

# RUSS FORCES CONTINUE TO DRIVE AHEAD

## Advance Against the Teutons Between Stripa River Reaches and Roumania.

# HUN BASE MOVED

## Altogether 3,000,000 Men Engaged in Galician and Volhynian Struggle.

London Cable—A Petrograd despatch says:

"It appears not improbable, according to advices from the front, that the Austro-German forces at the southern extremity of the fighting area will be forced back to the line running through Kolomca, Stanislaw and Galich in the near future as the result of the steady, continuous advance of the Russians between the upper reaches of the River Stripa and the Roumanian frontier. Already the Austrians are reported to have removed their base from Czernowitz towards Kolomca.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Austrians are fighting courageously, the Russians, it is ascertained, have succeeded in taking by storm fortifications around Czernowitz that were recently described in the German press as impregnable. Having cut the railway line from Zaleszczyki to Czernowitz, the Russians are threatening communication between Czernowitz and Kolomca.

The zone of the Russian offensive is extending northward, bringing into action the left flank of the central front. From Oltza they have pushed out on the railway lines 25 miles to Kovel and are reported advancing along the roads in the direction of and close to Lutsk, and also between Podcherevitchi and Kostuhova, three miles north of the Kovel-Sarny railway west of the River Str. These positions are regarded as especially advantageous, being flanked on the right by the Pinsk marshes, precluding a serious menace from that direction.

The Berlin official report admits that German forces in the forest of Jakobstadt were compelled to retire before attacks by "superior forces of Russians." The Austrian report says there has been a notable lessening in the activity of the contending forces in Galicia and on the Bessarabian front, the Russians not having renewed their infantry attacks, although keeping up artillery fire.

## LINES STILL INTACT.

The heights commanding Czernowitz, reported by Petrograd to be in Russian control, are some six miles southwestward of Topouroutz. From some of these heights the Russian heavy guns are believed to have found the range of the coveted city, and their thus far still desultory bombardment led to the reports of the evacuation of the Bukovina capital.

The stubborn defensive of the Austrians, which intermittently assumes an offensive character, hampers the Russian attackers considerably, and thus far has managed to keep the Teuton lines intact.

Altogether about 3,000,000 men are believed to be engaged in the Galician and Volhynian fighting. The prize of the furious battle now in progress is, Roumanian intervention, which either side endeavors to win by inflicting a decisive defeat on the other.

Petrograd announces the capture of the Czartoryski cemetery, north of the Volhynian line on the Kovel-Sarny sector of the Brest-Litovsk-Kieff railway, which is an important strategic point, and, like Czernowitz, has frequently changed hands in the course of the last fourteen months. The Kovel-Sarny sector is vital to the Teutons for the supply and control of the Volhynian fortress of Dubno and Utsk, both of which would be cut off in the north by the capture of Kovel.

A despatch to the Chronicle says: "The latest news from the Russian front justifies the assumption that Czernowitz is still debatable ground, with the Russians making furious attacks on the heights surrounding it. While admitting that the Russians are making a great offensive over extensive fronts, the military critics here warn the public against expecting too much from such a campaign at this time of the year."

## TEUTON COUNTER-ATTACKS.

The Austro-German offensive against the Russian counter-attacks in an attempt to regain positions lost along the Str River, which is regarded as an ideal line for defensive operations. Paris reports that the holding of this line is considered so important by the Central powers that Field Marshal von Mackensen has left the Balkans to take command of the armies opposing the Russians along the Str.

## NOT IMMUNE

### Parcels Sent On Neutral Ships Not Free From Seizure.

London Cable—Annulment of a previous governmental decision that parcels sent on neutral vessels are not immune from seizure. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, today announced that the Government is unable to secure immunity for parcels sent on neutral vessels. The law because they were not immune from seizure. The Foreign Secretary said that the Government is unable to secure immunity for parcels sent on neutral vessels. The law because they were not immune from seizure.

## DISMISSED

### 48th Officer, Named for Heroism, Ousted by Court-Martial.

London Cable—Official announcement is made that Captain F. W. Perry, 48th Highlanders, has been dismissed from the service by sentence of court martial.

Captain Frank W. Perry of the 48th Highlanders went to Toronto from Sudbury to enlist. He has been regarded there as one of the heroes of the war, and Toronto military men cannot understand why, if he is the man referred to, he should have been dismissed. He is credited with blowing up 800 Germans at Hill 60, and was recommended for the D.S.O. Col. Currie, in his diary, says of Perry: "At Hill 60 he assisted the British engineers to run several mines under the German trenches. He was the last man out of the tunnels when they were loaded with several carloads of dynamite, and his was the grimy hand that touched the button that sent half the hill and about 800 Germans in the air. He had a narrow escape from being buried alive, and deserves the D. S. O."

## WILL ASQUITH GO TO PEOPLE?

### Question of a General Election Agitates Great Britain.

### Labor's Defection May Cause Trouble for Cabinet.

London Cable—The question on every lip at the political rendezvous clubs last night was whether the momentous events of the day had brought a general election within sight. An appeal to the country and a break-up of both the coalition Government and the Labor party are contingencies of the near future, and while the Government has secured what in ordinary circumstances would be regarded as a satisfactory majority, 298, for its bill, the defection of a large section of the Labor party, with the loss of four members of the Government, admittedly places the Government in a critical position, and many doubts are expressed that it will succeed in weathering the storm.

No Cabinet Council has yet been summoned, and a majority of the members of the House of Commons are averse to a general election, but an appeal to the country may come about in either of two ways. First, the House of Lords, without the consent of the Government, could bring the life of the Parliament to an end by simply declining to proceed with the Parliament and Registration Bill, which prolongs the life of the Parliament eight months. On the other hand it may still be found that Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, are quitting the Cabinet, though nothing yet is known of their position, in which case it would not be improbable that the Government would seek an exit from its difficulties by resigning and appealing to the country.

## FREE SERUMS

### Provincial Board of Health to Start Service Feb. 1.

Toronto Despatch—The Provincial Board of Health makes further announcement as to the free distribution of serums. On and after Feb. 1, 1916, the public will be supplied, free of charge, through local Boards of Health and Medical Officers of Health, with various biological products. Hospitals and physicians will be supplied direct only when they cannot obtain the products from the local Board of Health. The following are on the free list: Smallpox vaccine (in capillary tubes), diphtheria anti-toxin (in vials), tetanus anti-toxin (in vials), anti-meningitis serum (in vials), anti-tetanus vaccine (in vials), pasteurized preventive treatment for rabies at the laboratories of the board, No. 5 Queen's Park, Toronto. The early use of diphtheria anti-toxin, tetanus anti-toxin and anti-meningitis serum is advised.

Diphtheria anti-toxin and tetanus anti-toxin will be supplied on special request in syringe containers, for which a charge of 20 cents each will be made, and anti-meningitis serum in special intra-spinal outfits at the rate of 45 cents each. The anti-toxin and serum are supplied free, the charge being for special containers only. Each must accompany order for containers or intra-spinal outfits. No accounts will be carried.

Since the Provincial Board of Health is undertaking this work in the hope of lowering the death rate and reducing the morbidity of communicable diseases influenced by the use of these products, every physician in the province is required to co-operate with the Provincial Board of Health by prompt notification of all communicable diseases.

## FRENCH TRAITOR MUST DIE.

London Cable—A despatch has been received to death Maria Jose Del Past, twenty-five years old, a naturalized Argentinian, who was convicted of sending military information from Marseilles and Paris to German agents.

# SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

### Steamer Patias, With 300 Passengers of the Thessaloniki, Has Reached New York.

## LOAN TO GREECE

### 336 of Those On Board the Persia Have Not Been Accounted For.

All British officers in Italy have been recalled.

Sadie Rudy, of Cookstown, employed as a domestic in the New Northern Hotel, Yonge street, committed suicide.

Dairy experts at the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association convention in Renfrew urged Ontario farmers to grade cream.

Hon. Dr. Roche and Hon. T. W. Crothers represented the Government at the funeral of E. A. Lancaster, M. P., at St. Catharines.

The steamer Patris, having on board the 300 passengers of the Greek liner Thessaloniki, abandoned at sea, arrived at quarantine at New York.

The Militia Department is informed that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the British army is equipped, is being re-bored to the same size as the Ross rifle, viz., .461.

Wm. G. Lang, of Mimico, a Grand Trunk Railway brakeman, died in Welland Hospital at 4 o'clock Thursday from injuries received in shunting cars about midnight.

Charles W. Knapp, treasurer of the New York Times, and formerly editor and publisher of the St. Louis Republic, died suddenly Thursday in the office of the Times.

Over 20,000 Presbyterians voted against Church union, and it is considered unlikely that the General Assembly will attempt to force union on such a large minority. Less than 150,000 voted in favor of union.

Representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress asked the Government for a wages board on war contracts, also making other requests respecting labor conditions as affected by the war.

A resolution calling upon the Manitoba Government to establish an agricultural bank or board to loan money to farmers at a low rate of interest was adopted unanimously by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

An Athens despatch to the Paris Havas Agency says the French Government has informed the Greek Government that it has placed 10,000,000 francs at the disposal of Greece. This sum is an advance on a loan of 40,000,000 francs now being negotiated.

An announcement made Thursday night by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company says that the number of persons on board the steamer Persia who have not been accounted for aggregates 336. Of these 119 were passengers and 217 members of the crew.

Mr. E. P. Heaton, the recently appointed Fire Marshal for Ontario, is going to visit two or three of the leading States across the border, where Fire Marshal affairs are administered, with a view to seeing what he can learn of their systems and experience and adapt such points as are thought desirable.

## THEFT CHARGE

### Is Laid Against a Lieutenant by Brockville People.

Brockville Report—A young social lion, Lieut. J. E. Nolan, of C Battery, Kingston, is wanted by the Brockville police on a charge of theft. It is alleged that while a guest at the home of Mrs. S. Flint, a local millinaire widow, he decamped with jewelry to the value of \$3,000, making a clean sweep of her collection with the exception of one ring. Nolan, who is said to be only 20 years of age, came here a week ago on leave, and with good credentials in his possession he was entertained at many homes and attended some local dances. He was treated during an illness at the Flint dwelling, and was shown the jewels which have since disappeared. The theft was not discovered until long after Nolan left town. He purchased a ticket for Kingston, and on the train is said to have bought transportation from the conductor to Toronto. He was dressed in the uniform of a cavalry officer.

## PROMOTIONS

### Among Canadians at the Front or in Great Britain.

London Cable—Promotions officially gazetted: Lieut. Col. Temporary Brigadier-General G. B. Hughes relinquishes his appointment on General Staff on taking command of his brigade; Major Clarke Kennedy, 13th, and Lieut. Blackstock, artillery, 13th, appointed staff captains attached to headquarters units; Lieut. Huston, East Surrey, appointed to Canadian forces; Private Unwin, appointed Lieut. of Yorkshire Dragoons; Driver Hustler, artillery, appointed Lieut. Royal Field Artillery.

Lieut. Boyce, Royal Engineers, formerly 2nd Company Canadian Engineers, was married yesterday at Liverpool to Miss K. Linnick, Health Inspector under Manchester corporation.

## TWO SUB. VICTIMS

### And a Third Sunk in the English Channel.

Marseilles Cable—The British steamers Middleton and Hella have been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, it was announced here today.

There was some loss of life on the Hella.

Both vessels are reported to have been destroyed without any warning from the submarine that attacked them.

Seventeen passengers of the Hella and 13 members of the crew were rescued. All members of the Middleton's crew were saved.

The Middleton was a vessel of 2,066 tons, built in 1895, and hailing from Hull. Lloyd's register does not list the Hella.

London Cable—The Norwegian steamer Fridolf Nansen of Bergen, bound from the East coast of Africa for Rotterdam, was sunk in the English Channel yesterday. Two of the crew were killed, while the remainder were landed at Deal today. She was 3,275 gross tons.

## INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

### Results of Acre Crop Competitions Throughout Ontario.

### Net Profit of \$336.72 On Small Potato Patch.

Toronto Report—Want Ontario farmers can do by intensive cultivation is strikingly shown by the results of the annual "Acre Profit Competition" announced yesterday by the Department of Agriculture. The best acre crop, that of Milton H. Goltz, a Muskoka farmer, returned a net profit last season of \$336.72, produced from a yield of 514 bushels of potatoes; the next best acre returned the cultivator with a net profit of \$269.81, also from potatoes, with a dozen other leads produced close to or above the \$200 mark.

A one acre crop competition carried on by the department this year had 57 groups, each representing approximately four to six contestants, the only requirement being that each contestant should have taken a short course in agriculture with the district representative in his county. The rewards are short courses at the Ontario Agricultural College to the winner of each group. Fixed values were put on land, rental, labor, value of crop, etc. The cost of producing the crop was carefully recorded in each case. A most significant feature of the results is that in every instance, in raising potatoes, corn, root crops, grain, the largest net profits were secured from the acres upon which the contestants made the largest expenditure in manure and labor. Most of the best records for potatoes came from Northern Ontario, the wet season in the older parts of the province having seriously reduced the yield.

There were not so many contestants in the grain section. The best acre of oats was that of J. J. Pettit, of Lanark county, who secured a net profit of \$23.98 from a yield of 104 bushels. The best acre of spring wheat, that of Silas Farrell, of Dundas and Stormont, gave a profit of \$22.22. There was only one barley competitor in Stormont County, and the best showing there was \$10.77, with a yield of 51 bushels.

A remarkable yield of silage corn was secured by Archie Gregg, of Salford, Oxford county. An acre produced 39 tons, 400 lbs., giving him a net profit of \$100.95. He spent \$18.15, including \$5 estimated for rental, in raising this crop. Graham Griffith, of Lambton County, made \$180.18 profit from an acre devoted to seed corn, his crop being 151 bushels. The best acre of beans was raised in Kent County, Clifford Smith getting a net profit of \$56.61 from a 22-bushel yield. The crop cost \$21.55 to produce, including land rental.

Joseph Willmott, of Halton, spent \$10 a bushel more on his acre of mangels than any other competitor, but his crop gave him \$25 more profit than his nearest rival. He made \$155.91, his yield being 1,652 bushels. The best field of turnips was in Front William district, where Roland Brown made \$97.42 from 994 bushels. "The Feeding Hogs for Profit" competition was carried on in 16 counties, one with a double group sending in all 17 young men to the Ontario Agricultural College for four weeks' courses in live stock and seed judging. The winning hogs were raised by Lawson Sewell, of Grey County, who in 22 weeks, at an average expenditure of \$12.53, including the cost of a six weeks' old hog (\$4), made an average profit of \$12.31 per hog. The hogs when finished were worth \$24.84 each. The lowest profit of any farmer in the competition was \$5.15 per hog.

## GREY SATISFIED

### British Foreign Minister Pleased With Greek Situation.

London Cable—Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, referred indirectly in the House of Commons today to the Greek protest against the arrest by the allies of Greek citizens on the charge that they were aiding the Entente powers' enemies, and of the Consuls of countries not belonging to the Entente.

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# THESSALONIKI HAD HARD TIME

### Rescued Passengers Tell Story of Many Troubles.

### Food Short, and Wireless and Engines Hampered.

New York Report—The 177 passengers who were forced to abandon the sinking Greek steamship Thessaloniki at sea arrived here today on the steamship Patris, of the same line, and gave vivid descriptions of the hardships they suffered during the five weeks that the Thessaloniki was battered by a series of terrific gales.

On Dec. 25, Christmas day passengers said, the supply of meat on the Thessaloniki was completely exhausted, only a few gallons of water were left, and the ship's officers began to portion out short rations of the meagre supply of food which remained.

The Thessaloniki first sprung a leak when she encountered a hurricane which raged for twelve hours on Dec. 21. The boiler and engine rooms were partially flooded on that day, and the steamer sent out calls for assistance. After the hurricane subsided, however, the flooded portions of the ship were pumped out and the steamer proceeded on her voyage.

Rough seas and gales were encountered from Dec. 22 to Dec. 26, when the Thessaloniki ran into a ninety-mile hurricane, which lasted for twenty-four hours. Many of the passengers and crew feared that the steamer was sinking, as fresh leaks opened up and the boiler and engine rooms and coal bunkers rapidly filled with water, and the ship was tossed about like a proverbial eggshell.

It was then that the Thessaloniki sent out numerous S. O. S. calls, which were heard by the Patris, United States, Florizel and other steamers. The Florizel was the first to reach the disabled vessel, and offered to take off the passengers and crew and carry them to Bermuda. Captain Goulandis, who was making his first voyage as a master, declined his offer. The Florizel stood by until the Patris came in sight.

The Thessaloniki's passengers were transferred to the Patris with considerable difficulty, and were forced to leave all their baggage and personal belongings on the disabled vessel. After the transfer had been completed the Patris shot a line to the Thessaloniki and took her sistership in tow on January 1st. The wind increased greatly during the night, and early the following morning the sea parted. In the afternoon the Patris succeeded in getting another line to the Thessaloniki, and once more resumed the trip toward New York.

The two lines parted for a second time early in the morning of Monday, Jan. 3rd, and the Thessaloniki was driven rapidly to the southeast in a terrific hurricane accompanied by a blinding snowstorm.

Owing to the Thessaloniki's engines being stopped by the water in the ship's hold, she was only able to send out infrequent wireless calls, which covered a small area. The Patris took up the search, and was joined by the Scandinavian steamer United States, which had turned out of her course.

Captain Goulandis said he had been unable to make solar observations by reason of the almost continuous storms, and that if he sent out six erroneous messages regarding the position of his vessel.

## IS DENIED

### No British Diplomatic Officer Wrote Captured Letter.

Athens, via Paris, Cable—It was denied here today that any diplomatic officer of the British Legation wrote the personal letter captured when Col. H. D. Napier, formerly British military attaché at Sofia, was taken off a Greek steamer by German submarines near Messina in December. Parts of the letter have been quoted, but without context or signature, in Vienna despatches received here.

Admiral Hubert S. Cardale, acting head of the British naval mission, and ranking officer in the Greek navy, who also is vice-president of the Anglo-Hellenic League, publishes a signed statement in the evening newspapers today, in which he assures the Minister of Marine, for himself and the entire British mission, "of the honor with which we regard our service under the Greek flag, and the deep respect and sense of loyalty which we feel toward the Minister of Marine."

In an interview with the Associated Press Admiral Cardale said: "Personally we have served with the Greeks over three years, during which time we have taken part in the wars against the Bulgarians and the Turks, at the risk of infringing our own country's neutrality. The service of the entire mission has always been loyal to the Greeks. My own philo-hellenic sentiments are so well known that they do not need explanation."

It is expected that one member of the British naval mission may resign. A despatch from Vienna, Jan. 1, said the Austrian Government proposed publishing letters and papers found in the possession of Col. Napier and Captain Arthur Wilson, who also was captured. The documents, it was added, contained proposals to Greece from the Entente powers, presented by the British Minister at Athens, Nov. 25. The officers were also declared to have borne letters written at the British Legation at Athens which contained disparaging remarks about Greece.

## AMBITION

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"The submarine followed close on our tracks," said one of the ship's officers, "but the heavy seas seemed to bother her. Her speed was almost as great as ours, and she hung on doggedly. She was a big boat. We could see her about half a mile along just on the surface. Sometimes she was almost hidden by the sea breaking over her."

Just rescued after hours of anguish in the open boats, the survivors of the Middleton and Hella were terror-stricken at the now menacing they heard the smoking-room, where the Karnak's survivors also were gathered. Each man aboard wore a lifebelt.

Some of the braver spirits ventured to the stern, there to watch the darkness fell, but still the sun clung to the Karnak's wake. The ship desperately tried to elude the submarine, but the night was too dark. The submarine kept on a trail in the darkness, and the 300 persons in the cabin their nerve and spirits. Every one was ordered to lie down. They broke hysterical weeping out, dozed off, resting in their seats. "We managed about dawn," said one of the officers. "Then we struck a mine."

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## AWFUL TRAGEDY

### OF SEVERAL

### Man Who Was

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