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ENTERTAINMENT
Special Holiday Bill
FORD & MANZI
Musical Comedy Co.
1—People—11
Giant Land's Biggest
Success
at the County Fair
ing — Pretty Girls
Added Attraction
GAR SISTERS
Exponents of Novelty
Dances
nd Episode of
ZUDORA
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POLLO
tures Worth Seeing"

XMAS
PEAN WAR
PICTURES

The Siege of
ORIANOPOLE"
en on Battlefield"
COMEDIES—2
pencer—New Songs
your Xmas Friends
to—
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Theatre

nd Tues. Program
D WAR PICTURES
Specialty
Latest War Scenes
war pictures actually
on the battlefield.
Program Features
JUNGLE MASTER
lling Animal Drama
SIE'S UNCLE
terious and Comedy
Drama
VINES' CUTTING
erling Comedy
ENLIGHTED SPAN-
IARD
K. O. Comedy

Sutherland
chant Tailor

ng his many patrons
pliments of the sea-
nking them for past
and soliciting a con-
e of same.

Colborne St.

d & Brown
NDERTAKERS
Colborne St
Day and Night

YEAR RESOLUTION
am going to dine at the
Cafe in future. Bill of
in city. Private dining-
ladies and gentlemen.
service.

the 560 - Automatic 560
Gentlemen's Valet
g, Pressing, Dyeing
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Work a Specialty
called for and delivered
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WARSAW STILL HELD BY RUSSIANS AFTER TROUNCING ENEMY

Over 50,000 Prisoners Taken
and German Plans Are Believed
to Have Utterly Collapsed—Victory is Significant One.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The failure of the German campaign in Poland is claimed indefinitely to-day in despatches from Petrograd, and is practically admitted in the semi-official wireless advices from Berlin. All agree that the Germans have been beaten in the fighting west of Warsaw, have been unprecedented. Forty thousand men are said to have been sacrificed last week on the Bzura-Rawka front alone, and the destruction or capture of whole regiments is reported, notably the Württemberg Hussars of Stuttgart, whose survivors to a man are prisoners of the Russians.

The Austrians, meanwhile, have suffered losses in South Poland and Galicia whose extent may be imagined from the fact that the Russians have taken 50,000 Austrian prisoners during the last fortnight. The German Press Bureau has found in the Austrian disaster in Galicia a violent excuse for the failure of Marshal von Hindenburg's German forces to hew their way across the rivers west of Warsaw and occupy the capital, as promised, for a New Year's gift to Emperor William.

(Continued on Page 3)

STORM ADDED TERRORS
TO THE FIGHTING LINE--
MANY LIVES ARE LOST

By Special Wire to the Courier
LONDON, Dec. 30.—The correspondent of the Daily News in North-east France telegraphs:

"A tremendous gale, by far the wildest of the winter, raged over the coast here last night after days of drenching rain. All the marine operations were stopped and the warships, destroyers, submarines and monitors ceased their tactics long before sundown."

"When the storm broke with terrific savagery, it not only paralyzed the fighting at sea, but made a sheer mockery of the offensive and defensive work on land. The tempest along the dunes, with sand and shingle flying almost with the fierceness of bursting shrapnel, beat the breath out of any human being audacious enough to attempt to stand up against it."

"One whole regiment, returning, fit and eager to the front, was struck broadside on its coastward march, the men actually being blown about and toppled over like nine pins. A was blown out of the harbor."

"Lives were lost at Clapham, Gil-
lingham, Sheerness, Margate and
Sandwich. Shipping on the southeast
coast apparently suffered extensively.
At Dover, where the wind
blew at the rate of eighty miles an
hour, even a big passenger steamer
was blown out of the harbor."

Germans Made No Attempt to
Rescue Survivors of the Good Hope

SPOKANE, Dec. 30.—Edward Veder, aged 28, son of C. J. Veder, 1924 Montgomery Avenue, was one of the victims of the German cruiser Gneisenau, sunk off the Falkland Islands. Yesterday his father received a letter from his son, written on board the Gneisenau just after the sinking of the Good Hope and Monmouth by the German squadron off the Chilean coast. After describing the sinking of the Good Hope and Monmouth before the latter came within range, the writer continues: "After we had sunk two of them, the other two started to run away. I do not like to see them killed."

STEAMER MONTROSE

Crippen's Boat Washed Out to
the Sea and on Goodwin
 Sands.

By Special Wire to the Courier
MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—A London cable to The Gazette says memories of Dr. Crippen's life, 1910, are revived by the news that the Steamer Montrose, on which the famous criminal was arrested with his paramour, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands in Monday night's gale. The steamer, which was supposed to be safely moored in Dover harbor, was blown out in the darkness. It was observed by naval patrolmen, two of whom bravely responded to the call for volunteers to man the drifting vessel.

On boarding the steamer, the sailors discovered that there were no anchors and the result was that the Montrose drifted helplessly onto the Goodwins. The two men were swept off by the mountainous seas, but were

ON THE RUSSIAN BATTLEGROUND AFTER AN AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.



NEAR RAWA-RUSSKA—AMMUNITION ABANDONED BY THE AUSTRIANS AFTER THEIR DEFEAT.

RED CROSS WAGON ABANDONED BY THE AUSTRIANS DURING THEIR RETREAT FROM TOMASZOV.



AN AUSTRIAN RED CROSS WAGON ABANDONED ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT BIELIGITZ.

At the Battle of Tomaszov, in Russia's Austrian campaign, the Austrian army was broken and forced back with great loss by the advancing Russians, who, after inflicting their smashing blow, proceeded to march on the fortified position of Grodki, which was eventually taken by them after another decisive victory over the Austrians. Tomaszov is situated on the Russo-Galician frontier between Zamosc and Jaroslaw. Its position is of great strategic value, commanding as it does both Lemberg and Jaroslaw. The retreat of the Austrian army under General Aufenberg was precipitated, and giving way was pursued for many miles by the victorious Russians. General Ruzsky, commanding the Russian forces, attacked the Austrians from the southeast and compelled them to give battle on three fronts. The counter attacks were easily repulsed, and finally the Austrians retreated, throwing aside their arms as they did so.

(By Special Wire to the Courier)

Destruction of German Combination in Galicia Has Proved Complete

By Special Wire to the Courier
LONDON, Dec. 30.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Petrograd telegraphs:

"The destruction of the enemy's combination in the southern campaign is enabling the Russians to regain the initiative and inflict on the German-Austrian line the break which was projected against themselves. This has been achieved near the confluence of the Nida and the Vistula, just inside the southern border of Poland, General Field Marshal von Hindenburg is expected to try some other shock attack. The new line of defence works being built are equipped with heavy artillery and deep infantry trenches on the hill sides. This portion is six miles behind the previous outer defences."

"All the Austrian forces below this line have been so scattered that the Hungarians alone have to face Russia's southernmost army. Column

moving across the eastern Beskites into Hungary, often are entirely without artillery, which they have lost or abandoned in their hurried retreat.

"The main German forces in Central Poland are awaiting a new scheme of operations. They have evacuated Opoloznow, and are becoming comparatively passive, from exhaustion. To the north of the Bzura Field Marshal von Hindenburg is ex-

pected to try some other shock attack.

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fences."

By Special Wire to the Courier
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Commenting on the American Government's note to Great Britain concerning the treatment that is being accorded American commerce by the British fleet, The Tribune this morning says editorially:

"The stand taken by our government is that the undoubted rights of the belligerent must be exercised in a reasonable manner and notice is given that we shall protest against any undue interference with our neutrals' rights."

The Sun says:

"Our manufacturers and exporters undoubtedly have cause for complaint against Great Britain by reason of the friendly relations of that country's stretching of the rules of contraband. Yet from what has been made public, it is difficult to analyze the precise ground of President Wilson's note of protest. Apparently no fundamental dispute as to the law of contraband has arisen. But that is the worst feature of this nebulous portion of international law. Even if general rules are agreed upon, the opportunities for haggling over guilt in particular cases are endless. So far as appears in the Washington dis-

patches, the chief source of trouble has been the much mooted matter of conditional contraband.

"The country will support the president in his general stand. Since this country is neutral, its citizens are entitled to the full rights of neutral traders. We are confident that Sir Edward Grey will see the situation in the light."

The Herald says:

"That British detention of American vessels for purposes of search for contraband of war, has proved embarrassing to some exporters will not be questioned, but there hardly seems warrant for the belligerent assertion that conditions of depression in many American industries—especially at a time when we are being told that no such depression exists. There is sufficient basis for the representations made by the United States to Great Britain, without any boggling of the issues by a resort to exaggeration."

"In its essence the American protest is against method rather than principle. Undoubtedly there have been instances of undue delaying of American vessels. Responsibility for these is probably individual since the assurances given by the British Government in diplomatic exchanges have been in main satisfactory. It is with a view to bringing about less irritating method that the Washington Government has acted. There is nothing welcome in the step taken by the Washington Government."

The Times says:

"The purpose of these instructions and of the position we have taken is to diminish so far as possible interference with our commerce due to the operations of war, to confine with in the narrowest limits those injuries which all innocent nations must necessarily suffer in greater or less degree during the progress of a war."

RECRUITS AT KINGSTON
KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 30.—Inspired by a patriotic speech delivered by Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance to the 21st overseas battalion at the armories yesterday, 12 men left the balcony immediately afterwards and proceeded to the 14th, regiment orderly room where they enlisted.

Stating that the right of search is conceded in the American note, the Westminster Gazette admits that this right should be exercised with all possible regard to the convenience of neutrals. It suggests that it would be well for the British Government to supply daily to the American ambassador a list of the ships stopped with a statement of the reasons therefore, so that questions arising in this connection might be adjusted at once.

Similar information might be given to American newspaper correspondents in London. The Westminster Gazette says it feels sure, by information given, that command of the sea permits France and Great Britain alone to exercise the right of searching and detaining neutral ships.

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To prevent Great Britain from checking shipment of copper to Germany, which would in effect be American intervention on the side of Germany,

BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO STATES

First Roar Raised is to Help U. S. Traders Make Money.

No Protest Made Against Breaking of International Laws.

(By Special Wire to the Courier)
LONDON, Dec. 30—2:10 p.m.—The American note sent by the United States to Great Britain, protesting against the action of British warships in detaining and seizing cargoes on American vessels is now under consideration at the British foreign office where no intimation is given as to what reply to the note may be expected.

During the afternoon Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, held a conference at the foreign office with David Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer; Reginald McKenna, secretary of home affairs; Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, and Sir Francis Hopwood, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, on the subject of the American note.

A frank discussion of a note by British officials showed that they regard it as friendly and do not believe the difference between the United States and Britain are such that cannot be right or satisfactory.

Much depends upon the effective effort on the part of Denmark, Holland, Norway and Sweden to prevent the re-shipment to Germany and Austria-Hungary of cargoes received from the United States. Until watertight regulations are put in force in these countries, little hope, it is understood, is held out by the British Government for relaxation in the method of searching American cargoes. Officially, however, it is pointed out that Italy has effectively checked contraband shipments to Austria-Hungary and Germany, with the result that Great Britain is not stopping ships destined for Italy, unless there appears special reason to suspect fraudulent consignments.

A guarantee by the United States as to the honesty of bills of consignment and the enactment of strict regulations for the severe punishment of fraud, granting the American Government could find satisfactory means of making such a guarantee is added by this prominent official as a possible step which might cause a relaxation in the search of American cargoes.

British officials call attention to the lenient attitude adopted by the British Government toward American cotton, which they say might easily be regarded as contraband, because of its extensive use in gun cotton, but which has not been put on the contraband list. They say this leniency toward cotton, however, has been abused by shippers who use it to conceal copper and other contraband.

"We have no right to feel aggrieved because of the American endeavors to mitigate the losses which the war inflicts upon the merchants and manufacturers of that country," says the Westminster Gazette. The newspaper more than any other reflects the views of the government. It considers that it is to the interests of the neutrals, as well as belligerents, to shorten the war, and that therefore neutrals should submit to any reasonable restrictions which are likely to have this effect.

"Why doesn't the United States address its remonstrance to Germany and Austria instead of Great Britain?" asks the Westminster Gazette. The newspaper more than any other reflects the views of the government. It considers that it is to the interests of the neutrals, as well as belligerents, to shorten the war, and that therefore neutrals should submit to any reasonable restrictions which are likely to have this effect.

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(Continued on Page Four.)