

A FINE CANADIAN REGIMENT AT FRONT SAYS KITCHENER

London, Jan. 6, 9 p. m.—The House of Lords met today, a month earlier than the House of Commons, chiefly to hear from Lord Kitchener a review of the military operations for the six weeks since parliament was prorogued. While the speech of the Secretary for War contained nothing of a sensational character, and little not already known, it was listened to with rapt attention by a distinguished gathering of peers and peeresses, members of the House of Commons and public men.

The peers, as usual, were in their robes of office, but beyond this the scene was lacking in the usual color, for of the long row of peeresses in the gallery, virtually every one was in mourning for some relative killed at the front.

Lord Kitchener read his speech from a typewritten document and referred briefly to the operations in every sphere, laying particular emphasis on the Turkish defeat in the Caucasus and the Austrian defeat in Galicia, and, what he considered even more important—the severe check of German aspirations in Poland.

The war secretary also spoke of "the noteworthy progress" made by the French east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace; the "extraordinary achievement" of the Serbians, which he characterized as "one of the brightest spots in the military operations during December"; General Botha's "masterly handling of the situation in South Africa; the advance of the Indian army in Mesopotamia, and the successful campaigns in East Africa and Kamerun, the German colony of West Africa."

He paid tribute to the smallest, the Montenegro, ally, which, he said, "advanced into Bosnia and captured important positions in the face of considerable Austrian opposition."

Of the army which comes directly under his command, the war secretary told of the surprise and reverse suffered by the Indians at Gienyehy on Dec. 20, when they lost a trench, which they afterwards regained, and added: "The British line thus resumed has since then been entirely maintained."

CANADIANS IN FRANCE.
General French's army, said the secretary, has since been increased by a number of territorial units and another division, to which is attached, "a fine Canadian regiment." He expressed satisfaction with the progress of recruiting which, after the anticipated decrease at Christmas, has now been almost restored to its "former satisfactory level."

Speaking of the anxiety felt at the beginning of the war at the dearth of officers, Lord Kitchener declared that all vacancies had been filled, and there was now a considerable surplus. Although the training of the men had been carried on under the worst weather conditions, a great deal of extremely good work had been done during the past months.

Lord Kitchener said: "During the month of December, the Allied forces made progress at various points, but the tide of battle ebbed and flowed with varying success. In spite of the unfavorable weather, the French army made noteworthy progress to the east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace. Notwithstanding the transfer of German troops to the eastern theatre of the war, they left sufficient strength to hold their trenches in the west. German aspirations in Poland have suffered a severe check, and it is evident that they realize the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia. One of the brightest spots in the military operations during December has been the extraordinary achievements of the gallant Serbian army. Last night we received news, Lord Kitchener declared, of a Russian victory in the Caucasus which should have a far-reaching influence on all the Turkish operations."

"The much talked of advance of Turkish forces against Egypt up to the present failed to materialize," Lord Kitchener continued. "The situation in South Africa has undergone a most welcome change. General Botha having handled the military situation in a masterly manner and stamped out the rebellion. The result has given us great confidence in the future success of any operations he may undertake."

GERMAN RAID OF NO MILITARY ADVANTAGE.
Lord Kitchener praised the coolness and courage of the people of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, during the recent German raid on the east coast, and remarked that "no military advantage can be gained by these wanton attacks."

The householders canvas thus far has resulted in the registration of 248,000 men who are willing to serve if called upon, said the war secretary. He continued: "The great advantages which Germany enjoyed by reason of her superiority of numbers and extensive war preparations have certainly diminished, while the Allies daily are increasing their resources in such a way as to enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end."

"The anticipated decrease in the number of recruits during Christmas week has given place to an increase which has almost restored the weekly returns to their former satisfactory level. I am glad to say that we have filled up the officers' cadres of the expeditionary force, and that there is a considerable surplus of training officers to draw from. Since the war began 29,000 officers have been appointed to the army. Six John French's forces have been increased by Territorial units and a new division attached to which is a fine Canadian regiment. In the earlier stages of the war considerable difficulties were experienced and anxiety was felt owing to the dearth of officers. I am glad to say that we have now been able to fill up the places. Vigilant attention on the part of the war office staff has served to cope with and gradually overcome the difficulty of securing supplies and equipments for these new forces to whose future activities we look forward with all confidence."

"The training of the Canadian contingent of the new armies has been carried on under the worst weather conditions, but in spite of this a great deal of extremely good work has been done during the last months. Discomforts and hardships due to the storm and mud have been cheerfully met, and both officers and men are imbued with one common thought—preparing themselves as thoroughly and rapidly as possible to take part in the field, where I am sure, they will worthily support their comrades in arms. Our troops in the field have been subjected to hardships inseparable from a winter campaign, but by a system of relief the severe strain which the men have undergone in the trenches has been minimized. Our soldiers, needless to say, have exhibited constant cheerfulness and resourcefulness which has redounded to their credit."

THE TURKS DEFEATED.
Referring to the British operations in the Near East, Lord Kitchener said that in Mesopotamia the Indian expeditionary force had continued its northward advance, defeating the Turkish troops and inflicting on them heavy losses; while in Egypt certain Turkish troops, under German officers, had been observed by British airmen in an attempt to penetrate eastward to the Suez canal. There had been scarcely any contact, however, with the troops guarding the canal. The British, he said, had occupied several points in German East Africa.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.
Lord Curzon, who spoke for the opposition, in the absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who is ill, described as amazing the number of men the war office has been able to send to the front. He thought, however, that a more definite statement should have been made as to the progress of recruiting and as to military operations in the remote parts of the empire. It was his opinion that the best service which the war office could render would be to concentrate its efforts on the equipment of men who have been sufficiently trained, and to send them to the front with as little delay as possible. As to the number of men who would be wanted for the foreign service and home defence, Lord Curzon said he imagined that the war secretary would require considerably more than 2,000,000, and possibly nearer 3,000,000. After endorsing those who had fallen, Lord Curzon expressed unflinching confidence in General French, Admiral Jellicoe and the force under their command.

The Marquis of Crewe, replying to the question raised by Lord Curzon, said that every vacancy among the officers of the expeditionary force had been filled promptly. He asserted that there was no ground for saying that troops had been kept back because they were not equipped sufficiently. Before adjournment of the house several of the lords brought up the question of enemy aliens not interned in England, whom they considered a menace. The Earl of Crewe, speaking for the government, promised to give this matter further consideration.

ZEPPELIN GUIDING ARMY ON MARCH



PICTURE SHOWS ONE OF GERMANY'S HUGE DIRIGIBLES BEING USED FOR OBSERVATION PURPOSES.

Roman Catholics Regard German Action Against Priest as Outrage on Whole Church

London, Jan. 6.—The widespread indignation caused by the arrest of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, for having in a pastoral letter told his Belgian flock that they owed no allegiance or obedience to the German invaders, finds strong expression in the London press, while among Roman Catholics this latest act of the German authorities is regarded as an outrage on the whole church. Even the Dutch journal, the Nieuws Van Den Dag, doubts if the Germans will dare maintain the arrest.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The soul of Belgium will be fired to new efforts by this outrage on a beloved prelate, and on the great church of which Cardinal Mercier is a prince. The arrest may avenge itself."

"This action," says the Evening Standard, "is probably only another German blunder." The Globe comments thus: "Because Cardinal Mercier's letter was a splendid confession of the superiority of right over might, it is hateful to the disciples of Nietzsche, and has stung them into a blundering fury, which will earn for them the hostility of all Catholics and the contempt of the civilized world."

L'Independence Belge, which is now published in London, thinks that the effect of this abominable action upon neutral opinion will be such as to cause a modification of the Kaiser's attitude toward the prelate. T. P. O'Connor declares that nowhere will the arrest arouse more burning indignation than among Irishmen, 25,000 of whom joined in the demonstration of affection and sympathy for Belgium when Cardinal Mercier paid a brief visit to London in September on his way home from the election of the new pontiff to his devastated country, after being refused a safe conduct by the German authorities.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION AT VATICAN.
Rome, Jan. 6.—The reported arrest of Cardinal Mercier, by the Germans at Brussels, because of a pastoral letter lately issued by him, has created a profound impression in Rome, which is especially marked at the Vatican. The Vatican, however, has received no confirmation of this report, and considers it improbable.

GREAT INDIGNATION IN BELGIUM.
London, Jan. 6, 9:10 p. m.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says: "The arrest of Cardinal Mercier has created a profound sensation throughout Belgium. According to reports received here, the Germans also arrested the printer of the cardinal's pastoral letter, who until recently was the burgomaster of Malines, but released him on bail. It is stated that the reading of the pastoral letter has been prohibited. Several priests were arrested for reading it. Fugitives from Antwerp say that all the secretists around Malines and Antwerp are guarded by sentries."

BERLIN CATHOLICS PROTEST.
London, Jan. 6, 7:45 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says that telegrams received there from Berlin assert that the arrest of Cardinal Mercier has caused consternation in Catholic circles. The leaders of the Catholics, it is stated, openly express the opinion that the arrest was an unpardonable blunder, and that if the Reichstag were in session the members of the Centre party would demand an explanation from the chancellor.

The Berlin despatches say that messages received from Rome declare that the arrest of Cardinal Mercier has aroused indignation in Vatican circles, and that it is expected Pope Benedict will ask for speedy redress.

THE GERMAN STATEMENT.
Amsterdam, Holland, Jan. 6, via London, 7 p. m.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the Tjyd the following semi-official communication has been published concerning the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier, who is reported to have been arrested by the German military authorities for advising Belgians not to give allegiance to the German administration.

"Everybody, anti or pro-German, agrees that the cardinal was justified in endeavoring in his personal letters to console the civilian population in these doubtless severe times and in counselling them to keep quiet. But the cardinal misconstrued the rights and obligations of the church and transgressed against authority when, in his pastoral letter, he interferred in a political quarrel between nations."

Doomed by Mr. Metz.
(New York World.)
Apparently England is doomed. Herman Metz, who captured Paris late in August and destroyed the entire Russian army early in September, has de-

clared that England is to be invaded and that he will lead the German army to London. It is a harsh fate, but Herman Metz is relentless, and inasmuch as he is not compelled to do any of the fighting, there is no reason why he should yield an inch to the hated Briton.

German Cruiser, Loaned to Turkey, Seriously Damaged

Copenhagen, via London, Jan. 6, 9:45 p. m.—A special despatch to the National Tidende from Constantinople says the former German cruiser Goeben, which now flies the Turkish flag, struck two Russian mines in the neighborhood of the Bosphorus and was seriously damaged. She has two big holes on her water-line and it will take two or three months to repair her.

This fact, the despatch adds, has been kept secret from the people of Constantinople.

Every Unit Wearing Maple Leaf Makes Very Favorable Impression

Montreal, Jan. 6.—A special copyright cable from the Montreal Star's correspondent at the front, Roland Hill, gives today further news of the Princess Patricia's.

"Northern France, by courier to London, Tuesday—None of the Patricia's casualties Christmas day were serious enough to be sent to the base hospital, and most cases have already been discharged by the advance field hospitals. That is the word given me by a prominent British medical officer. Wintry weather has intervened in that section of the British zigzag line south of Ypres, where the Canadians first fought for the Empire in Europe, and then came an almost complete cessation of hostilities. Consequently the largest portion of the Patricia's are now on duty on the advanced British lines of communication southward to the post where the rest of the Canadians are expected to land."

"British officers pay a high tribute to the splendid discipline which the Patricia's have maintained in France, and this will go a long way towards dispelling the notion that the friendliness between officers and men at Salisbury might destroy efficiency in the field. One British officer said to me: 'This front has become a battle of inches, and the slightest advance made of the general scheme endangers our whole front. We were afraid the Canadians in their enthusiasm would carry out the rush so effective in South Africa, and it would be fatal here; but the Patricia's, rank and file, have shown themselves steady, and the officers well-trained.'"

"There are several Canadian Army Service Sections working along the communications now, mostly distributing stores to field bases, which is often ticklish work, and 'Mistis Department, Ottawa,' is quite a common sign on boxes of supplies and ammunition. There is a report, which I am unable to verify, that certain R. C. H. A. sections are also in France, and there are of course many remount officers and men at work at the main British base. The Canadian hospital continues extremely busy, and splendid work is being done in this town by Canadian nurses who have been loaned to the British Army Medical Corps. Every unit wearing a Maple Leaf that has yet landed in France has made a distinctly favorable impression, both with the British and French officers; but I am inclined to think the British commanders were wise in deciding that Canadians should not work as a separate division, but should fight side by side with the first line troops of Britain."

ROLLAND HILL.

HON. DR. BELAND A GERMAN PRISONER

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Hon. Dr. Beland, ex-postmaster-general, who, according to the last advice received here from him, is a prisoner of war, held by the Germans in Antwerp, is likely to be among the list of British prisoners exchanged under the arrangement now pending between the allies and Germany.

Major-General Sam Hughes, on learning of the probable exchange of prisoners and of Hon. Dr. Beland's detention as a prisoner in Antwerp, promptly

cabled Lord Kitchener asking consideration for the Canadian member of parliament. Lord Kitchener was also informed that Dr. Beland's wife is seriously ill in Holland.

According to a letter from Dr. Beland, received here a few days ago by an ex-cabinet colleague, the former was at the time of writing assisting in looking after wounded Belgians in Antwerp, but was not allowed to leave the city. It was intimated that in company with other captured Belgians he might be taken shortly to one of the camps for prisoners of war in Germany.

Hon. Dr. Beland has the rank of surgeon-major in the Canadian expeditionary force.

First Traveller.—Why is that pompous fellow strutting about so absurdly?

Second Traveller.—He found some ham in his railway sandwich.—Sacred Heart Review.

GENERAL HUGHES' SON WOUNDED ON FIRING LINE

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Major-General Sam Hughes, who is still in St. Luke's Hospital, having his injured knee repaired, learned today for the first time that his son, Colonel Garnet Hughes, of Victoria (B. C.), brigade major with the Highland battalion at Salisbury, was rather severely wounded last November on the firing line in France.

The minister of militia's son, in company with Colonel Leckie, also of Victoria, went to France to inspect trenches and other engineering operations at the front with a view to utilizing the information in the training of the Canadian troops at Salisbury.

Colonel Leckie, who was inspecting the trenches was wounded in the head by a piece of shrapnel, which left a mark on his scalp four inches long. He was taken to the hospital in England, where the wound had healed and he is now on duty again at Salisbury.

Colonel Leckie escaped the German fire but later had his collar bone broken in an automobile accident.

Colonel Hughes wrote to his father later telling him of his experience, but the letter never came and it was only through a returned officer that General Hughes today learned that his son was among the first of the Canadian officers to be wounded in the trenches.

A considerable number of Canadian officers have visited France since the force arrived in England, the war office sending them over to get pointers on actual operations at the front before the Canadian troops are sent across.

General Hughes expects to be able to leave the hospital on Thursday, and will leave for his western inspection trip at the end of the week.

200 PEOPLE INJURED IN SUBWAY PANIC

New York, Jan. 6.—The worst accident in the ten years' history of New York's subway occurred today, when 700 passengers in two stalled trains were stricken with panic in the darkened tubes, by the invasion of dense smoke and acrid fumes from a short circuit in the cable. In the ensuing struggle to escape, some 200 persons were injured, one a woman, fatally. Others were overcome and rescued by police and firemen in an unconscious condition, while scores of others struggled to the street, unnerved or hysterical, their clothes torn and faces blackened by smoke.

As the result of the accident, the city was tonight in the throes of a transportation tie-up without parallel in its history. It was not until late this afternoon that a wheel again turned in the subway, and only a limited local service was in operation then.

There were no serious casualties at all running to Brooklyn, and a dense mass of humanity, concentrating at the Brooklyn bridge, prolonged the rush-hour period for two hours in a struggle to board trains and cars.

The management of the Interboro Rapid Transit Company were not prepared tonight to guarantee that normal conditions would be restored tomorrow. The accident occurred between the Fifth and Fifty-ninth street stations, and called off virtually the entire fire and ambulance service on Manhattan Island.

A Wild Panic.
The two trains, an express and a local, both packed tight with business-bound humanity, came to a stop midway between the stations, and the lights went out. A large cable had blown out in its course some fifty yards distant, and soon the cars became filled with the stench of burning rubber. This grew unbearable, and it took little in the utter darkness to generate a panic. The demands of some of the passengers that the doors be opened were refused by the guards, it was said. Fights ensued, and there was soon in progress on both trains a desperate struggle to get out. Windows were smashed by the score and women trampled each other and tore each other's clothes in unreasoning fits of rage.

Meantime smoke poured up through the station entrances, manholes and ventilators, in dense volumes. Little attention seems to have been paid to this warning until the first of the panic-stricken passengers reach the street. Then reports flew that there had been a terrible catastrophe, that many had been killed and three or four injured.

Police and firemen quickly reached the scene, and although it was at length established that the report were exaggerated, they were busy for more than an hour in rescue work. They found abandoned in the two trains many passengers, mostly women, half asphyxiated by smoke. Others had collapsed on the floor of the subway. Some were brought up by ladder through manholes, some through ventilators in the street, ordinarily covered with steel grating.

Nearby theatres, stores and automobiles were commandeered by the police as temporary hospitals for the less injured, while dozens of ambulances carried away to hospitals those needing skilled attention. Some of these were reported in a serious condition tonight. Miss Ella Brady, the only victim to lose her life, died in an ambulance. The lives of several were undoubtedly saved by the use of pulmonary, physicians said.

Investigations to fix the blame for the accident were at once started by District Attorney Perkins, and the Public Service Commission, and word came from Albany that the accident had started legislative activity looking to an investigation of the state's supervision of public utilities.

HALF OF AUSTRIA'S DREADNOUGHTS OUT.
Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, Jan. 5, 4:35 p. m.—Recent reports that the Austro-British battleships Viribus Unicus and Radeck had been damaged during the attack by the Anglo-French fleet on Pola, were confirmed in a despatch received here from the Geneva Tribune today from Trieste.

The message says that both battleships were torpedoed and greatly damaged. They are now blockaded at Pola and will be useless for a long time. These two represent one-half of Austria's first line of battleships.

AGENTS W

RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout at present. We wish four good men to represent general agents. Taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offer opportunity for salary, to offer a permanent position to the right men. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in the district. Pay weekly. Pelham Nurse Co.

TEACHERS W

WANTED—A second school district in Johnston, County of York, Ontario, for a Secretary, Canada Revenue, Cole's Island, Queens. 20405-1.

WANTED—A female teacher for No. 2 Parish of St. John's, Intosh, Kenneth, R. Carleton county, N. B.

WANTED—Female class, for District Forke, Sunbury county, salary, to Hy. Mowat.

I wish to public for the generous patronage to announce new term Monday, Jan.



MARRI

HOWARD-WILLI, north street, St. John's, Robert Bradshaw, now serving with his in the 26th Battalion Williams, daughter of Thomas J. Williams, emigrated by the Rev.

DEAT

DORMAN—in the inst., at her residence, Mary A. wife leaving her husband, daughters and two their sad loss.

BEL—In this city at his father's residence, William A. Bell, eldest son of Mr. Bell, leaving three sons, and four brothers to Brussels street, on death occurred of his wife of James H. F. year of her age, her husband, six daughters and three sons.

MEGAHEY—On I Cumberland Bay, Ge ter five days' illness. ing wife, three daughters to mourn their loss.

MACQUARRIE—5th inst., at 71 Dorc Hyde, third daughter of Margaret MacQ McDONNELL—5th inst., Mary, bel McDonnell, leaving sons and four daughters and New York.

CARD OF

Many thanks to the loss of my de Hayes. CAPT 27 Dufferin

TWO FISH PICKED UP

Digby, N. S. J experience in the without food or hours, Alfred Cos Nesbitt, two fishes Cove, were rescued miles off Digby Granville, command Collins, bound from Polls.

The lifeboat, Da Hayden, which sp bay last night lo out again at 9:30 ing at 1:30 p. m. nch Lewis, also out in his boat, a missing men. He just as the men v Granville. Mr. L tow, reaching ton night.

Engine trouble causing boat blow out. Rutless An (London)

The resolute p dominate civiizat the inferior and m up the rest of the world. He proclaimed day a responsible nobilit of the leaders in German life, and and well-conduct opinion. The ful ambition has been put beyond the sword wa of liberty and the

Wag (who thou the expense of p Second Traveller.—He found some ham in his railway sandwich.—Sacred Heart Review.