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READJUSTMENT OF RUSSIAN LINE NECESSARY WITH DECISIVE BATTLE ON FOR POSSESSION OF WARSAW

Czar's Generals Finding Difficulty in Dominating Extended Line from the Baltic to the Danube—Allies Maintain Offensive in West Winning More Territory With Aid of British Fleet—No Word of German Cruisers Which Attacked English Coast.

London, Dec. 17, 1914, p. m.—The Russians are settling down to the task of readjusting their line from the Baltic to the Danube, it is learned from the official reports. This adjustment, officially issued at Vienna, is the outstanding feature of tonight's news from the battlefronts.

While there is no confirmation of this from other sources, such a move on the part of the Russians would be quite in line with the announcements in dispatches from Petrograd that the Russians, threatened on both flanks, had decided to take up new positions where they would better be able to meet the onslaught which are being launched against them by the Austro-Germans from the Carpathians to the East Prussian frontier.

Should the Austro-German armies, as on previous occasions, follow the Russians in Poland another big battle will soon be in progress, which may decide whether the Germans are to get to Warsaw or whether the Russians are again to threaten an invasion of Germany.

The delay of the Russians in fulfilling expectations that they would prove a serious menace to German territory is a disappointment to the peoples of the allied countries, but military men express the view that it is better for Russia that she should meet her foes in her own territory where the means of communication would be more on an equality.

HOSPITALS FILLING UP AS ALLIES ADVANCE.

The German and French official communications do not disclose much of what is going on in the west, but it is apparent that the Allies are still on the offensive from the coast to La Bassée and at various other points along the front. While not very marked advances are reported, the French claim to have made some progress and to have organized the ground which they gained during the preceding days. The Germans on the other hand assert that the attacks by the Allies have been repulsed.

From the number of wounded reaching the hospitals of both the Germans and the Allies, it is evident that the fighting in Flanders today was of a more severe character than shown in the official statements. The correspondents report that the hospitals are again filling up, while along the Dutch border conditions are being improved by the Allies.

The few expected proclamations bringing an end to Turkish supremacy over Egypt and the establishment of a British protectorate over that country were officially issued tonight. The last war was doubtless the action of the Khedive, who was the Sultan's representative in Egypt, but with little or no power, in taking sides with Turkey against Great Britain.

It is reported that Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, who has been appointed High Commissioner, although a soldier by profession, has had long and varied experience as a political officer in India and other parts of the East. He has been foreign secretary to the government of India since 1911.

There has been considerable activity on the part of the Allies in other parts of the world. British ships have been seen in the Gulf of Aden, while the Russian Black Sea fleet has sunk a German steamer and an unknown vessel supposed to be a Turkish warship.

Austria, it is reported, has lost the training ship *Beethoven*, which, it is understood, was being used for training purposes, and would have at least 200 cadets aboard.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO GAIN GROUND.

Paris, Dec. 17, 1914, p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Belgium our troops have gained ground to the north of the road from Ypres to Menin, and also on the north and south-east of Ghent. The British troops have debouched to the northeast of Arras, and have reached the first houses of St. Laurent Blangy. Appreciable progress has been made at Arras, Valenciennes, Mammetz and Marcourt, in the region of Bapaume and Peronne. The German line in the Somme region is being pushed back. The German line in the Somme region is being pushed back.

RUSSIANS FOLLOW UP MILAWA VICTORY.

Petrograd, Dec. 17.—The following statement from the general staff of the Russian command-in-chief was made public tonight:

"The direction of Milawa our cavalry and vanguard troops are chasing the beaten Germans. Several of their corps already have crossed the frontier. During the chase we have captured prisoners, guns and war material. The Russian report successes near Lake Urmial, but evidently these operations are unimportant. The Turkish forces are alleged to be fighting on the side of the Turks. The Swedish lieutenant, Colonel Eret, after a long stay on the German west front, says Germany's economic resources are sufficient, but her military resources are exhausted, and that her forces are steadily increasing. Based on reports that the municipality of Lille, at the suggestion of the German officer in command, has asked help from the president of the Swiss confederation to get victuals, as Lille is cut off from all foreign communication, and the population is in distress. The commandant guaranteed that the victuals were destined exclusively for the consumption of civilians.

GERMANY RUSHING VOLUNTEERS TO FRONT.

The Hague, Dec. 17, via London, Dec. 18, 1914, p. m.—According to afternoon newspapers the Germans are rushing large bodies of troops through Belgium and Dutch border points. It is the impression of these newspapers that the new troops are volunteer forces, as it is declared that most of them are very young, from 17 to 19 years of age. They are being rushed to the front.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS ARE EXTRAVAGANT.

Vienna, via Amsterdam to London, Dec. 17, 1914, p. m.—The following official communication was issued today:

JAPAN LIKELY TO KEEP HOLD OF TSING-TAO

Captured German Islands in Pacific Also Investigated for Colonization Purposes—Her Right Discussed.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette)

London, Dec. 18.—The strong feeling in Tokyo for the retention of the captured territory which has cost Japan so much blood and treasure was evidenced by an interesting mail despatch from the Morning Post's Tokyo correspondent, in the course of which he asserts that ships have already set out for the South Sea to investigate colonization possibilities. In view of this new division of interest between Japan and Australia, the matter assumes importance.

The morning Post's correspondent, under date of November 10, discussing Japan's attitude as to Tsing-tao and the islands in the Pacific says: "To up-date the Japanese point of view, the whole circumstances must be fully considered. In western countries emphasis appears to be laid upon the condition of the islands. In Japan, however, the emphasis is on the islands themselves, and the Japanese point of view, are entirely different. The retention of Tsing-tao has cost Japan a good deal of blood and money. There is also the further outlay of policing the Pacific with a widely scattered force."

"From all that has been said it is clear that the general feeling in Japan is that none of the German possessions captured can be lightly released. In any case, it is not clear that the Japanese government cannot relinquish them without a good price."

Only 3 1-2 p. c. of Wounded Die

French Surgery Achieves a Triumph; 54 per cent. of Men Going Back to Front.

Paris, Dec. 17, 7:05 p.m.—No fewer than fifty-four per cent of the French wounded returned to the firing line before Dec. 19, according to interesting figures supplied today by the Surgical Department of the Minister of War.

Of the remainder twenty-four per cent had been given convalescent leave, seven per cent were still in hospital, and one and a half per cent had been discharged from the army. Three and a half per cent of the wounded died.

These statistics demonstrate the remarkable advance made in surgery and show a lower percentage of deaths from wounds than in any preceding war.

Allies Lose Not One Man While On the Transports

Paris, Dec. 17, 7:30 p.m.—Owing to the efficiency of the allied fleets and despite the presence of German cruisers in the various oceans, the minister of marine said today that not a man had been lost since the opening of hostilities, of the thousands of French troops transported by France from Algeria, Tunis, East Africa, Morocco, Madag, Tongking, or of the British troops from Asia, Australia, Africa and Canada.

Well-Known Men To Make Report on German Outrages

London, Dec. 17, 5:25 p.m.—A committee composed of Viscount Bryce, Sir Frederick Pollack, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Prof. Halseley and Harold Cox has been appointed by Prime Minister Asquith to make an inquiry into the accusations of outrages and breaches of the laws of war committed by Germany.

The premier had promised parliament that he would appoint such a committee.

DEATH LIST AT HARDENPOOL IN LEAGUE LAUNCHED

Leading Business Men, at Amherst Convention, Full of Optimism

Both St. John and Halifax Largely Represented—Important Subjects Discussed by Leaders in the Different Industries—Speakers Favor "Made in Canada" Label on Manufactures and Cultivation of the Home Market More—Business is Good and Outlook is Promising is Consensus of Opinion.

(Special to The Telegraph)

Amherst, Dec. 17.—If the "Forward Movement" launched here today by more than 150 business men of the maritime provinces, continues with anything like the enthusiasm which marked today's proceedings it will justify the view expressed by W. E. Snowball that the conference was the most important held in these provinces in its recollection.

Leaders in business from St. John, Halifax, Sydney, Truro, New Glasgow, Moncton, Newcastle, Chatham, Charlottetown, Summerside, and many other towns were present.

A Maritime Forward League was organized, inspiring addresses delivered, important resolutions adopted, and the whole affair rounded out with a great public meeting in the evening. Compulsory conscription was discussed every phase of maritime development and many fruitful suggestions were made. A plea for maritime union was very heartily cheered.

D. R. Clarke of the Bank of Montreal declared that business was sound in these provinces, and there was no good reason why it should not be better next year than this year. All the speakers were optimistic. Neither Premier Clarke nor Hon. J. A. Murray, who were to have spoken, was present, but A. R. Shipp attended.

Both St. John and Halifax were largely represented and at both morning and afternoon meetings the deepest interest was shown in discussion of agriculture, industrial development, natural resources, technical education, transportation, and the part the provincial governments should play in giving leadership and practical aid in opening up new avenues of enterprise and growth.

The Emperor Theobald was far too small for the great crowd at the evening meeting.

(Continued on page 8)

EGYPT PASSES FOREVER FROM TURKISH RULE

Official Announcement Made of Nile Country Becoming British Protectorate

SIR ARTHUR McMAHON HIGH COMMISSIONER

Khedive Deposed and British Administrators Drawing Up New Constitution—Logical Outcome of British Policy and Entente Cordiale—Cairo New Capital of Islam.

London, Dec. 17, 9:37 p. m.—Egypt has been declared a British protectorate. This announcement was made officially tonight.

The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement: "His Britannic Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs gives notice that in view of a state of war existing out of the Sultan of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of his majesty and will henceforth constitute a British protectorate."

The secretary of state for Egypt is thus terminated and his majesty's government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt and the protection of its inhabitants and interests.

The king has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon to be his majesty's high commissioner for Egypt.

British and native officials are co-operating in forming a new constitution. London bears from Constantinople via Alexandria, a special despatch from Cairo saying that a British protectorate is about to be declared as Great Britain's reply to the Khedive's proclamation and that the country will be evacuated within a week by the Khedive's followers.

The Khedive's successor has been appointed. Sir Hussein Kemal, the son of Abbas Hilmi, Cairo is to be the new capital of Islam, Hussein Kemal being styled Sultan.

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GERMANS USED SHRAPNEL IN BOMBARDING WHITBY

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of Fall on Spring

is the Report With Trenches—French Hold Scale During

new York World.

Fresh allied troops—French, Belgian the Germans a smashing blow in the winter.

Germany are liberating along of each side who for four months in their stead less profiting from the firing line by comparison it artillery duel that goes on night

of arms are resting on their guns, a great, new allied army of 4,000,000 of winning a sweeping, decisive end of February.

It turned cold and raw must have territorial regiments, which spent force and keeping freight on the coldest fighting since in Franco's formed and reared, preparatory to put into the field in the spring, picked troops as they stand, and to three months' training. This does the boys just taking up military

The Germans are supposed to be through race, but the French sweep lines clearer.

Violent Duel During Winter.

Unless Germany decides to force the action and make another dash for place, the fight lasts winter along the whole of the line for over 200 miles is going to be an artillery duel with the French coming out far ahead. When the territories have weathered this winter they will deserve an summer. They are running much better chances of being killed than younger, better trained troops, however, and they would probably take the present job for change.

On the other hand, the best troops would go to pieces under the strain. So we have the strategy against the winter. It is not his men in the positions would prefer to be, and he will be in the line in spring with a fresh army to take the field. To it will be the French coming out far ahead. When the territories have weathered this winter they will deserve an summer. They are running much better chances of being killed than younger, better trained troops, however, and they would probably take the present job for change.

An important change takes place in the western theatre of war, the Allies will have a fresh army by February of 4,000,000 men. It is the first time since the war began, such troops are holding practically whole first line of defensive. From the West Sea to the East Sea, the inundated district in Belgium, such troops now have the hardest fighting.

French troops, of course, have held at the line from the beginning, a British expeditionary force has not been strong enough to hold more than a front of 25 miles, and the Belgians have lately been able to fill trenches over a hundred miles deep. This has led the French to do fifths of the defending.

has referred to the inundated country along the Yser a number of times, it will try to convey something of its own clear uncertainty, its uncertainty. It is as dead as if it had in it the withering course of a comet, it at the same time it is alive with peace of sudden danger. As you go through it you expect to be struck suddenly. The very least you expect is to be exploded by a hidden mine or get a bullet from a gun equipped with a gas shell.

It has not the dash of a battlefield. It is not the dash of a battlefield.

There was not a soul in the town. In there were not a dozen houses which had not been rendered uninhabitable.

FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT MAY GO TO EGYPT

Letter From Montreal Member of the Force Says They Have Been Ordered There.

Montreal, Dec. 14.—That the Canadian contingent, or at least a portion of it, probably bound for Egypt in the contingent contained in a communication received in Montreal today from a member of the Fourteenth Battalion, First Royal Montreal Regiment. He says: "Just got word we are to leave for Egypt this week. Some excitement in all you."

Many of the most recently drafted German troops are being carried in the pocket and operated by a dry cell.

Sept. 28 was the 62nd birthday of Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force, who was born at Rippon, Yorkshire, Kent.