

Events of Big War Chronicled by Special Correspondents and Artists

France's Brave Men All at Front, Carnegie Judges Find

Foundation Commission, at Meeting in Paris to Award Civic Hero Medals, Has Only a Few Cases to Consider.

[Special Dispatch.] Paris, Jan. 8.—Has civic bravery become less, perhaps, or has it been overwhelmed these past months by the war, which absorbs nearly all of our attention? asks Mr. Lucien Eyssales in a late issue of the Paris Figaro. "This question suggested itself when the commission charge of the Carnegie Foundation met again a few days ago. It had not been in session since the outbreak of the war, and there was good reason for its inactivity, for it must be remembered that the foundation, which already has extended five years, is for the purpose of rewarding acts of civic heroism in France or in French territory. "When Mr. Carnegie offered a hero fund to France, as he had done before to Canada, the United States and Great Britain, he wrote from New York in February, 1903, to the president of the Council of State—"We are living in a heroic age, through which men and women become injured or lose their lives in efforts to protect or save their fellow men. These are the heroes of civilization. The false heroes of barbarism mutilate and kill their..."

"We can still subscribe to those wise words. We can do it the more sincerely because we have not ceased to represent the heroes of civilization, as compared with the false barbarian heroes, who were not content with killing their adversaries, but occasionally also mutilated them. As to living in a heroic age, if that was true in 1903, it surely is beyond doubt now. "It is easy to understand why the Carnegie Commission, presided over by Mr. Emile Loubet and composed of some among our most distinguished citizens, has not been assembled since the commencement of hostilities. It had simply become temporarily useless, like a mill without any grain or grinded. Not that heroism was lacking, for it has never been more abundant than in our days, but all civilians capable of heroism had all gone to the war, where they had all the opportunity they wanted for displaying it. "Great Dramas Absorb Attention. "Those who could have shown bravery in stopping a runaway horse or killing a rambunctious dog had other horses to master, other dogs to do away with. The Carnegie fund has its own fruits, in times of peace the fruits of civic bravery, in times of war the fruits of military heroism. They have the same flavor, however. To save one's country is to save one's life. "Actions of civic heroism have been common in all times, but they are almost a year and a half, and one may even have been tempted to suppose that anybody's attention on the only great drama of importance, as at the Carnegie committee, not this or that day there was nothing to...



"CUP O' CORFY, MISS PLEASE" SCENE AT VICTORIA STATION. BY THE N.Y. HERALD

The free refreshment buffet at Victoria Station, London, run by a band of Red Cross workers for the benefit of arriving or departing British soldiers and sailors, has become one of the sights of the English capital. The buffet is organized by a commandant and a quartermaster, who have under their charge four groups of volunteers. These women all wear the Red Cross uniform, and their work forms, as it were, an unofficial annex to the main work of the Red Cross Society. The staff is relieved at intervals of six hours. The hall is open day and night. For its actual working the buffet depends on subscriptions sent direct for that purpose. Nor are refreshments provided in the buffet alone. As each train of convalescent wounded arrives at the station trolleys are taken out and the wounded soldiers are given food and drink. The greatest animation is at about ten in the morning and five in the afternoon, when the boat trains depart and arrive. At these times the buffet is crowded with hungry and thirsty warriors snatching a cup of coffee and a biscuit before taking a hurried departure. Many thousands of soldiers and sailors are given refreshments daily at the buffet.

Pierre Loti's Impression of the Trenches Finds Favor in Germany

French Author's Address Before Academy Is Quoted in Enemy Journals, Where His Words Are Interpreted To Be Indication of Friendliness.

[Special Dispatch.] Berlin, Jan. 8.—An address delivered by Pierre Loti before the French Academy, giving his impressions of a trip to Solson, is going the rounds of the German and Austrian newspapers. "I saw the soldiers in the trenches buried deep in French snow, their trenches appeared to me like innocent sheep on green meadows, and the houses in which the general staff lived looked like old ruins. A soft murmur of conversation pervaded the atmosphere of the German soldiers in the trenches not far distant. They spoke as if they were our own soldiers and seemed to be entertaining themselves immensely. It was as if their voices came to us from out the depths of the earth, and now and then we could hear the faint, faint voice of an officer, following which there was silence. Then again came the murmur of conversation. It was not at all disagreeable to the ear; on the contrary, it was rather pleasant and harmonious. In fact, the German soldiers were not to be feared. "Enough of this play with death! We are not all brothers? Come out of your hellish trenches and grasp our hand." The German newspapers all comment favorably on these remarks, seeing in them an indication of friendliness which they consider highly gratifying.

Young Pole Escapes the Russians Only To Be Tried by Austrians

[Special Dispatch.] London, Jan. 8.—In the hospital at Asch, Galicia, the young Pole named Casimir Lubliwicz, who had been tried by a Russian court martial and sentenced to death, is now being held by the Austrians. During a recent battle he was made a prisoner with nine of his comrades. They were all tried and sentenced to death, but Lubliwicz was spared. He was sent to a hospital, where he was recovering from his wounds. He is now being held by the Austrians, who are planning to try him. He is now being held by the Austrians, who are planning to try him. He is now being held by the Austrians, who are planning to try him.

TEUTON COMMENT ON "JACK" JOHNSON GERMAN TROOPS TIRED, WORN OUT, DISCOURAGED

[Special Dispatch.] Berlin, Jan. 8.—The Prager Tagblatt hears that "Jack" Johnson is devoting his time in England to the work of getting recruits and is commenting bitterly on the alleged fact that Johnson, it says, "who is the champion boxer of the world, is at present in England and has given himself up to the work of obtaining British subjects to go to the front. He is more easily induced than members of the Cabinet. He knows how to reach the hearts of the people and bring them back to the colors. Recently in Glasgow he stood in a public square and immediately surrounded him and in a short time he had made recruits in that crowd. "And to this step proud England has not objected. The Tagblatt says that they are obliged to use the efforts of a colored boxer to obtain recruits for the war. And this man is an exile from America."

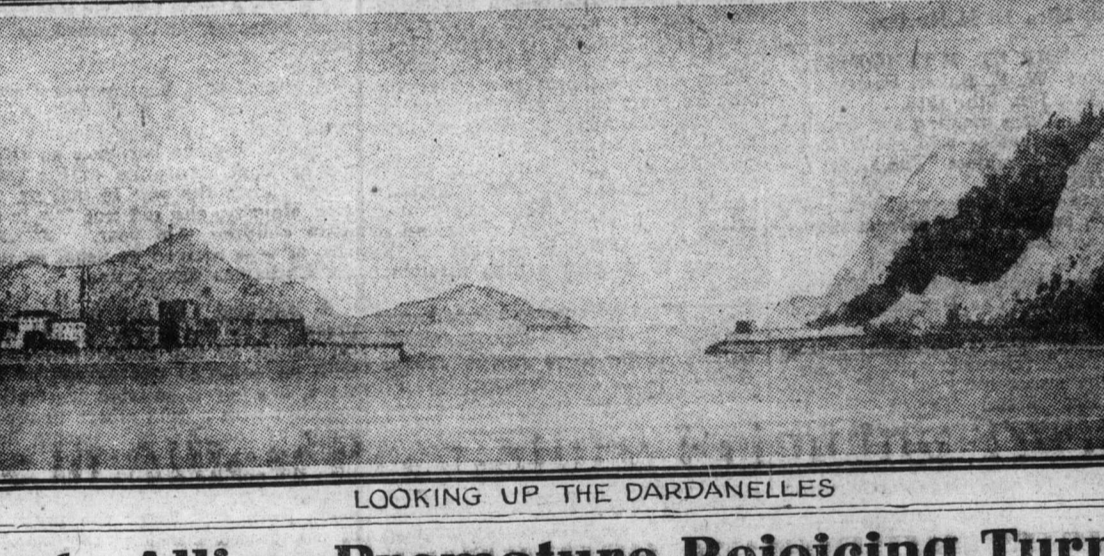
Table with 2 columns: MAIN LINE EAST and MAIN LINE WEST. Lists train schedules with destinations like Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo.

Table with 2 columns: BUFFALO & GODERICH LINE and C.T.R. ARRIVALS. Lists train schedules for Buffalo and Goderich, and arrival times for C.T.R.

GALT, CULPIN AND NORRIS. Lists train schedules for Galt, Culpin, and Norris routes.

BRANTFORD & HAMILTON Electric Railway. Lists train schedules for the electric railway between Brantford and Hamilton.

T. H. & B. Railway. Lists train schedules for the T. H. & B. Railway.



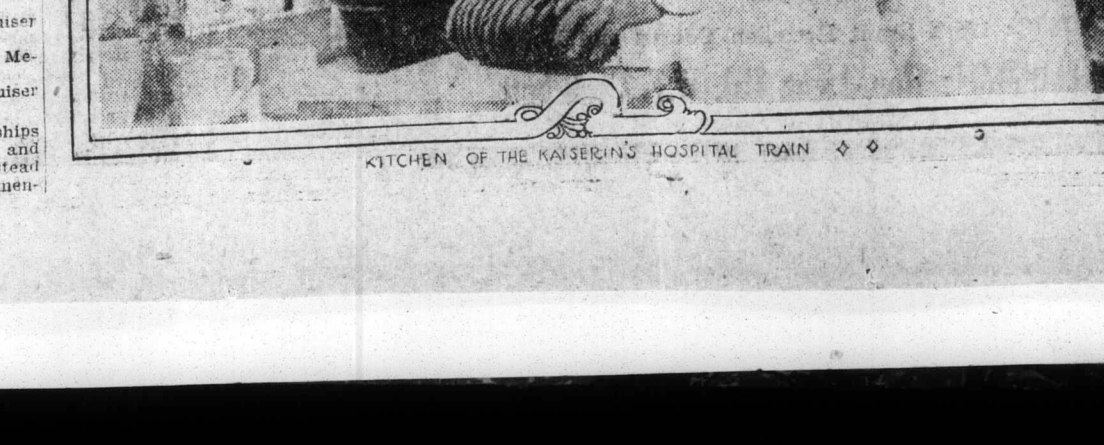
LOOKING UP THE DARDANELLES

Submarines Still a Menace to Allies; Premature Rejoicing Turned to Alarm at Recent Losses

[Special Dispatch.] Paris, Jan. 8.—There is still special concern among the Allies regarding the submarines of Austria and Germany. To an early period of alarm has succeeded a period of what is now admitted to have been premature jubilation over the so-called ending of the submarine terror. This rejoicing was short-lived, and it is now being gradually admitted by authoritative persons that the German and Austrian submarines are still a powerful weapon for evil. The whole subject has been treated authoritatively by one of the great French experts, Mr. Laubeuf, who gives the following figures regarding the numbers of the Teuton submarines, the damage which they have already caused and the destruction of which they are still capable. It is now nearly six months since it was announced that nearly all the German submarines had been destroyed. Even the non-expert can judge from recent public announcements of their activity that such announcements were untrue.

The only answer to this question must be based on accurate information regarding the situation of the Teuton submarines, which it had not been forthcoming. It is now given, probably for the first time, in the following summary. The outbreak of the war Germany had twenty-seven equipped submarines. Seven of these were large, eight middle sized and twelve small. Furthermore, she had twelve large submarines on the stocks. The German shipyards were also building five large ones for Austria and one small one for Norway, and it is supposed that these six were immediately requisitioned. These eighteen submarines which were under construction were probably all finished before the end of 1914, thus giving Germany a total of forty-five submarines. Many of these were destroyed. The question is, how many? It must be admitted that the exact number is not known.

Germany laid down forty more submarines. The twenty largest of these had been completed and put in service. At the present hour the German navy is putting in another series of submarines. This fact can be realized only when it is considered that this monthly output is sufficient to compensate for all the losses of German submarines. But while new construction compensates for the material loss of the submarines there is another loss to be taken into account which it is believed Germany cannot make up. This is the loss of personnel. Commanders and crews of submarines cannot be improved. The management, especially the large German vessels, is exceedingly delicate and requires an experience and a fitness of touch which are acquired only with long practice. It is probably due to this fact as much as to any other that the sinking of war vessels of the Allies in the last year has been so limited. The Germans, while awaiting better days, have been operating against ineffective freight vessels. Austria has become a factor in the submarine war. The light tonnage and small radius of action of these Austrian boats did not allow them to leave the Adriatic Sea. The transport of French troops from Algeria, from Tunisia and from Morocco, as well as the transport of British troops from Egypt to Macedonia and to the Dardanelles. These operations would have been dangerous indeed if Austria had had thirty submarines equal to the four large ones which she had under construction in 1914 and which have since been finished. There was one of these large ones which torpedoed the French cruiser Jean Bart, in December 1914, in the strait of Otranto. Austria, it is believed, has lost five submarines.



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