz and Lowitz. "Although we attacked, our losses were much smaller than were those of the Russians. We lost comparatively few men killed. The Twenty-Fifth Reserve Corps, in breaking through the Russian lines, had only 130 killed. "It is significant that on a height, to the south of Lutomeritz and west of Lodz, no less than 387 Russians were buried. "According to our estimates the Russians lost 150,000 men, including 80,000 men captured."

## BIG STEEL PLANT AT LONGUEUIL, P.Q. IS OPENED

Montreal, Dec. 13.—The formal opening of the big new steel plant of Armstrong, Whitworth, of Canada, Limited, at Longueuil, took place yesterday, when the vice-president, George K. Foster, K. C., threw on the switch that connected the electrical energy of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., with the machines in the huge concrete buildings. The product of the plant will be almost exclusively high grade steel tools and supplies. Many of them will be used in the manufacturing of war materials in England, and the crucible steel will be used for making shells and other munitions of war here.

## More Heavy Fighting Around Ypres — French Claim Progress — Battle in Poland Still Undecided — Russian Forces Hold Passes of Carpathians and Austrians Unable to Get Relief Through to Their Army in Galicia — Serbia's Victory the Wonder of the War — Bulgaria Notifies Triple Entente of Desire to Remain Neutral.

London, Dec. 13.—Both the French and German official reports refer to Saturday as a quiet day. They contain evidence, however, that the Allies' offensive movement is beginning to gather impetus and is meeting with stubborn resistance from the German troops who have been left to hold the western line while their comrades are battling with the Russians in the east.

The French have been particularly active in the Woevre region, where they have been trying to cut off the German force which projects like an arrow-head to St. Mihiel on the Meuse. The German report shows that General Joffre's men have reached a point midway between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson, so they must have gone across the German line of communications, but they lost six hundred men in prisoners and a large number killed and wounded. In the same region the French claim to have made substantial progress. There also has been more fighting around Ypres—that bone of contention in Flanders.

## AUSTRIANS UNABLE TO SEND VIA THE CARPATHIANS

The battles in Poland continue almost without intermission, and while both Russians and Germans announce successes and the capture of prisoners and guns, apparently no decisive result has been obtained in any series of contests. The Germans are still delivering heavy blows at the Russian centre, where they assert they took 11,000 prisoners and forty machine guns; while to the south of Cracow, where the Russians are on the offensive, Grand Duke Nicholas records the capture of four thousand prisoners, four guns and seven machine guns.

Another Russian force is holding the passes of the Carpathians and is thus preventing the Austrians from sending relief to their army in Galicia. There is no news of the German troops who are advancing south of Mlawa, with the object of attempting to turn the the Russian right since Petrograd reported a partial success over them.

The marvellous recovery of the Serbians and their defeat of four Austrian army corps which had penetrated half way across Serbia, remains the wonder of military men. The Crown Prince, in an address to his troops, told them that they had "beaten and pursued the enemy with a rapidity unheard of in military history." The shattered Austrian right wing crossed the Drina into Bosnia, where it was attacked by the Montenegrins near Vlasograd and had to leave another toll of prisoners, killed and wounded and war material. The pursuing Serbians also picked up another five thousand prisoners and some guns and munitions.

The Austrian army from Belgrade has again essayed attacks against the Serbian right wing, but, meeting with no success, retired. It is unofficially reported that the Austrians are preparing to leave Belgrade. That the former German cruiser Goeben, now owned by Turkey, was not so seriously damaged in her brush with Russian cruisers as has been reported, is shown by the fact that she took part in the recent attack on Batum, the Russian seaport, which, according to the Turks, resulted in a serious fire, but which the Russians say caused little damage. Bulgaria has, according to a Paris report, expressed to the Powers of the Triple Entente her desire to remain neutral, and that Roumania, if she so wished, would be able to join the Allies without fear of being attacked by Bulgaria.

AUSTRIANS DENY GREAT SERBIAN VICTORIES. Amsterdam, Dec. 13, via London.—A semi-official statement issued in Vienna today depreciates the reports of extensive Serbian victories, explaining that strong Serbian forces made necessary "the regrouping of our Balkan army, and the retirement of our right wing. "The Serbian telegram," the statement adds, "also exaggerates considerably our losses."

## ANOTHER WAR PRIZE TAKEN TO HALIFAX

Suspected Ship's Cargo was Intended for Re-exportation Released on Assurance of Italian Government.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 13.—The steamer Maracasa, which sailed from New York for Genoa was brought in here late Saturday by a prize crew from a British warship. It was suspected that some of the ship's cargo was intended for re-exportation, but the naval authorities received assurances from the Italian government that it would not be, and the ship was released and sailed for Genoa today. The Maracasa was formerly of British registry, but has recently been transferred to the American flag.

## LOSS OF \$150,000 BY FIRES AT MONTREAL

Letourneau College; Conducted by Christian Brothers, Burned to Ground.

Montreal, Dec. 13.—Damage roughly estimated in the neighborhood of \$150,000 was done by the fires in Montreal on Saturday, the more serious one resulting in the destruction of Letourneau College, Maisonneuve, belonging to the Christian Brothers. The other was a fire that broke out in the three-story building 1276 to 1284 St. Lawrence street, occupied by half a dozen firms. The loss on the Maisonneuve fire will be about \$120,000, while the fire in St. Lawrence street will entail a loss of about \$30,000. The fire at Letourneau College broke out about eleven o'clock last night. While the cause could not be

## ITALY DEMANDS SATISFACTION FROM TURKEY

For Removing British Consul at Hodeida from Italian Consulate Where He took Refuge.

GERMANY ADVISES PORTE TO ACCEDE. Immediate Release of Consul Demanded — Germany Not Anxious to Add to Complications.

Rome, Dec. 13.—Italy has reiterated her urgent demand for satisfaction to the Sublime Porte for the forcible removal of C. A. Richardson, the British consul at Hodeida, from the Italian consulate where he had taken refuge, and for his immediate liberation. It is understood that Germany has advised the Constantinople government to satisfy Italy's demand, and thus avoid complications. C. A. Richardson, the British consul at Hodeida, Arabia, it is alleged, recently was forcibly removed by Turks from the Italian consulate, where he had taken refuge and was placed aboard a boat bound for an unknown destination. The foreign minister, Baron Sonnino, also has asked the Ottoman government to give public satisfaction to Italy for the violation of the consulate. Baron Sonnino, in answering an interpellation in the chamber of deputies yesterday regarding the Hodeida incident, gave the story of Consul Richardson's arrest which already had been made public.

He added that Signor Cocci, the Italian minister at Constantinople, came to the defence of his colleague, was obliged to remain in his own house, which was watched for several days, until the arrival of the Italian coast guard ship Giuliana, and the Italian armored cruiser Marco Polo, which had been ordered to Hodeida. The Turkish government, in answering a request for reparation, the minister told the deputies, said that it was awaiting information and would adopt the necessary measures. Baron Sonnino concluded by saying that he did not believe the Ottoman government wished to share the responsibility of such a patent violation of consular rights.

## SUGGESTS TORPEDO BOATS FOR PANAMA CANAL

Panama, Dec. 13.—Col. George W. Goethals, governor of the canal zone, has been impelled to suggest to the government at Washington that two swift American torpedo boat destroyers be stationed at the Panama Canal, one at each end, by the recent activity of belligerent warships and colliers in the vicinity of the canal zone. The action of the Australian collier Mallina, which left Balboa without clearance papers, and the fact that this and other colliers have shown a disposition to disregard the canal zone shipping laws actuated Col. Goethals to take a decisive measure to preserve in every way strict neutrality.

ascertained, it is thought that the fire originated in the basement in the vicinity of the furnace room.

## IMPORTANT GAINS BY FRENCH TROOPS IN THE FOREST OF LA PRETRE

Germans Direct Three Violent Attacks Against Allies' Lines South of Ypres But Were Driven Back—Repulsed Also to Northwest of Senones.

Paris, Dec. 13.—An important advance by the French troops in the forest of La Pretre, in France, and the repulse of three violent German infantry attacks to the southeast of Ypres, Belgium, were the outstanding features of the French official communication issued this afternoon. The text of the statement reads: "The day of December 12 was particularly quiet. The enemy's activity was shown, especially by an intermittent cannonade at different points on the front. In the region to the southeast of Ypres there were ventured, however, three violent infantry attacks, which were repulsed. "In the woods of La Pretre we have made important progress. "In the Vosges the enemy has attacked on various occasions the post of La Merehenri, to the northwest of Senones, but has been repulsed. "Serbia.—The extreme Serbian left wing, pursuing the enemy, has forced him to recross the Drina, near Balna Basta. On the remainder of the front the Serbian armies continue to drive back the Austrians to the north and northwest."

## U. S. NEUTRAL BUT FAVORABLE TO BR. BRITAIN GERMAN PAPER SAYS

Cologne Gazette Says German People Cannot Have Confidence in Americans Which They Should be Able to Repose in Neutral Power, and U. S. Can Never be an Arbitrator in Fight Between Britain and Germany.

Amsterdam, Dec. 13, via London.—A long article dealing with the possibility of the United States playing an important role in the conclusion of peace among the European powers, the Cologne Gazette continues, "but one can be neutral in an indifferent way, and, on the whole, American neutrality has been favorably against Great Britain." "The newspaper then says: "In view of all this, we cannot have in America the confidence which we ought to be able to repose in a Power which would act as an impartial arbitrator in regard to an arrangement of peace. "We cherish no feeling of irritation against America because she is friendly to Great Britain. Such a feeling is only natural, as Great Britain is America's motherland; but it is just for this reason that we fear prejudice, and we must, in a friendly but firm manner, reject America as an arbitrator." It would be an ostrich policy, the

## MINES IN GULF OF BOTHNIA WERE LAID BY GERMANS

Sinking of Three Swedish Steamers Led to Investigation.

Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 13 (via London)—The Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs today gave out a statement with regard to the recent sinking of three Swedish steamers, as the result of striking mines in the Gulf of Bothnia. "The Germans," the Foreign Minister says, "declare that the mines were Russian, as no German mine-laying had been done up to the time of the disaster. Official investigations made by Finland disclose that several groups of anchored mines were German, and not Russian, and that they had been laid during the war in the Gulf of Bothnia. No floating mines, it was stated, had been found."

## FOUR MORE DEATHS AT SALISBURY PLAINS

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—Four more deaths are officially reported from Salisbury

## MAY BUILD SUBMARINES IN CANADA

An Official of the Western Dry Dock Company at Port Arthur, Ont., Says Plant Can Undertake the Job

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—Submarines for the British government are likely to be constructed in the plant of the Western Drydock Company at Port Arthur, Ont. Representations are being made to the Imperial authorities by the Dominion government that facilities are available at Port Arthur for the speedy assembling of the underwater craft.

Mr. E. A. Christy, a director of the company and chairman of the American Shipbuilding Company, a \$20,000,000 corporation, interviewed Sir Robert Borden and other members of the government Saturday and represented that the plant at Port Arthur could easily undertake the erection of submarines. The Imperial authorities have been cabled regarding the offer. Plains, George Durnett, Divisional Engineer; Pte. F. G. Ross, Gunner E. H. M. Penn and Pte. John Ivers.