

VICE-ADMIRAL BEATTY DESCRIBES NAVAL BATTLE IN THE NORTH SEA ON SUNDAY

Enemy, Consisting of Four Battle Cruisers, Six Light Cruisers and Destroyers, Sighted at 7.30 Sunday Morning — British Opened Fire at Distance of 17,000 Yards — The Bluecher and Kolberg Sent to Bottom and Other Two of Enemy's Battle Cruisers in Badly Crippled Condition when British Gave Up Pursuit—Lion and Tiger were Only Slightly Damaged by Germans—Two of Enemy's Destroyers Left so Badly Damaged Impossible for Them to Remain Long Afloat.

London, Jan. 27.—The Admiralty has received the following preliminary telegraphic report from Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty regarding the naval action between the British and German squadrons in the North Sea on Sunday:

"A flotilla of destroyers patrolling about 7.30 o'clock in the morning sighted and attacked the enemy, whose force, according to the reports received consisted of four battle cruisers, six light cruisers and some destroyers. Their position, when sighted, was approximately fourteen miles east south-east of our battle cruiser squadron.

"Orders were given by signal to the destroyer flotilla to chase the enemy, and to report their movements. As it appeared that they had at once commenced to retire to the east southeast, the battle cruisers were directed to steer southeast, with a view to securing the lee position and to cutting the enemy off if possible. The situation developed by degrees into a stern chase.

"Speed was worked up to 28 or 29 knots, and the enemy were gradually being overhauled. At about 18,000 yards a slow and deliberate fire was opened, and we began to hit at a range of 17,000 yards. Our fire was returned by the enemy.

"The Lion and the Tiger, having drawn ahead of the remainder of the squadron, were in action alone for some time and consequently were subjected to the enemy's concentrated fire, more particularly the Lion, which ship suffered more as a result.

"The other vessels, as they drew up, engaged the enemy. A German flotilla of destroyers was disposed on the starboard beam of the cruisers, and an attack by them was driven off.

"At about 11 o'clock, unfortunately, a lucky shot damaged one of the Lion's feed tanks, causing the port engine to be stopped. At the same time enemy submarines were observed on the starboard bow, and a course was steered in order to avoid them.

TWO BATTLE CRUISERS OF ENEMY SUNK.
"The Bluecher (German) was now in a critical condition, with her speed reduced, and the Indomitable, which had now come up, was directed to complete her destruction.

"The rest of the squadron were directed to attack the rear of the enemy. The Lion, with escort, steered to the northwest, steaming with one engine, and I transferred my flag to one of the destroyers, and subsequently to the Princess Royal. Through the damage to the Lion's feed tank, by an unfortunate chance shot, we were undoubtedly deprived of a greater victory. The presence of the enemy's submarines subsequently necessitated the action being broken off.

"The result of the action was that the Bluecher was sunk, and two other battle cruisers were heavily on fire and seriously damaged. The German prisoners reported also that the Kolberg had been sunk by over-avalanches from our squadron.

"Subsequently, the starboard engines of the Lion also developed trouble from the same cause as the port engines, and the Indomitable took her in tow and brought her into port. The damage to the Lion and the Tiger is in neither case serious, and repairs can be completed in a short time. The remainder of the squadron were not hit.

"The casualties were very slight. The death of Engineer Captain Taylor, whose services have been invaluable, is deeply regretted.

"The behavior of officers and men was only what was expected, and great credit is due to the engine room staffs for the fine steaming of the squadron."

TWO OTHER CRUISERS BADLY BATTERED.
According to a trustworthy authority the condition of the German battle cruisers Seydlitz and Derflinger, when the pursuit was abandoned owing to the approach of the German mine fields, was desperate in the extreme. The Derflinger was believed to have been torpedoed by a British destroyer, and it was considered questionable whether she would be able to reach the safety of the mine fields.

The battering of the German ships was said by this authority to have been rather under-rated than exaggerated. Two of the German destroyers, it was asserted, was so badly damaged by the British fire that it was impossible that they could long remain afloat.

The earlier reports of the engagement announced that the Lion and the torpedo boat destroyer Meteor had been damaged. Vice-Admiral Beatty's report mentions the Lion and the Tiger, and omits any reference to the Meteor.

London, Jan. 28.—The list of casualties in the naval action on Sunday in the North Sea shows that Engineer Captain Charles G. Taylor, of the battle cruiser Tiger, and five stokers and three seamen of that ship were killed. The three men killed on the Meteor were stokers, while most of the wounded on the Lion, Tiger and Meteor were stokers.

An account of the naval battle printed in the Daily Mail today says: "At the close of the action, the Derflinger disappeared from view with a funnel shot away and blazing from stem to stern. The Metke was in no better plight and the Seydlitz was awash astern.

"According to a German prisoner, the aircraft mistook the sinking Bluecher for a British ship, and dropped bombs on her, hastening her end."

F. S. SCOTT CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR SO. WATERLOO
Freston, Ont., Jan. 27.—At the Liberal-Conservative convention for

ENEMY'S SHIPS 30 MILES FROM ENGLISH COAST

When Sighted by Vice-Admiral Beatty's Squadron on Sunday.

MORE DETAILS BY A GERMAN BLUEJACKET.

Says Many of German Warships Will be Unfit for Action for a Long Time.

London, Jan. 27.—Further particulars of Sunday's battle in the North Sea, as given by a German blue-jacket, one of the survivors of the German armored cruiser Bluecher, published by the Scotsman, are as follows:

"The Lion worked in an endeavor to head off the German light cruisers and drive them down upon the British vessels which were in hot pursuit. It was a difficult task. Having regard for the large number of ships engaged the Lion did great damage among them, but they succeeded in escaping. Some of them were seriously damaged. In numerous cases guns had been swept from their mountings and hulls were battered. Many of them will be unfit for action for a long time to come.

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BUGLER BOY KILLED IN A COLLISION

Fourteen Year Old Canadian Lad Victim of Motor Car Collision at Salisbury Plain.

London, Jan. 27.—A sergeant in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, in a letter from the front, says:

"I shall always raise my hat to any soldier who has had experience in these trenches as they are certainly going through some punishment for their country. In some cases it comes as a relief to be wounded, or killed."

Among the casualties suffered by the Princess Patricia's on January 8th was Lance Corporal Norman Fry, who was shot through the abdomen, and died in half an hour. His parents live near Salisbury.

The editor of Canada has received a cheque for £165 from headquarters at Salisbury Plain as the Canadian contingent's contribution to the Daily Telegraph's Belgian Relief Fund. A supplementary amount is expected later.

A handsome brass plate, suitably inscribed, is being presented to Capt. Bradshaw of the transport Laland, by Col. A. W. Currie of the Second Infantry Brigade, and the officers commanding the Fifth and Sixth Battalions of the same brigade, commemorating their historic voyage from Quebec to Plymouth.

In an inquest at Stratford today on Bugler George Dean, aged fourteen, of the Seventeenth Battalion, it was shown that he was killed while seated in a stationary motor-car which was struck by another car, driven by Sergeant MacIver, another Canadian. MacIver's explanation of the mishap was that in trying to pass a derelict rig his steering wheel went wrong. A verdict of accident death was returned. Dean's address is unknown.

FIRE FROM BRITISH WARSHIPS SENT GERMAN CRUISER KOLBERG TO BOTTOM

London, Jan. 27.—An official statement issued tonight says: "The German cruiser Kolberg is reported to have been sunk in Sun-
setment tonight says:
The German light cruiser Kolberg was the first of four vessels of her class which were built during 1908 and 1909. Her sister ships, the Mainz, Koeln and Augsburg, all have met with disaster during the present war.
The Mainz was sunk by the British fleet in the battle off Heligoland late in August, and a boat of the Koeln type was reported to have gone to the bottom in the same fight.
Early in August a Russian torpedo boat was said to have sunk the Augsburg, after that cruiser had bombarded the port of Libau. If the reported destruction of the Kolberg should prove correct, all the vessels of her class would seem to have been accounted for by enemy war-ships.
The Kolberg was a vessel of 4,350 tons displacement and carried a crew of 268 officers and men. She was 402 feet long and had a speed of about 24 knots. The cruiser was armed with twelve 4.1-inch guns, four 5-pounders, four machine guns, and two torpedo tubes. Her cost was \$1,507,400.

Casualty List for the Patricia's Shows Reg't Was in Action Again

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—That the Princess Patricia's have been in action again, not later than January 18, is shown in the casualty list for the regiment, issued by the Militia Department tonight. Two privates have been killed in action, and one has died of wounds, and a fourth death is recorded. The list follows:
Killed in Action.
Jan. 16.—Private James McNish, P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mrs. Woodley, Castle Douglas, Scotland.
Jan. 16.—Private Norman McLeod, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mrs. J. McLeod, Corner 18th and Columbia streets, Edmonton, Alta.
Died of Wounds.
Jan. 17.—Private William Thorburn, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mr. William Thorburn, St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Death.
Jan. 9.—Private Edward Roper, P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mr. J. F. Ladler, 308 McLean Block, Calgary, Alta.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA NOT IN ACCORD WITH KAISER'S VIEWS, READY TO ABDICATE

Geneva, Jan. 27, via Paris, 6 p. m.—According to reports received here today from Innsbruck, in the Austrian Crownland of Tyrol, Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, is arranging to abdicate, it is being said that he is unable to agree with the views of Emperor William on military affairs, and also because of the German Emperor's attitude regarding peace.

Italy Not Satisfied With Dismissal of The Vice-Governor of Hodeida

Rome, Jan. 27.—Word has been received here that the Governor of Yemen, Arabia, has been discharged from office the Vice-Governor of Hodeida, the commander and officers of the gendarmerie and the head of the police, and has appointed a new Vice-Governor, in response to instructions from Constantinople. This does not entirely satisfy either the Italian government or public opinion in connection with the recent demands made by Italy on Turkey.

AUSTRIA HARD PRESSED FOR FIGHTING MEN

Vienna, Jan. 27, via Venice and London, Jan. 28.—The stringency of the latest Austro-Hungary war levy has created consternation throughout the monarchy, as apparently the military authorities are determined to leave no loop-hole of escape from service.

The official summons embraces the whole forces liable for service, from 19 to 36 years of age. Young men who in 1914 were for the third and last time declared exempt through physical disability, and men rejected three months ago, must again present themselves.

The official notification also calls upon foreign born Austrians and Hungarians who were naturalized after they had reached their 33rd year, although these men heretofore have been entirely exempt from military service.

FRENCH LOSE TRENCHES AT LA CREUTE, BUT REPULSE ENEMY AT OTHER POINTS

Paris, an. 27.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:
"The enemy attempted a sudden attack last night in the St. Mar-
wood, in the region of Tracy-Le-Val (northeast of Soissons). After a violent fusillade the Germans exploded mines which destroyed our trenches for a distance of about fifty metres, but they were not able to establish themselves, by reason of the dominating fire of our artillery."
"These trenches have been re-occupied and put in order."
"To the west of Craonne the night was calm... The fighting on January 25 and 26 in this region presented the following character: After a prolonged and intense bombardment with projectiles of large calibre and bombs, the German infantry delivered an attack on the Heurtebise-Bois De Foulon front, but were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses, except at La Creute... A landslide, caused by the storm of immense projectiles, obstructed the entrance of an old quarry, which served as a storehouse and shelter for the garrison of our trenches at La Creute. Two companies of these troops were taken prisoners there. "The enemy having thus gained a foothold at La Creute, penetrated the Foulon wood, and rendered untenable the neighboring trenches, which we have evacuated."
"The counter-attacks which we delivered over a good part of the ground lost were brilliant. The ardor of our troops was beyond all praise. The enemy suffered very great losses, and left on the field a thousand dead. The prisoners taken belonged to five different regiments, which is an indication of the importance of the attack."
"In the Argonne, near St. Hubert, a German attack has failed. During the day three new attacks were executed within two hours, every one of them being vigorously repelled."
"The night of January 26-27 was calm in Alsace and the Vosges. There is nothing of importance to communicate on the rest of the front."

GERMANS MAKE SUDDEN ATTACK NORTHWEST OF SOISSONS — DESTROY TRENCHES BY MINES, BUT UNABLE TO GAIN FOOHOLD — BETTER SUCCESS AT LA CREUTE — COUNTER ATTACKS BY ALLIES AT OTHER POINTS PROVED DISASTROUS TO ENEMY.

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TURKISH INVASION OF EGYPT HAS BEGUN

Engagement Between British and Turks East of El Kantara—Actions Only Small Affairs and Enemy Driven Back by British Troops—Traffic Through Suez Canal Not Stopped, But Merchantmen Must Enter at Stated Hours and Protected by Convoys.

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 27.—(Via London) —An engagement occurred yesterday to the eastward of El Kantara, in Egypt, presumably with the advance guard of a Turkish army, although details are lacking. The Egyptian losses were one officer and four men slightly wounded. Only a comparatively small number of men were engaged in the fighting, which was in the nature of skirmishes.

detachments of Turkish troops have been sighted at three other points to the east of the Suez, but no fighting has resulted except that in the vicinity of El Kantara. In this engagement the Turks opened fire at long range with mountain guns. The British replied with machine guns and rifles. A British seaplane dropped bombs upon the Turkish forces near Birmurhadd, inflicting losses.

Fighting in this locality indicates that not only has a Turkish invasion of Egypt been begun, as was reported in an earlier despatch from Athens, but that Turkish forces have penetrated a considerable distance into Egypt. El Kantara is 28 miles south of Port Said and is on the Suez Canal, which, it is assumed, is the immediate objective of the Turkish advance.

The territory to the east of El Kantara, referred to in the foregoing is the northern part of Sinai peninsula, which extends to the Turkish frontier. It has been reported on several occasions since the entrance of Turkey into the war that an Ottoman expedition against Egypt would be attempted. According to these reports, the deposed Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi, was to head this expedition, but he was obliged to give up this plan owing to a wound inflicted in an attempt on his life at Constantinople several months ago, which necessitated a trip to Switzerland recently to consult a specialist.

British military commentators have asserted that the perils of a trip across the sandy wastes would deter the

Turks from actually attempting an invasion of Egypt.
Washington, Jan. 27.—Defeat of a Turkish force near Karna by the British army moving into Asiatic Turkey was announced today in a foreign office despatch to the British embassy here. Previous reports from Constantinople said the British offensive at this point had been repulsed with heavy losses.
The Foreign Office despatch said: "With regard to the recent statement by German official war news, as coming from Constantinople, to the effect that the British offensive against Turkish troops near Karna has been repulsed with heavy losses, the true account of these operations is now received. Reconnaissance from Mozera discovered Turkish forces to the south of Ratta Canal.
Turks were driven across the canal, with severe loss, and the British force shelled the camps, driving the enemy back in disorder. British casualties were about fifty."
Cairo, Jan. 27.—Via London, Jan. 28.—Traffic through the canal has not been stopped as a result of the fighting near El Kantara, but merchantmen must enter the waterway at both ends under convoys, at stated hours.

STEAMER SINKS WITH CREW OF 27

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 27.—The revenue cutter Itasca reported here by wireless tonight that it was believed the Italian steamship Angelo Parodi had sunk about 300 miles off Cape Henry with all on board. Marine men said the vessel carried a crew of about twenty-seven men.