

EIGHT

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ON THE BATTLE LINE

AERIAL RAID (Canadian Press Despatch)

London, Jan. 20.—German airmen delivered their long predicted attack on England last night. From a base presumably in Germany they flew over the North Sea to the eastern coast of England, where, for nearly four hours, from 8.20 p. m. until about midnight, they circled over a group of some six English towns only a little more than 100 miles from London, apparently dropping bombs at will.

So far as has been learned to-day, four or five persons were killed by these missiles, and about as many more were wounded.

Whether these airplanes were Zeppelin dirigible balloons or aeroplanes has not yet been definitely established. There is increasing belief in London this morning that possibly only aeroplanes took part in the attack.

There has been no news so far to-day to confirm the report current last night that a Zeppelin had been brought down on the English coast. On the contrary, it now appears that though all the German raiders have returned whence they came.

The most important towns over which the German airmen appeared were Sandringham, Yarmouth, Sheringham, Hunstanton, Cromer, Heacham, Dersingham and King's Lynn. King George had left Sandringham only a few hours before the Germans visited it.

Most of the damage inflicted appears to have been on private houses and shops; few public buildings or docks seem to have been injured.

The raiding airmen showed excellent ability to pilot their vessels as well as good marksmanship. In spite of the darkness of the night, they seemed to find their way over the country with remarkable directness, and the accuracy of their aim with bombs was greater than generally had been believed possible.

Special Cable by Central News

London, Jan. 20.—The accurate knowledge of the movements of the British Royal family possessed by the Germans, as shown by the bombs dropped about Sandringham Palace last night but a few hours after King George and Queen Mary left there, is the outstanding feature of the comments in London on the air raid last night.

The progress of the week and present situation is pretty accurately indicated by Saturday's Globe Summary.

One other important and decisive German victory must be noted. The enemy has succeeded in driving the French troops back over the river Aisne, capturing some very strong

positions hitherto considered almost impregnable.

GENERAL BOTHA CHECKED SOUTH AFRICAN INVASION

(Special Cable Despatch to the Globe)

London, Jan. 22.—A statement by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, issued to night by the Official Press Bureau, reviews recent operations to repel the attempted German invasion. The statement concludes: "The line of the Orange River is now entirely in our possession, and the enemy's advance into our territory near the eastern border of German Southwest Africa has been checked."

Globe Summary Jan. 23.

The week end sees the Terrible Turk beginning to smash the chins—at home; Hungary wondering whether she can save herself by a separate peace; and the Austrian malcontents figuring on offering Galicia and Bosnia to Russia and the Serbs now instead of being forced later on to give Galicia to Russia, Istria to Italy, Transylvania to Roumania, and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Serbs and Montenegrins. To be shorn of her territories in that wholesale fashion would leave the Dual Monarchy a sorry wreck.

Of serious fighting there is still little save in northern Poland, where the Russians press their advance towards Thorn against a growing army of defence. The Germans are now taking the Russian movement seriously, and are trying to stop it by attacking both flanks—the right from Miawa and the left by crossing the Vistula a little above Plock. There is no information yet as to whether the river is frozen over or the ice is strong enough to hold against bombardment should the Germans attempt to cross upon it. Heavy shells thrown into the air and left to fall upon the ice would probably break it up upon explosion. If the Germans, massed on the south bank of the Vistula between Plock and the mouth of the Bzura, could cross the river in force one of the great battles of the war would follow the Russian drive toward Thorn.

In France and Belgium the war of the trenches goes on with gains and losses for both the Allies and Germans. The fighting is keenest again at the two ends of the line. At Nieuport the enemy are violently bombarding the Allies' positions on the east bank of the Yser and in the Vosges, where the Germans by some necromancy have been able to bring up great guns, and are shelling the advanced French positions.

A New Yorker, who is not too neutral to say a word for Britain, has sent to a Toronto friend some rather startling information as to the operations of German incendiaries and other agents in the United States. The factory of the John A. Roebling Co. of Trenton, New Jersey, was burned by an incendiary last week while the company were completing an order for 15,000 sets of trace chains and for barbed wire for the French Government. He adds that, following as this does upon the outrages at sea—the mutiny upon the first American Red Cross ship, the destruction by burning of several hundred cavalry horses bought for the British army and at sea two days out from Baltimore, the destruction of Italian army horses, and the stranding at Bermuda of an Italian vessel only last week—it opens up the grave question of the danger of employing Germans or German sympathizers at all in connection with the numerous and important contracts for supplies for the Allies. An even more startling fact than the Roebling fire is the assertion that German spies are interfering with cable communication. "Much," he says, "is done under the guise of alleged censorship, which is purely malicious interference without any reason to justify it. During the past

week, out of sixteen prepaid cable messages sent from New York by friends of mine to England, nine were delivered and seven fell by the way. Yet all referred to supplies and foodstuffs to be furnished to the Allies. The hand of the German spy in this work is evident, but how to catch him is the problem."

The sinking of British merchantmen by German submarines will be difficult to meet. If the attempt is made to convoy British surface war vessels the German submarines may transfer their activities from the sheep to the shepherds. If British submarines are used for convoy purposes there is little likely to be much result. Submarines cannot fight submarines under water. The moment they dive they become blind. It is only by rising to the surface and disclosing for a few moments its own location, perhaps by a tall tale flash on the mirror of its periscope, that a submarine can learn when and where to strike. Some day a very powerful searchlight for use by under-water craft will enable them to search out and destroy one another without rising to the surface, but that day is not yet. If many British merchant ships fall a prey to German submarines the naval designers will assuredly have to set about the production of an under-water destroyer of submarines.

The crisis in Egypt comes somewhat sooner than had been anticipated. A report from Cairo announces that an advance guard of the Turkish army has arrived at a point 28 miles east of the Suez Canal, and that large bodies of Turkish troops are at El Arish, a town on the boundary of Palestine and the Syrian desert, 80 miles east of the canal. The Turks, as had been anticipated, are taking the coast road for their main advance while a smaller body, chiefly Bedouins, is being concentrated in the Peninsula of Sinai for a movement upon Upper Egypt.

While the Turkish army of Syria is toiling through the desert Enver Pasha is sitting on the safety valve at Constantinople. An Odessa despatch says there has been a mutiny in the Turkish capital, and that, following upon its suppression, seven police officers hostile to Enver's policies have been dominated in growing, however, and it would be no surprise to learn of the assassination of Enver Pasha and the other leaders of the Young Turks who plunged their country into what is already seen to be a suicidal war.

CANON SLOAN DEAD

LATE PASTOR OF ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH, OTTAWA

The Ottawa Citizen, Jan. 18.

The death occurred at his residence 179 Murray street, at 10.40 last night of Rev. Canon J. A. Sloan, rector of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church. The end was not unexpected, as he had been critically ill for several weeks past. Canon Sloan's death, which will be felt by a very wide circle of friends in the city, was indirectly the result of a regrettable accident which happened to him while driving a rig at the corner of Rideau and Cumberland streets on November 1st last. The late Canon Sloan was driving the rig across Rideau street at the time when it was struck by a vehicle over and through the Canon Sloan onto the roadway. He received severe injuries to the ribs as a result and was confined in the hospital for some time. An infection of the blood followed. The reverend father had been regaining strength from the accident until three weeks ago, when he took a weak turn and had since been gradually sinking. The late canon received the last sacrament on Friday when he was anointed by Archbishop Gauthier. Prayers were offered for his spiritual strength in St. Bridget's church last night. His Grace will celebrate the Requiem Mass at the funeral service which will take place at St. Bridget's church on Wednesday morning after which the remains will be transferred to his home, Vinton, Que., by special train engaged by the Knights of Columbus.

WAS BORN AT VINTON, QUE

The late Reverend Canon John Andrew Sloan was born at Vinton, Que., on April 28th, 1855, being the third son of John Sloan. He received his education at the Ottawa College and the Ottawa Seminary of Theology. He graduated from the college in 1879 with the degree of B. A., he having the distinction of being the first to obtain that honor in the college. On October 30th, 1881, he was ordained priest and for some years following was stationed at the Basilica at Ottawa, holding the position of chancellor of the diocese and curate for the Irish congregation. His next appointment was as priest in the parish of St. Fallowfield, township of Nepean. His ministry there extended over fourteen years and in every sense of the word was successful. Among his achievements at Fallowfield was the building of the parish church and the priest's house at South March.

From Fallowfield he went as parish priest of St. Mary's, Hintonburg in 1901. His ministry here was also marked by notable progress in every direction. When he entered the parish it was heavily in debt, but before the late reverend father left it he had placed it on its feet. Later, in 1904, he was transferred to St.

Bridget's, Ottawa, as parish priest, succeeding the late Rev. Canon McCarthy, which position he held at the time of his death. During his ten year's ministry there he carried out many important improvements, among which was the restoration of the interior and the installation of the fine new organ. The present curate is Rev. Father P. Corkery, who is looking after the parish. Rev. Father Sloan was made a canon of the diocese by Archbishop Duhamel. He was a member of Ottawa council Knights of Columbus.

The priests who assisted Rev. Canon Sloan as curates at St. Bridget's church were Father Richard, now parish priest at Perkins Mills, Rev. Dr. Foley now in St. Michael's College, Toronto, and Father O'Grady, now of the Blessed Sacrament Church, Ottawa.

The deceased was always deeply interested in charitable work and was ever ready to extend his influence and aid in any effort which was calculated to improve the condition of the poor. He devoted his life almost wholly to purely parochial matters and in pursuing the career which had been chosen for him had had some innumerable friends and had become intimately acquainted with the spiritual and material needs of his congregation. He was in every sense a good citizen, whose loss will be felt by all who knew him. The late Canon Sloan leaves his mother and five brothers and one sister. His mother still lives at Vinton, Que., and is one hundred and two years old. One of the brothers is Mr. B. J. Sloan, sheriff of Pontiac county, Que. A nephew, Father Thomas J. Sloan, is parish priest in Whitney, Ont., and is expected in Ottawa this evening.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT WAR

THE GRATITUDE OF BELGIANS

Mr. W. W. Stratton, one of the Oxford Rhodes Scholars, sent to Brussels by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 3, London Wall Buildings, E. C., has forwarded an interesting report after visiting the country between Antwerp and Brussels, for the purpose of observing the actual distribution of food, and of ascertaining in so far as possible, the most pressing needs of the population of that district. He writes: "The actual work of distribution is in the hands of the Belgian Comité National, and I have found the local organizations of this committee thoroughly efficient and well managed. Up to the present, although doing our best, we have fallen far short of providing for the actual needs of the people. In order to be able to live each Belgian should have one half litre—a little over a pint—of soup and 6 oz.—one half loaf—of bread per day; also about 7 lb. of potatoes per week, a little coffee, and 9 lb. of coal per week to cook the same. At present we can not supply on the average anything approaching this amount, and many are hungry. But they do not complain. They do not beg of us, but when other nations can spare them a little bread, how grateful they are! Cardinal Mercier received me at his palace in Malines. His Eminence expressed deep and sincere appreciation of the relief work in Belgium, but was unwilling to speak of the remaining needs of his people, because he feared that, as he had already written two letters concerning conditions in Belgium to his fellow Churchmen, people would begin to look upon the Belgians as mendicants and seekers after charity. In a place to place to help and comfort his people. He grasped my hand as I took my leave, and there were tears in his eyes as he said: "G—thank the people for all they are doing for us. The very presence of members of your commission here in this, our time of misfortune, gives our people confidence. It makes us feel that there are people in the world whose hearts are with us. We can never forget our debt of gratitude, but Belgium will never forget."

IN A TRAPPIST MONASTERY

A Chaplain with the 1st Field Ambulance of the Division of the Expeditionary Force writes: "I have been over to the Trappist monastery, at the Mont des Cats. Of their community of 55 priests, 8 are serving with the colors, as are also 8 other members of the community. The whole monastery was rebuilt some twenty years ago on a worthy scale, with a stately chapel. For the last seven years they have been in fear of expulsion, and had provided themselves with a farm across the frontier as a safeguard. A regenerate France will appreciate such men too highly to part with them. The monastery grounds are divided into four German soldiers and four English, viz., Capt Gatscere, Lieut. Levita, another officer, and "Private Jones" of the same regiment.

A JARRING NOTE

French Syndicalism is said to be silent during the war, but French Socialism would seem to be true to its anti-alterism, to judge from the following in the Humanité: "It will be necessary to occupy ourselves a little with 'Intolizing the front.' The priests are too busy Barret pontificating excessively."

SACRED IMAGES UNTOUCHED

Corporal Johnston, 1st Gordon Highlanders, writing from Hospital at Boulogne, says: "It would bring the tears to one's eyes to picture the houses and churches out in Belgium, as they are nothing but ruins; but the best thing about it is—everywhere you go to that has been shelled, you will always see the holy pictures, Blessed Virgin and Our Lord, always hanging on the wall, with nothing the matter with them, though all the ordinary pictures are lying smashed on the floor. The priests and nuns out here deserve some credit for the grand work they are doing, as they are never off their feet—running here and there, in frost, rain, or snow—it's all the same with them."

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ITALY'S GREAT EARTHQUAKE

LOSS OVER SIXTY MILLIONS—RELIEF WORK NOW THE CHIEF CONCERN—POPE GATHERS \$4,000,000

Rome, Italy, Jan. 18.—Rescue work throughout the wilderness created by the earthquake last Wednesday continues slowly, and under great difficulties. Reported excavation serves to verify earlier reports of the probable casualties, though here and there, despite the fact that five days have elapsed since the catastrophe, living victims are being released from their prisons of crumbling plaster and fallen timbers. Thousands of soldiers and civilians in great numbers, including many members of nobility, gradually are systematizing the relief work and are getting food and shelter supplies over the obstructed roads to stricken towns and villages. The relief work now, however, overshadows the rescue efforts.

POPE HAS \$4,000,000 FUND

The Pope, according to the Osservatore Romano, has sent aid to all the bishops of the diocese in the earthquake zone. A fund of 20,000,000 lire (\$4,000,000), has been received by the Pontifical fund. About 7,500 refugees 2,000 of them injured, have reached Rome to date.

The property loss probably involved is indicated by one estimate that it will exceed 300,000,000 lire (\$60,000,000). No official figures are as yet available.

In dozens of villages citizens who escaped with their lives are still in poignant fear that new shocks will tumble their buildings about their heads, and are camping out to avoid further danger. Gradually, however, the seismic disturbances are lessening, and none has been reported since yesterday.

The greatest care is being exercised to avert disease epidemic threatened by interrupted water supplies and the abnormal manner in which the people are now living. Physicians, in addition to the work of caring for the wounded are busy putting health measures into effect. Parents still continue to effect relocations in isolated instances with their children, and in most cases soldiers, after frantic efforts, come upon bodies of members of the families and faint hope is transformed to sorrow.

MAN BURIED ALIVE FOUR DAYS

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Rome correspondent of Matin, telegraphing details of the scenes in the earthquake district, says: "The rescue work continues with great difficulty. A man still living was taken out of the ruins at Avezzano Sunday morning. The railroad is now repaired and supplies are arriving regularly. Prince Scipione Borghese, who, in an automobile, was the first to reach the scene with blankets, food, and bandages, has undertaken the task of cabling the names of survivors to their relatives abroad. "The frequency of the shocks is diminishing. The seismograph has registered only 11 in the past twenty-four hours in the region of Avezzano and Sorso, and none in Rome. "The material damage, it is estimated, will exceed 300,000,000 lire (\$60,000,000).

MANUFACTURES WIPED OUT

Avezzano, via Rome, Jan. 18.—More than 2,000 soldiers are at work on the ruins of Avezzano, which may be described as the wilderness extending for several square miles. Lieut. General Marini is in command of the troops.

Signor Ciuffelli, Minister of Public Works, estimates that the number of dead in the Avezzano district will reach 20,000 and that 10,000 persons are injured.

So altogether ruined is the city that it is difficult for inhabitants to recognize even streets, much less individual houses. Prince Giovanni Torlonia, while clambering over piles of broken masonry, which was once the Via Della Stazione, one of the principal residential streets of the city, remarked: "Almost every house in that long street was occupied by my friends. They were people of importance, forming the intellectual life and enterprise of the city." Avezzano was extremely important as a manufacturing and trade centre. The sugar works cost \$1,250,000. Some of the machinery may still be of value when it is dug out. Other mills, less important, represented a property value of some \$3,000,000.

PRINCE LABORED WITH REST

Prince Torlonia, one of the greatest land proprietors in Italy, is the largest loser financially, but he decided to consider that at this time. When seen by the correspondent he had been up all night working personally among the wreckage. The great Roman prince looked rather like a coal heaver as he had actually been laboring physically in the work of rescue.

Among the titled women who have come here to aid the injured is the Marchesa di Sostegno of Florence. She is washing the wounded and working as a nurse in one of the seven military hospitals erected in the park near the new railroad station.

NO HOPE FOR IMPRISONED NOW

(Special to The Evening News)

Avezzano, Jan. 18. (By Courier to Rome).—What was once the prosperous city of Avezzano, to-day is a tomb of the dead. The list of dead is now believed to be complete, as not a single person imprisoned in the ruins can still be alive. At dawn to-day, however, survivors and numerous refugees from the outlying country are refusing to leave the ruins until their relatives are located, living or dead. Men, women and even children of tender years are frantically digging in the debris in the hope that someone might be alive. They are complaining that the work of rescue is needlessly slow and that hundreds have perished who might have been saved. Frenzied criticisms are unwarranted, however. The soldiers have kept at the digging night and day since they arrived, and they have had no food in order that they might feed the refugees.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, June 7, 1914.

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