

ED OF DARING, THE AGE. THERE WAS NO THE RANKS WHERE AS CAYLEY, BALDWIN SIR GALLANT MEN, THIS BLOODY FIELD, ALDWIN, WHO EARN CAESAR'S CAMP AT FELL BRIGADIER-UNDED.

the absolute last two were now hurried, but of the enemy was spent to trickle back, leaving night, except for prison- left upon our side of the

of General Birdwood's force very large proportion of office new army, under Major of a grand total of 10,500, and all his staff men and appeared from the fighting camp had lost literally every

PER CENT. GONE.

unit could stand the loss of men completely falsified. The Ninth Brigade of the Tenth division that, and in spirit were not to be required.

ed, except two important saly the Gurkhas, and the post- retained forty-eight hours. milton, "these two pieces of med, were worth, according for by their loss or retention in an important success and a come off, the Narrows were re, but this was not the fault pers or men under him."

land, but at Anzac when the les with the water bags arrived at front, the men would rush up in swarms just to lift the lature that would through the was bags. Until wells had been covered under freshly won hills, endeavoring of Anzac by eyes, such as a brigade was unthinkable." e report describes fighting, only ally successful and with heavy losses up 21, which was designed to con- the British positions. Important- fighting ceased then. The important feature of the document description of the joint army and plans, for probably the most diffi- and complicated operations ever at- ted on so large a scale, it was im- ble to concentrate a third of the troops to be launched in an attack with and Anzac, the only British-held ground. Part of the were at Imbros, part at Mirdos, at Mytilene respectively fourteen y sixty miles and 100 miles from arena in which they were to appear taneously with munitions, stores, als, vehicles and, particularly, water- consulation, General Hamilton bids agonist farewell to his comrades.

APULSION BILL HAS FIRST MAJORITY OF 298

(Continued from page 1)

those few thinkers who have fallen apart to the vast system. To a future prime minister can ever this bill as a precedent for perma- nently fixing on the country the taint from militarism. "Militarism is an affair of the art, and it is in the hearts of the man people to have militarism, till it is in the hearts of English, not to have it. But for the ment we are dealing with a stern cessity, and our greatest danger is e that traditions will be abandon- but that we are carrying out a great illusion of false secur-

Senator Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, other ministers warmly congratulated Mr. Balfour as he closed his speech.

Henry E. Duke, Unionist member for Exeter, characterized the measure the widest form of coercion ever ap- plying by any man in any emergency. "I think of Balfour, leader of the Independent Nationalists, opposed the stand- ing yesterday by John Redmond, king for the Nationalists, and gave his hearty support. "I would not consent to strike a blow this country, France or Russia," he said, "by doing anything which would weaken this bill."

Mr. Asquith, premier-general, was driven to support the policy presented by the bill by the hard logic of facts, although it was not his predilection. All were, he continued, that this country had to put its whole strength into war, but it would not be doing this if it puts its whole strength into the cause. Great Britain was the chief nation of the alliance, and its chief strength. On behalf of the union cause she maintained a great which commanded the seas. It was necessary to keep in this country a great number of men for fulfillment these essential functions.

The cabinet council has yet been summoned, and a majority of the members the house of commons are averse to general election, but an appeal to the country may come about in either of two

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE FOILS GERMAN PLAN (Continued from page 1)

There is no change in the situation the Caucasus front.

Heavy Battles Northeast of Ypres. London, Jan. 6, 11:05 p. m.—An official communication issued this evening concerning the British forces on the tinent, says:

In addition to the raid on the aerodrome at Douai, another raid was carried out yesterday by eleven of our machines against a stores depot at Le Sars. This morning one of our patrols destroyed a party of Germans just north of Somme, with hand grenades.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CHECKED IN WEST WHILE RUSSIA WINS; WHOLE EMPIRE CALLED TO JOIN TRADE WAR ON GERMANY

SOPIA SHATTERED BY BOMBS THROWN BY FRENCH FLYERS

Indescribable Panic in Bulgarian Capital Where They Get Taste of Hun's Medicine

WHEEL WORKSHOP OF KRUPP'S BURNED

King Peter of Serbia Looks Forward to Heading His Army in Offensive Campaign—Saloniki Front Resembles Huge Public Works.

London, Jan. 10.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Saloniki says that a föllia of French aeroplanes has dropped bombs on Sofia, causing considerable damage and an indescribable panic among the inhabitants of the Bulgarian capital.

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New York, Jan. 10.—An Athens despatch to the Reuters agency today says: "A French air föllia has bombed Sofia, doing considerable damage to the Bulgarian capital, Saloniki despatches reported today."

Paris, Jan. 10.—King Peter of Serbia, who is still in Saloniki, is full of confidence in the ultimate issue of the struggle for the liberation of his country, according to the Serbian minister to Greece, who has just returned from Saloniki, says a Havas despatch from Athens today.

"The king is waiting impatiently for the completion of the re-organization of the Serbian army now in progress," adds the despatch, "so that he may put himself at its head and resume the combat." Krupp's Partly Burned.

New York, Jan. 10.—A news agency despatch from Amsterdam today says: "Fire destroyed the wheel workshops of the Krupp gun plant at Essen, according to advices received here today, and also damaged other buildings."

Eastbourne, Eng., Jan. 10, 10 p. m.—An aeroplane in which Lieut. Gordon Duke and Warrant Officer Fraser were flying fell today and both men were killed.

Consuls Interned on Cruisers. Paris, Jan. 10.—A Havas despatch from Toulon says that the consuls of the Teutonic allies, who were arrested at Saloniki and brought on a British vessel have been interned on board the French auxiliary cruiser Savoie, which before the war was in the Havre-Navy-Service.

The despatch adds that, before leaving the British ship, the consuls expressed their thanks to the captain for the attention they had received while aboard his vessel.

The Torres-Vedras Line. Paris, Jan. 10.—The correspondent of the Havas Agency, in a despatch from Saloniki, says that he has returned from a tour of inspection of the Allies' front outside Saloniki and that it resembled a vast series of public works. The soldiers, he says, armed with pick and shovels, instead of rifles, have made an entrenched camp which, according to the most competent authorities, is impregnable. The lines grow stronger with each day that passes, and both of officers and men are absolutely confident, the correspondent says, that the Austro-German invasion forces will never be able to cross them.

The despatch says that the front begins at Toppin, on the Vardar river, fifteen miles northwest of Saloniki, ascends the line of the Vardar to Kresnovo, from which point it sweeps in a semi-circle to the southeast, enclosing Saloniki. It is affirmed that, according to most reliable statements, there are no Turkish troops at present in Bulgarian territory.

MONTENEGRINS LOST IN ADRIATIC RAISED IN CANADA AND U. S.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—The two hundred Montenegrins drowned on Friday, when their vessel was sunk by a mine in the Adriatic Sea, were in Montreal a few months ago, and were later quartered at "The Rivers, and Lewis (Que.), where they underwent training before sailing. The contingent was gathered from different parts of Canada and the United States by Captain A. V. Seferovich, Montenegrin consul general in New York city, who is at present in Montreal.

The victims were on board the Italian steamer Italia, which struck a mine and sank in the Adriatic Sea, when she was going from Brindisi to Montenegro on the last leg of her voyage, which started at Halifax on December 8 last. First news of the loss of the vessel came to cables Saturday from Cetinje and Paris.

"SOO" HOTEL BURNED. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 10.—The new International Hotel was burned late tonight, causing a loss estimated at \$250,000.

STIFF FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA AREA

Two British Armies, Advancing to Relief of Kut-El-Amara, Put Turks to Flight

General Lake, Former Canadian Officer, Takes Command of Operations on Persian Gulf—British Withdrawal From Gallipoli, Without Loss, "Without Parallel in Naval History."

London, Jan. 10.—The Turks in Mesopotamia were in full retreat on January 9 with the British pursuing them, it was announced in the house of commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India.

There had been heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris on January 7, Mr. Chamberlain's announcement stated, and the British had taken two Turkish guns and 700 prisoners. In telling the commons the news of the British success on the Tigris, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"General Aylmer left Miam Alligardi on January 6 with troops marching to the relief of Kut-El-Amara. On the same day General Townshend, at Kut-El-Amara reported that the previous night the enemy had opened a heavy fire on the northwest front, and on the village opposite Kut, but had made no attack. On the night of January 7 General Aylmer reported heavy firing on the south bank of the Tigris.

"On the right bank, General Campbell's column carried the enemy's position, taking two guns and 700 prisoners, and then entrenched. Meanwhile, the main attack on the left bank was retarded by an enemy outflanking movement, and General Aylmer reported that he apparently was opposed by three Turkish divisions.

"On the evening of January 8 he reported that, owing to fatigue, the troops had been unable to make any progress that day. On the 9th, he reported the enemy in retreat, and that he was pursuing, but that heavy rains hindered the pursuit.

"From later telegrams it appears that the enemy has recoiled to Khora."

New Commander of British Forces. London, Jan. 10.—Sir Percy Lake has been appointed to command the British forces in Mesopotamia in succession to General Sir John Eccles Nixon, who has been compelled by ill-health to return home.

Lieutenant-General Sir Percy H. Lake, who is fifty-nine years old, and has had a long and brilliant army career, has been chief of the general staff in India since 1912. He served in the Afghanistan war of 1878-9, and was awarded a medal and was similarly honored for his services with the Sudan expedition in 1885.

Much of his subsequent service was in connection with the Canadian militia, for which he served some time as quarters-master-general, afterwards as chief of the general staff of the militia, and then as inspector-general, leaving the last-named position to become a division commander in India in 1911. He has frequently visited Camp Sussex, and is the St. John militia unit.

Sir Percy is a brother of R. S. Lake, former member of parliament for Gresham (Sussex), and now lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan.

Withdrawal on Saturday Night. Paris, Jan. 10, 8:50 p. m.—Official announcement of the allied evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula was made by the war office tonight in the following statement:

"On the night of Jan. 9-8 the complete evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula, prepared in detail some days ago, was perfectly carried out by the English commander and the commander of our expeditionary corps. It was effected without the loss of any French material, beyond six employed marine guns, which were useless, and are included in the seventeen pieces which the English announcement reported destroyed.

"The enemy opened fire at 6 o'clock in the morning, when the embarkation ended."

Gallipoli Leaders to Be Honored. London, Jan. 10.—The British retirement from the Dardanelles was referred to by Premier Asquith in addressing the house of commons this afternoon.

"The house will learn with extreme gratification of the retirement of the forces at Cape Helles (at the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula) without the loss of a single life," the premier said. "Of 11 guns left behind, 10 were worn out fifteen-pounders which were rendered unfit for further service before they were abandoned. All stores of reserve ammunition which could not be removed were set afire before the retirement.

"The whole retirement was conducted with minimum loss. These operations, taken in conjunction with the earlier ones from Suria and Anzac, are, I believe, without parallel in naval history. That they should have been carried out without any loss, considering the vast amount of personnel and material involved, is an achievement whereof all concerned—the commanding officers, officers and men of both services—may well be proud. It deserves, and I am sure will receive, the profound gratitude of king and country, and take an imperishable place in our national history. His majesty will be advised that Messrs. Robeck, Wemyss, Birdwood, David and other officers should receive special recognition."

German Report Says British Loss Heavy. Berlin, via London, Jan. 10.—A British force which apparently was on the way to reinforce the British at Kut-El-Amara on the Tigris river, lost 8,000 men in an attack on Turkish positions at Sheik Said, according to a semi-offi-

26TH TRANSFERRED TO 3RD DIVISION; LIKELY WITH 55TH

Policy of Territorial Units Appears to Have Been Adopted in Canadian Army

MONTREAL UNITS FORM 5TH BRIGADE

60th Battalion of Third Contingent Fighting in Ranks With Veterans of Immortal 14th from First Division—Maritime Province Units Together.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Announcement was made tonight by the minister of militia that the 5th brigade of the second division is being reorganized so as to form a brigade wholly of battalions from Mont-

real and district. It will consist of the 14th battalion, the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, the 24th battalion and the 60th battalion. The brigade will continue under the command of Brigadier-General D. Watson.

The 25th and 26th maritime province battalions are being transferred from the 5th brigade to the 9th brigade of the third division.

The foregoing would indicate that the third Canadian division, which has been at Bramshott Camp, England, under command of Lord Brooke and which includes the 88th (New Brunswick) Battalion is moving to France, up to the present there having been but two Canadian divisions on the fighting line. A letter received in the city yesterday from a member of the 22nd Battalion (third division) which spent some time in St. John had the news that unit would soon leave for France. The news that the Montreal battalions are being brigaded together irrespective of the contingent in which they were raised, would indicate that in time the New Brunswick division would take part in the march to Berlin as a fighting unit.

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BUKOWINA BATTLES BLOODY AND BITTER

Losses On Both Sides Placed at 175,000 and Half Comes Through Sheer Exhaustion

Russians Check Enemy's Flanking Movement and Make Main Drive for Strategic Point Near Czernowitz—German Attack in Champagne Offensive on Wide Scale But Comes to Naught—Austrians Threaten Whole of Montenegro.

London, Jan. 11.—The Russian retain the important strategic heights in the neighborhood of Sadowa, north of Czernowitz, says a Petrograd despatch to the Times, and although the recent snowfall hindered operations, they are steadily and systematically advancing and fortifying their positions, until the extending front comprises thirty-three miles of the east bank of the Steipa river. This front is now deemed secure against re-capture.

London, Jan. 10, 10:29 p. m.—While the Russian front has been quiet during the past twenty-four hours, there has been severe fighting in the other war theatres.

On the Montenegrin front the Austrians have been generally successful. They have advanced their positions at several important points, despite the handicap of snow waist-deep, and are showing themselves just as adept as the Montenegrins in mountain fighting, which heretofore has been regarded as the particular specialty of the Montenegrin soldiers.

In Champagne, the French have repulsed four German attacks. The Germans, however, have retained a foothold at two places to the French advanced trenches.

In Persia, British reinforcements on their way to the relief of Kut-El-Amara, have met Turkish forces, which were compelled to retire after some heavy fighting.

BITTEREST AND BLOODIEST OF WAR. The Petrograd official communication says that the calm on the Czernowitz front is due to the huge losses and resulting demoralization of the Austro-Hungarian army. That there is some basis for this statement is evident from the estimate of the Hungarian newspaper, Pestur Lloyd, that the losses on both sides of the Beszaratka battle, so far, exceed 175,000, or more than the total British losses in the whole Dardanelles Campaign.

Another Hungarian newspaper states, on the authority of a staff representative, that the fighting on this front has been the bitterest and bloodiest in the history of war, both sides sacrificing men in a manner without parallel.

The Saloniki front is chiefly notable in the day's despatches as the scene of almost continual aerial skirmishes, one of which continued for two hours. The Germans have thus far lost six aeroplanes in this region.

The rumor that the consuls of the Teutonic allies arrested at Saloniki have been released appears to have been without foundation, as it is now announced that they have been transferred to a French auxiliary cruiser, on which they have been interned. Extensive Turkish reprisals are already announced, and some similar action is likely also from the capitals of the central powers.

ALBANIA DIVIDED IN ALLEGIANCE. The present situation in Albania was thus summed up today by Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary for foreign affairs, in the house of commons: "I regret to say that it is impossible to speak of Albania as an entity at present. In the central area, over which Essad Pasha's authority extends, the relations between the Serbian soldiers and the population have been friendly, and Essad Pasha has rendered them valuable assistance. The northern tribes, among whom the enemy has conducted a considerable propaganda, are hostile to the Serbians and Montenegrins."

Several despatches have been received here giving details of the recent operations in eastern Galicia, which were so meagrely described in the official reports. According to these despatches, the Russians, after artillery preparation which showed there was no longer any shortage in their big gun ammunition, started an offensive which caused the Austro-Germans to rush every available division to Galicia.

Czernowitz is still in the possession of the Austrians, and is filled with wounded.

But the Russians apparently are directing their main attack against Seda Gora, north of the Bukovina capital, where five important roads converge. In the Balkans, reports permit that the Germans are concentrating at Monastir, preparatory to an attack on Saloniki, but the interest in the Macedonian campaign has become secondary to the operations of the Austrians in Montenegro. A determined attack is being made on Mount Lovcen, a Montenegrin stronghold overlooking Cattaro Bay, by the guns of the Austrian fortress at Cattaro, and Austrian warships lying in the Adriatic. The formidable Austrian forces invading Montenegro extend over a wide front, from the Tara river, in the west, to the Ipek district, in the east.

It cannot be disguised that this invasion is causing great uneasiness among the Entente Powers, and especially Italy, which sees in its success an end to Italy's dream of dominating the Albanian coast of the Adriatic. The Italian newspapers, in expressing the opinion that an Austrian success against Montenegro would give the invader an incalculable political, maritime, commercial and strategic advantage, admit the fact that Italy's intervention in the Balkan campaign has come too late.

Montenegrins Fighting Gallantly. Paris, Jan. 10, 2:35 p. m.—The Montenegrin consulate today made public the following official communication: "Our troops took the offensive on the seventh of the eastern front near Lepenice. The Austrian troops retreated desperately, and some positions were taken and re-taken several times. We finally regained mastery of the field of operations. Our losses were appreciable, and those of the enemy considerable. "Desperate combats took place in the direction of Rozaj, and Plesna. The enemy, thanks to the superiority of his forces, succeeded in occupying Touriak. Our forces retired upon a position to the left of Lesitina.

The Austrians attacked violently in the direction of Ipek-Rugovo, but were everywhere repulsed.

"Our front at Lovcen (near the Adriatic) has been furiously bombarded by all the forts and mobile batteries at Cattaro, as well as by cruisers, but no infantry attack has been attempted."

Ypres Still Scene of Fighting. London, Jan. 11 p. m.—The British official statement issued tonight says: "There has been artillery activity today near Ypres, in the Bois Grenier, at St. Eloi and about Ypres. Hostile aircraft dropped bombs near Straelenc, Hasbrouck and St. Omme. One woman and one child were killed."

Petrograd, Jan. 10, via London, 5:10 p. m.—The struggles for the possession of Czestoryak and Czernowitz are continuing with unabated ferocity over the Russian Christmas holidays. The efforts of the Germans to outflank the Russians at Bayan on the frontier east of Czestoryak and thus relieve the pressure on the latter place has been checked by the Russians, according to reports from the front.

Peace fighting occurred in the streets of Czestoryak on the several occasions when the town has changed hands. At present the Russians appear to be in possession of the place.

Tentons Exhausted by Efforts. Petrograd, via London, Jan. 10, 3:02 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today: "The situation on the west (Russian) front yesterday was generally calm. In Galicia, and to the south of Czernowitz, the enemy, having suffered enormous losses in our attacks and being disorganized by the failure of his desperate counter-attacks, has shown no sign of activity, beyond feeble attempts by artillery and hand grenades, to interfere with the work of our men in consolidating the positions they have won."

In the Caucasus coastal region a detachment of Russian scouts Saturday

(Continued on page 8.)

TEST OF ARMS DECIDING FOR EVER ECONOMIC STRIFE

Walter Runciman Declares War Will End Germany's Commercial Machine-Guns

WHOLE EMPIRE ASKED TO JOIN

British House of Commons Passes Resolution Asking Overseas Dominions to Co-operate in Commercial Policy Against Enemy, Already Having Noticeable Effect.

SAMUEL'S PROMOTION TO VACANT POST CONFIRMED. London, Jan. 10.—Herbert Samuel, postmaster-general, has been appointed home secretary, succeeding Sir John A. Simon, resigned.

London, Jan. 10, 11:35 p. m.—The debate in the house of commons tonight was chiefly remarkable for the unanimity of the members in urging the government to exert the largest possible degree of economic pressure on Germany, and its recommending that steps should immediately be taken to prevent any increase from German trade warfare directed against the Allies after peace is signed.

A resolution was passed without division "that, with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the prosecution of economic pressure on Germany, and its recommending that steps should immediately be taken to prevent any increase from German trade warfare directed against the Allies after peace is signed."

The principal speech was made by Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, whose emphatic declarations on the importance of maintaining British trade were regarded as largely decisive. In making clear the position which caused him to hesitate to endorse Premier Asquith's communication last week.

"While the war is on," he said, "we must do everything in our power to cripple and destroy German finance, credit and trade, at the same time stepping up our own and our Allies' and laying the foundation for future action when peace comes."

"The course of the debate here were some references to the danger of competition with the United States, which one member declared would be a more economic pressure of our blockade. Her foot supplies are becoming depleted, while ours are increasing. Although our exports have fallen and our imports risen, there is no doubt that the economic strength of Great Britain is so well founded that we can stand the strain far better than the Central Powers."