FRENCH STORY OF TWO MONTHS OF GREAT WAR

A Review of the Struggle From Nov. 15, 1914, to Jan. 15, This Year.

OFFENSIVE GONE

And German Defensive Will Follow Suit-Patience Only Needed.

Paris Cable. There was given out this afternoon an official statement under the caption of "The War From Nov. 15 to Jan. 15," reading as follows:

"Since the 15th of November, in other words, since the conclusion of the Battle of Ypres, and up to the complete resumption of the great German offensive movement against our left wing, the war has taken the character of a siege. In such a warfare it generally is expected that the advantages obtained by one side or the other virtually offset each other. But in this case it can be said that with one exception, we alone have gained ground. With this one excepgained ground. tion the Germans everywhere have

gone back.

"The following recital of points gained makes it possible to get an idea of the progress on either side: By the Germans; destruction of the market, of the cathedral and of the hospital of Ypres; destruction of the Town of Nieuport and of the Nieuport baths—and the bombardment of Armentices Bethung and Arras: Armentieres, Bethune and Arras; bombardment of Soupir and of Soissons; recapture of Hill 132 and of an eminence near (rouy, and a gain of from 1,200 to 1,800 yards to the north of Soissons; advance of 300 metres in the Argonne along a front of 800 metres at a point near the Brook des Meurissons; bombardment of a church at Nancy, and of the hospital at Thank.

THE FRENCH ATTAINMENTS.

"Results obtained by the French: From the sea to the Lys, recapture of all the left bank of the Yser between Knocke and Hetsas and an opening on the right bank between the sea and St. Georges. The installation of a bridge-head four kilometres (two miles and a half) into this re gion, and the installation of a bridge head to the south of Dixmude. Cap-ture of St. Georges and of the house of the ferryman, and of Korteker. The general extension of our front around Ypres; the succession of Wybendrert and the cessation of the at-

tacks of the enemy's infantry.
"From the Lys to the Oise, capture of the chateau and of Village of Vermelles and of Rutoire; German capture of numerous trenches between Aix-Noulette and Carency; the partial recapture of Saint Laurent and of Blangy, near Arras; the capture of La Boisselle; the capture of German trenches at Lihons; the capture of Quesnoy-En-Santerre the end of October, and progress to the east, followed by the general extension and consolidation of our front.

From the Oise to Rheims - The capture of the German trenches Nampcel and of the plateau of Nou-bron; the taking of Spur No. 132 and the eminence at Crouy, both which, however, we lost again; the destruction of numerous pieces German artillery; the reduction four-fifths of our previous percentage of infantry losses, thanks to the greater efficiency of our artillery, and the consolidation of our defensive sys-

MANY ATTACKS STOPPED.

"From Rheims to the Meuse - Advance of one kilometre (two-thirds of mile) in the region of Prunay; admore than two kilometres in the region of Perthes and the stopping of 17 German counter-attacks; advance of nearly one kilometre in the Argonne, in the forest of La Grurie and of Bolante, and the repelling of numerous counter-attacks; the extension of our front in the neighborhood of Verdun, and the de-

From the Meuse to the Swiss frontier - Important advances in the forest of Consciuove, in the forest Apreniont, in the forest of Allly, in the forman attacks here; process to the northeast of Nancy, in a locality called the ferest of Parroy; process to the north and to the south of Sen-cues and in the entire neighborhood of Ban de Sast; capture of the Toto Vienu, which commands Spint Fa-ie and of the Tete de Faux; the omrie and of the Tete de Faux; the om-plete checking of 34 counter-attaches belivered by the enemy; the capture of Aspach and of Steinbach and of the heights to the east of the last-men-tioned place, and procress in the di-cection of Munster, Cernay and Alt-

Summing up, we get ten general advances on the part of our tr which were distinctly perceptible advances on the which were distinctly perceptible at which were distinctly perceptible at certain places as compared to 20 general withdrawals on the part of the conemy, always with the exception of the cone of the to months. To complete it, it he added that, first, the German offensive in Poland has been re-strained for a month past: second, Russian offensive continues in

cia and in the Carpathian Mouncia and in the Carpathian Moun-s; third, the Turkish army in the casus has been in tree measure thilated; fourth, (any has ex-cited her resource; officers)

average of 12 officers to a regiment), and will not in the future be able to develop her resources in effective men except at the expense of the existing units; fifth, the armies of the allies, on the contrary, are finding it possible further to strengthen themselves to a measureable degree.

measureable degree.

"It can consequently be affirmed that to obtain final victory it is sufficient that France and her allies know how to wait for it and at the same time prepare for it with inexhaustible patience. The German offensive has been broken; the German defensive will be broken in its turn."

NO ALLOWANCE

Soldiers' Brides Will Get No Patriotic Fund Money.

Toronto Report.-The question of a separation allowance from the National Patriotic Fund for the wives of soldiers who are married after enlisting for overseas service has been considered by the executive committee of the trustees, and their decision given to the effect that under such circumstances these wives are not entitled to draw on the fund. This decision is one of some importance, since marriage of soldiers in camp have been of fairly common occurrence, and a number of applications have already been made for assistance on the part of these soldiers' brides.

Another matter upon which a ruling has been given by the military authorities is the case of a wife withdrawing her consent to her husband going abroad after this has once been obtained. It is now stated that once the consent of the wife has been obtained there can be no release for the huuband, nor can the wife of a soldier who has married after enlistment obtain her husband's discharge by refusing to consent to his leaving. The military authorities explain the necessity of this by pointing out the serious disorganization in the forces which might take place just prior to departure for overseas, particularly as by that time the troops would be quite

highly trained. The two infantry battalions in camp and the divisional cyclists' corps are now being trained in the last stage of their musketry practice, after which they will be considered capable of doing efficient work if needed. The three units, in addition to practice with service ammunition at the outdoor targets, are given an hour's work each day in rapid loading by means of cartridge clips or "charges" and dummy cartridges.

TORPEDOED

German Submarine Sank a British Steamer.

London Cable.-The British steamer Durward, says a Rotterdam despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, has been torpedoed by a German submar-

ine. The crew was saved. The Durward was bound from Leith to Scotland, and was struck by the torpedo, according to the Reuter correspondent, while twenty-two miles off the Mass lightship. The crew took to the boats and reached the lightship, from which a Dutch pilot conveyed them to Rotterdam.

The Durward was a vessel of 1,300 tons, and was built at Glasgow in 1895; She was owned by G. Gibson & Co., of Leither, Scotland.

PASSPORT CASE

Conspiracy to Defraud U. S. Gov ernment is Charged.

New York Report .- A complain charging conspiracy to defraud the United States Government, in connection with the issuance of false American passports to German reservists, was filed by the Government authorities yesterday against Maurice Die-ches, a New York lawyer; Carl Ru-rode, Hans Adam Von Axel, four German reservists, and others involved in the case.

This action was taken after Federal Judge Hand sustained writs sworn out on behalf of three reservists, and their counsel, contending that the original complaint failed The prisoners were any overt acts. re-arrested on the new complaint.

disclose all the details at this time would be injurious to the Govern-ment's case and against milit policy. The four defendants rearrested de-

ended an examination, which was A OUFER YARN

Cologne Hears France Tried to Make Peace.

"In September France had sincere wishes for peace, and sne instructed an eminent neutral diplomat to introduce preliminary proposals to this end.

"This dirlomat has previously occupied an official position in London and he was under English influence. He bettayed the secret to the British Ambassador in Faris, causing an enormous sensation in London.

"Lord Kitchener was sent to France. He preatened a be mbardment of the French coast and for ped from the French coast and for pe

British People Are Complaining of Increased Cost of Food Supplies.

NEW MINE VICTIM

The German Cruiser Karlsruhe Reported Off San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Rusians inaugurated a new olan of campaign

Persecution by Turks led to whole-sale flight of Jews from Palestine. British airmen, it is reported, flew over Essen and destroyed some build

Mr. James Ballantyne was re-elected Mayor at the nominations in Montreal

The British Columbia Legislature as opened by Lieutenant-Governor Barnard.

Col. James H. Bredin, prominent in military ad public affairs, died at Cornwall.

Stubborn fighting for possession of trenches was continuous in Flanders and France. Dr. Oliver Boyd has been chosen Liberal candidate for the Federal rid-

ing of Medicine Hat. Prof. Benzinger, late of the Univer-

sity of Toronto, was granted permis-sion to leave Canada. The trial of the directors of the de funct Union Life Insurance Company ontinued in the Toronto Assizes.

Deputations from the city and the unemployed asked the Government to relieve the labor situation. The Provincial Government is curcu arizing all hotelkeepers to ascertain

low many soldiers in uniform patren-Chief Thompson, of the Teronic fire partment, tei dered his resignation

er reorganization. Welland town, in a two-day cam-paign for the Patriotic Fund, raised more than \$24,000, being about \$4

to the Board of Control to make way

apiece for each citizen. . A brigade of mounted rifles is to be sent to Egypt made up of one regiment of Canadians at Salisbury and the rest from the second centingent.

The Swedish steamer Drett, accordng to a Coper hagen despatch, struck a mine off Raumo. Finland, and sank The captain and five of the crew were drowned. The others were saved.

There is a general outery in Great Britain against the raising of the prices of bread and other commodities, which is popularly believed to be enunnectssary, netwithstanding tirely

A blacksmith shop, owned by H. Mc-Row at Burr Creek, near Kingston, was wrecked wher a stick of dynamite which had been placed by a fire to thaw out, exploded. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time.

Hon. Martin Burreil, Minister of Agriculture, who went to Finehurst, North Carolina, just before Christmas, after suffering from an attack of congestion of the lungs, is expected back in Ottawa. Mr. Burrell has thorough-

The United States Presbyierian ceiving a cablegram reading "Urumia, Tabriz: missionaries well, announced that it felt justified in sending out the assurance that all the missionar-

ies in Persia are safe." The death is encunced in Ireland of Lord Ardilaun (Arthur Edward Guianess), who was famous for his chariwho at one time was the head of the great Guinness breweries, which had and his brother, Edward, innerited. He was born in 1840.

The captain of the steamship Ceamo, of the New York and Porto Rico Navigation Company, from New York, eports encountering the German cruir Karlsruhe off San Juan, Porto P. co, Wednesday morning——He says that the cruiser refused to answer his

re-arrested on the new complaint, which amplifies the old one by charging that Rurode delivered a false bassport to the defendant. Heinrich Sachse, and that Von Wedel rented a room at the Filks Club, in this city, for the purpose of securing passports for German volunteers.

Joseph A. Baker, of the local burean of investigation of the Department of Justice, who filed the complaint, set forth as a part of it that for him to disclese all the details at this time Despatches from Vienna state that

Lieut.-Col. Shannon, assistant adjutant-general of the first avisional area, with beadquarters at London, Ont., received word to-day of his temcommanding officer of the division succeeding Brigodier-General Hedgins, A proposition to increase

Stratford Child, Stripped, Imprisoned in Snow.

night imprisoned in a box and covered with snow, without shoes, stockings or mitts, was the terrible fate last night of little Jack McDougall, the four-year-

PRINCESS PATS

Some Promotions Made in Canadian Regiment.

Cable.-Captain London, Fairbanks Smith, of No. 4 Company, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, whose interesting experiences in the trenches were related by him to a correspondent on Tuesday, has been gazetted a major. At present he is recuperating at his country home while awaiting an operation on his injured leg, his nervous system having been unequal to the ordeal after he was brought back from the trenches. from the trenches.
Other promotions in the regiment are
Major C. W. Ward, formerly of the Rifle
Brigade; Captain Fitzgerald, formerly of
the Royal Irish Fusiliers; Captain Carr,
formerly of the 8th Ghurkas.
This list is interesting, as being the
first promotions since the formation of

the regiment.

Major J. H. McKinery is invalided or sick leave.

British Private Sought by German Shells Elsewhere.

Now He's in a Hurry to Rejoin His Regiment.

New York Report.-The seemingly charmed life of Private Leaske, of the first battalion of the London Scottish, has attracted considerable attention in England, according to letters recently received here. Private Leaske has been invalided home, with a severe flesh wound in the thigh, and, notwithstanding his desperate experiences, is now reported to be recovering.

When the war began Private Leaske was in business ir Antwerp. There he remained until the investment of the city by the Germans, and refused to leave when the bombardment com-menced. A German shell destroyed the house in which he lived, and when the fortress fell he beat a hasty retreat to

Having served in the London Secttish, he re-enlisted in the first battalon, with which he was sent to France ater. During ar engagement when the regiment was first under fire threa-bullets pierced his great coat, but did him no injury. The following day, however, a fourth bullet wounded him in the thigh, and he was carried off to a hespital.

It appears that Leaske was in Bel-gium, and that he was taken to a field despital near Ypres. The Germans delied the place, and Private Learke was removed with the remainder of the wounded to another hospital fario the south. the Germans shelled, and the joung soldici had a very nurow escape from flying fragments of shrapnel before he vas carried from the building in

Fortugately his next place of retreat ar far beyond the range of the Ger-uen artillery, the distance being a gore effectual protection than the Red these consign from German shall fire. tions or by reason of the prolonged There he remained until with several and somewhat heated public discussion he was taker to England. It others he was taker to England. It was believed that then he would be barassed no more, and would be left in peace until his would was healer. Such was not the case, however, for

e was sent to a hospital in liartle- American commerce, but no intimation pool. He had not been in the institu-tion 24 hours before the German raiding cruiser squadron opened fire on the city. With unerring accuracy the German guns speedily searched out hospital, which was one of the the hospital, wh baildings struck.

Private Lerske then came to the eenclusion that he would be much safer on the firing line, and thencefor ward he made progress toward recov-ery. He says he will not feel really safe and comfortable until he rejoins his regiment at the front.

HAD POOR YEAR

Great Lakes Protective Association So Reports.

Detroit. Mich Report. The con- lt was said that the owners had resideration of annual reports and the election of officers for the coming year composed the principal busines before the Great Lakes Protective Association, in session here to-day.

The association came through last year without the total loss of any steamer enrolled in its membership to the wise adoption of separate for east and westbound I a strict observance of

succeeding Brigodier-General Hedgins, now acting adjutant-general of the Dominion.

A proposition to increase hull insurance from 25 per cent, to 50 per cent, of a ship's valuation was expected to bring out a lively discussion. AN AWFUL NIGHT

The year 1914 was a lean year for great lakes vessels owners, which showed a decrease of 34 per cent, from that of 1913, according to a report of William Livingstone, president of the Lake Carriers' Association. Besides the lack of business, 54 sailers lost their lives in shipwrecks was "a rather high average," Stratford, Ont. Des.—To spend the which was "a rather high average," in the words of the president. Twendight imprisoned in a box and covered ty-five vessels were lost during the

> ALLIES' FINANCIERS TO MEET. Paris Cable.—The Matin states that David Lloyd-George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and P. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, are coming to Paris shortly to confer with Alexandre Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, with a view of the organization of closer finter the crew in order to permit of ration between the al-

PANAMA KICKS BRITISH REPLY

Vessel May Be Seized, But Cargo

Will Be Respected.

Reassures U. S. re Movement of

Cotton.

London Cable.-Sir Edward Grey,

the British Foreign Secretary, to-day submitted to Walter Hines Page, the

American Ambassador, the reply of

Department's request that the former

Hamburg-American Line steamer

Dacia, which now flies the American

flag, be permitted to make a special

trip to Germany with a cargo of cot-

ton without establishing a precedent

be put in code the reply was forward-

ed by Mr. Page to Secretary of State

While Great Britain in reply does

not find it possible to promise that the Dacia would not be thrown into

a prize court on her first trip, concessions are made concerning her cargo

in that two alternatives are offered.

se of the British Government

EXPEDITE COTTON MOVEMENT.

Every effort is made in the reply to reassure the United States about

the Dacia's cargo, and a full explana-

tion is made that Great Britain wishes

to expedite the cotton movement, but that she cannot abandon the position

that belligerent ships must not be

permitted to escape the effects of bel-

ligerency by transferring to another

The English papers recently have

both Greek and Italian firms are ne-gotiating for the purchase of interned German and Austrian ships in the

Mediterranean. The Greek Legation in London says it is without any ad-

purchases, and the British Foreign

Office has received no information on

her allies, it is stated, would do every-thing possible to prevent any enemy

ships escaping the penalties of war by transfer to the flag of any neutral

NO OTHER COURSE FEASIBLE.

Great Britain's position concerning the provisional trip of the Dacia has

been known generally since the United States made its request concerning the

hesitation that Great Britain could not

permit the Dacia to escape the prize

the refusal of the United States Gov-ernment to insure the ship has given

of pleasure from prominent officials

friction which might rise from the

seizure of the ship under war condi

compilation of statistics for the final

reply to the American Government's protest concerning delays to

has been given as to when the reply

DETERMINED TO SAIL.

former Hamburg-American Liner Dacia proceeded to sea she would be

captured and taken to a prize court.

Her cargo of cotton will be purchased by the British Government or for-

werded to Rotterdam without further

the owners may prefer.

The State Department has communicated this information informally to the owners of the Dacia as a re-

sult of a message from Ambassador Page, and was notified in reply that

the vessel was loading at Galveston.

and would be put to sea notwithstand-

THE FARN CASE

Is Seized Boat Now British or

German?

Washington Despatch. - Both the

British and the German Embassies

here are displaying interest in the

fate of the collier Farn, now known as the K. D. 3, and have asked what

disposition is going to be made of this

ship, which now lies in the harbor at

San Juan, Porto Rico, practically in the custody of the United States col-lector of customs there. The British

that the Farn was not taken before a prize court after her capture by the German cruiser Karlsruhe. This is ex-

pected to be the basis of a contention that the collector of customs must re-gard the Farn as still a British ship,

not subject to the control of the German lieutenant, and the prize crew who brought her into port.

The German Embassy, saving no

instructions from the Berlin Foreign Office, so far contented itself with calling upon the State Department for

information as a basis for representa-tions. Meanwhile the State Department

tern the crew in order to permit of further consideration of important

questions involved.

Embassy called attention to the

solved to test the issue in a

court.

of the case.

The Foreign Office continues

will be submitted.

declared they would regret any

court if she undertook the trip,

It has been stated without

but

But Great Britain and

vices concerning such

the subject.

country

Bryan.

Objects to Presence of Anglo-Japanese Fleet.

Washington Despatch-Advices to the Panaman Legation here to-day said that the presence of five British and Japanese cruisers, with several colliers and other auxiliaries, in or about the harbor of Puerto Pinas, Panama, for five days, and the sending ashore of detachments, formed the basis of the recent protest by Panama to Great Britain and Japan.

A protest, it was said, had been filed with the British Minister in Panama, while the complaint to Japan is on its way here, to be presented to the Japanese Embassy. A detailed report of the circumthe British Government to the State

stances to the Minister explains that on Dec. 10, two Japanese cruisers anchored in the harbor of Puerto Pinas, They were followed by several colliers, and during that night by other warships, among them the British cruiser Newcastle, and seven auxas to the validity of the change in the illaries. A fifth cruiser joined them, vessel's register. As soon as it could Dec. 12.

After coaling in the harbor and After coaling in the harbor and sending ashore a detachment of men, who, the report says, took bags of sand belonging to a German named Zdruk, two cruisers left on the morning of Dec. 15, a cruiser and two auxililaries came again and anchored in the harbor. The last of the vessels left on the afternoon of Dec. 15. Great Britain offers either to pur-chase the cotton at the German prices upon the seizure of the Dacia or to have the cargo placed on another boat and forwarded to Rotterdam at the ex-

THE AIR RAID

German Barbarians Glory in Their Recent "Feat."

Britain Will Not Retaliate in Like Manner.

Berlin, Cable-The first page of all the newspapers published in Berlin this morning were given to news of the attack made by Zeppelins on the English coast, and the scanty reports from the eastern and western war theatres occupied inconspicuous places on inside pages.

With remarkable unanimity the German press appears to expect that this raid will be followed shortly by others. While the amount of damage done by the bombs dropped from the airships is not yet known here, satisfaction is expressed in the fact that all the Zeppelins returned safely and in the belief that "the moral of the bombardment cannot fail to be very great, especially as it follows so closely the recent bombardment of the Hartlepcols and other points the eastern coast of England by German cruisers.

The German official version of the airship raid on the English east coast

rise to rumors that the Dacia will not sail. The rumors brought expressions is as follows:
"Our airships, in order to attack the fortified town of Great Yarmouth were obliged to fly over other towns from which, it is stated, they were fired at. These attacks were answered by the throwing of bombs.
"England has no right to be indig-

nant, as her flying machines and ships in broad daylight have attacked open towns, such as Freiburg, Dar-es-Salam and Swakopmund.

"Aircraft are acknowledged to be legitmate weapons in the carrying on of modern warfare, so long as their operations are conducted in accordance with the rules of international Washington Report.—The British law. This has been done be Government announced to-night dirigibles. The German nation through its Embassy here that if the cod by England to fight for its This has been done by our Liner existence, cannot be compelled to fore-go the employment of legitimate means of self-defence, and wi'l not do

it, relying upon her good right."
It is notable that the Garman statement, ignores the fact that the air-ships bombarded. Yarmouth before and not after, flying over any of the other towns. Concerning the bombardment of Freiburg, the contention of the allies has been that the bombs were thrown at military positions. such as an aviation hancar and a railread station.

SHEER WANTONNESS. London Cable.—The Times assumes, commenting on the German aerial raid, that it was a trial trimade to ascertain what counter-atack, if any, had been prepared. Times adds:

"They destroyed innocent flyes through sheer wantonnes, but will come again to destrey on a large scale. They are pressing their attacks with increasing boldness further inland." destroyed innocent lives The Times sees no cause for aston-

ishment over the gress relations of international law, and sayer, "The acts of savagery in Flanders, France Polof savagery in Flanders. France Pol-and and at Scarborough have shown that we are confronted with a re-crudescence of brutality such as the world has not witnessed in a thous-and years. The jest answer we can give is not to emulate Germany's just for blind destruction, but to neess for-ward our preparations for helping to relieve France and Belgium of the relieve France and Belgium of the blight which has fallen upon them. When we strike we will not soll our hands with these shameful crimes, but will fight honorably in assurance that victory will be ours and that the earth will be oursed of these relapses into barbarism.'

GERMANY'S STEEL CARTRIDGES Paris Cable.—A despatch from openhagen says the Germans are substituting a kind of soft steel known as Siemens Martin metal for copper in the manufacture of cart-

Berlin, Cologne, Karlsruhe and other cities are seizing all copper objects and sending them to the military authorities. Two thousand Schleswig guards each gave up all their cartridges but ten.