

## ALLIES HAVE REPULSED ALL GERMAN ATTACKS ON THEIR FRONT IN THE WEST

The Germans are attacking the allied line to the south of Ypres in Belgium, but the French announce that they have been repulsed. At some point along the battlefield in Flanders and Northern France, the Germans have each day of late made a concerted movement with a view to pushing their advance farther west, or to the coast, but have always failed.

Berlin reports that in the western war theatre a decisive action is likely to start any day. This assertion is based on a statement from German headquarters which says, "everything is proceeding according to our programme," and it is assumed in Berlin that the German operations thus far have been successful.

The bombardment of the Belgian coast by the allied warships between Ostend and Nieuport began Tuesday afternoon, in conjunction with land operations, according to a late despatch from Rotterdam.

In the east conditions remain as previously reported, the occupation of Lodz by the Germans being considered certain, as well as a general movement of the Russians against Cracow. German troops have come to the aid of the Austrians at the Cracow fortress, thus stiffening the defenses of the garrison against Russian attacks.

In West Galicia activity along the battle line is increasing, and the Austrian troops, an official statement from Vienna asserts, have driven the Russians from Dobruza and Wiletska, taking more than 5,000 prisoners.

Emperor William is suffering from bronchial catarrh at Berlin and has been unable to return to the front.

The Japanese minister of marine, Vice-Admiral Yashiro, makes the announcement that while the war in Europe lasts, the Japanese navy's duties will continue and that the Japanese fleet in conjunction with the British warships is seeking the Germans in South American waters.

The Colombian government has ordered the high-powered wireless station at Cartagena dismantled. This action follows protests made recently by Great Britain and France of alleged violation of neutrality by Colombia.

London, Dec. 8, 11:30 p. m.—The great battle for the possession of Poland continues. The front extends along 300 miles and victory over a part of it, at least, appears to have fallen to the Germans, while the Russians are pressing upon Cracow in the south.

That Lodz is in the hands of the Germans seems undoubted and a Russian official report just issued apparently is preparing the public for the news by referring to the difficulty of defending the city, which gives to the Russian front an abnormal contour, and forecasts a return to the line.

Details of these mighty battles have yet to be written. The general fact that there has been fearful slaughter and intense suffering from the cold compels about the total of the information received.

The Germans claim they are pursuing the Russians to the south and southeast of Lodz. Several American correspondents were with the Russian army when the battle broke, but nothing has been heard from them for several days. Evidently they are under the hand of a strict censorship.

British military experts insist that three-quarters of the best material of the German army has been held in the western theatre of the war throughout the campaign and that the troops opposed to the Russians consist mostly of second line organizations.

The French official report tonight announces that the Germans have made a violent attack upon the Allies at St. Eloy, south of Ypres, which was repulsed. This may mean a renewal of the German attempt to batter through the Allied lines, which the correspondents predicted from the movements of the Germans in Belgium. Elsewhere in the west there have been only local engagements.

The Austrians and Serbians continue to claim success for their respective sides. Serbia reports a victory on the northeast front, with nearly 2,000 prisoners. Vienna says the Austrian advance south of Belgrade is progressing.

Apart from the field of battle, the illness of the German emperor in Berlin, from bronchial catarrh, with fever, is the most interesting news of the day. The emperor's prolonged activity, and the recent reports of his appearance, have caused the public to watch with particular interest any developments regarding his health.

## VISIT OF KING AND PRINCE OF WALES TO THE TROOPS

London, Dec. 8.—The official bureau has issued a detailed description, by the eye witness at British headquarters, telling of the king's visit to the troops at the front.

"One day the king went to a commanding point from which a good view of the battle field could be obtained. The air was extraordinarily clear and His Majesty saw a splendid view."

"Far away to the right, rose the tall chimneys and factory buildings of Lille and Roubaix. In front stretched a ridge which had been the scene of some of the most desperate fighting and along it the still smoking ruins of villages showed up black and desolate. To the left, rose the town of Ypres, which the cloth hall and cathedral were easily distinguishable. The extent of the damage done by the Germans could be realized by the roofless mass of the hall and the gaping holes in the lower wall."

"Even while the king was watching several howitzer shells burst into the town, to the east of the city he saw the woods which witnessed one of the fiercest struggles ever waged by British soldiers, in which many of them and their allies lie."

"Further south gleamed the waters of the canal, along the banks of which the British and French alternately disputed every inch of ground with the enemy."

"To the north, melting in the distance, lay the valley of the Yser where our allies made such valiant defense and won so much glory."

Prince's Kindly Act.

Another incident is related by the eye witness. He says:

"After a parade of the troops, at which the king made a distribution of decorations, the procession returned in a pouring rain to headquarters. On the homeward journey the car containing the Prince of Wales met with a slight accident, but was able to proceed at a comparatively slow speed. On the way it passed a desolate soldier, who was struggling alone in the cold and wet without hat or coat. The prince stopped his car to enquire what had happened. On discovering that the man had been left behind by a supply train he insisted on taking the soldier to headquarters in his car. On arrival there he gave the man his waterproof coat."

The King to His Soldiers.

"Before leaving the front, the king issued the following order of the day:

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and men—

"I am very glad to have been able to see my army in the field. I much wished to do so in order to gain a slight experience of the life you are living. I wish I could have spoken to you and expressed my admiration of the splendid manner in which you have fought and are still fighting against a powerful and relentless enemy. By your discipline

and endurance and inspired by indomitable regimental spirit you have not only upheld the traditions of the British army, but added fresh lustre to its history. I was much inspired by your soldierly, healthy, cheerful appearance. I cannot share your trials, dangers and successes, but I can assure you of my confidence and gratitude of myself and your fellow countrymen. We follow you in our daily thoughts on your certain road to victory."

Throughout the visit, the eye witness says, "His Majesty's safety was assured by the flying corps, whose members continuously patrolled above the royal procession, wherever it was."

Edison Plant in Ruins.

West Orange, N. J., Dec. 9.—Fire destroyed virtually the entire main plant of the Edison company here tonight, cutting damage estimated at nearly \$2,000,000, with insurance that it is expected will reduce the loss to approximately \$500,000.

An entire square block of modern reinforced concrete buildings, which were supposed to be fireproof, was burned out by the flames. The only building saved in the block was the laboratory building, containing valuable scientific machinery, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor, Thomas A. Edison.

It is estimated that about 8,000 men and women will be temporarily thrown out of work because of the fire. In all about 2,000 persons were employed at the plant, but as the storage battery building across the street from the main plant was saved, with other buildings nearby, it will be possible to keep somewhat more than half the force employed.

Four firemen were injured in fighting the blaze, and were taken to a hospital, but are not thought to be seriously hurt. "Although I am more than 87 years of age, I'll start all over again tomorrow," said Mr. Edison. "I am pretty well turned out tonight, but I will go right to work to reconstruct the plant."

The inventor expressed himself thus as he stood watching the flames.

## THREE GERMAN CRUISERS SUNK BY BRITISH FLEET AND TWO OTHERS ARE BEING PURSUED

London, Dec. 9, 10:10 p. m.—A British squadron, under command of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, chief of the war staff, engaged a German squadron, under Admiral Count Von Spee, off the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, yesterday, and won a victory which is being acclaimed throughout England.

The armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, and the protected cruiser Leipzig, three of the German warships which had been menacing British shipping, and part of the squadron which sank the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth in the Pacific on November 1, were destroyed, while the cruisers Dresden and Nürnberg, the two other vessels which composed the German squadron, made off during the fight and, according to latest accounts, are being pursued. Two colliers were captured.

The announcement of this engagement and victory, which was the most important naval engagement of the war, with the exception of that off Heligoland last August, was made this evening in a statement by the Admiralty of less than one hundred words.

The statement makes reference to some survivors rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig, but no mention is made of any of the crew of the Scharnhorst, which was the flagship of the German admiral, being saved, and it is presumed that Count Von Spee, his officers and men went down with the boat.

### THE BRITISH LOSSES WERE LIGHT

The British losses were light, but beyond the fact that the British squadron was commanded by Vice Admiral Sturdee no information is vouchsafed regarding the ships engaged, and the newspapers are enjoined not to speculate as to other combinations may be effected.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in London over the victory, and the general impression is that it will be completed, as the Admiralty would not be likely to send ships that could not overtake the Dresden and Nürnberg, which are 24-knot and 23-knot vessels respectively, and probably even slower after their long service. They are at a disadvantage also because of their small coal capacity.

The British squadron which engaged the Germans left England without the knowledge of the general public, and until his name was mentioned it was believed that Vice Admiral Sturdee was serving in home waters. The fact that he was taken from the post of chief of the war staff in indicative of the determination of the British government to clear the Pacific and South Atlantic of all German warships. It is believed, therefore, that the British commander is at the head of a formidable squadron.

### THE KARLSRUHE

In addition to the Dresden and Nürnberg, only one German warship—the Karlsruhe—is now unaccounted for in these waters, although there may be one or two armed merchantmen which the Allies have not rounded up.

As the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau each carried a complement of 766 men, the Leipzig 286, the Nürnberg 322 and the Dresden 261, the total German loss is estimated at not far from 2,000 men, although the actual loss to the Dresden and Nürnberg cannot yet be known.

### TWO OTHER GERMAN CRUISERS BADLY DAMAGED

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 9.—The reports received here of the sinking of the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig by British warships off the Falkland Islands, say that two other German cruisers engaged in the battle were badly damaged.

### A BUENOS AIRES REPORT

Buenos Aires, Dec. 9.—Three German merchantmen were sunk by British or Japanese warships off the coast of Terra Del Fuego, the southernmost extremity of South America, last Sunday, according to advices just received here. The information was contained in a wireless despatch to the minister of marine, from the commander of the Argentine war transport Piedra Blanca.

The message said a division of warships, which the commander believed to have been either English or Japanese, aggregating five ironclads and one transport, on the morning of December 6, sank one of the Germans in the roadstead of Pictou Island. The two other steamers were sent to the bottom the same evening, outside the harbor of Pantalon, near Cape Senpio.

One steamer belonged to the German Cosmos line. The ownership of the others was not stated, but the commander of the Bland reported that one of them had a yellow funnel with a black ring around it.

The Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau are armored cruisers of the same tonnage, 11,420 tons, and are sister ships. Both are 449 feet long, with beams of 70 feet, and a draught of 24-1/2 feet, and an indicated horse power of their engines of 27,759 h.p. Both were completed in 1908. Each has a complement of 764 officers and men, and is armed with eight 8.2 guns, six 5.9, twenty 3.4 and fourteen smaller guns.

The Leipzig which was sunk had a tonnage of 3,200 and a complement of 303. The cost was about \$1,272,500. Her armament was ten 4.1 guns and fourteen smaller. The total length was 341 feet.

The Nürnberg is also a vessel of the same class differing from the Leipzig only in details. She has a total personnel of 322.

The Dresden is somewhat larger, having a displacement of 3,544 tons and a complement of 361 officers and men. Her length is 364 feet, and her armament consisted of twelve 4.1 guns and four 21 inch machine guns. But the Dresden is one of the fastest vessels in the German navy, having a speed of 27 knots an hour. Like all the German vessels in this engagement except the Leipzig which was in the 1906 programme, the Dresden was completed in 1908.

## Shifting an Army A Great Operation

(London Post.)

A British officer who took part in the work of arranging for the transfer of the British forces from France to Belgium has written an interesting account of that important operation in a letter, from which we are permitted to make extracts. His letter is dated October 28.

"It is a long time since I wrote, but things have been moving of late, and I have been fearfully busy. I could not write before to tell you what was going on, as it was, of course, impolitic and a waste of labor, as the censor would never have passed it. However, all the world knows now that the whole British Army were a fortnight ago moved from the centre near and around Solosons to the left wing, and are now operating on the northern flank. This meant moving three army corps and an Indian division by rail, and I am glad to say I was, with another fellow, told off to regulate the traffic of this large mass, and to work with the French authorities. Now an army corps is not moved in a day, and it requires something like thirty trains to move one corps, so you may see the tremendous amount of work that devolved on us. We had to make all the arrangements for sending the trains to the best detouring stations. It meant working all day long and every other night that is, thirty-six hours on and twelve off. Everything went off without a hitch. I am glad to say, thanks to the capabilities of my colleagues, rather than to anything I did. Anyway, the authorities were very pleased."

"I am sitting here with a few minutes off, after a shave and a wash, for I have been all night at the station. How cold it was! We can hear the guns booming in one continuous roar. The Germans are making a great effort to get through to Calais, but I don't think their ambitions will be realized. They are a most wonderful nation. I must admit the way they come on right at attack and losing enormous numbers of men. Their officers always lay behind and shoot those that won't go on or that come back. What an army they would have been properly taught and properly led. The German general seem to have an absolute disregard for their lives and simply hurt them at our fellows, who, thank God, can shoot, but it is dreadful. A large number of prisoners have gone down through here, and they are many of them, young lads, so it looks very much as if they are drawing on their last resources. Of course, we have suffered very heavily, and many of my pals are gone, but that is inevitable."

"One wonders how long this is going to last. The various opinions on the subject are funny. Some say until the

end of the year, others until the end of next year, and I cannot help thinking that when the German nation comes to know the true state of affairs it will be the beginning of the end. All the world knows now that the whole British Army were a fortnight ago moved from the centre near and around Solosons to the left wing, and are now operating on the northern flank. This meant moving three army corps and an Indian division by rail, and I am glad to say I was, with another fellow, told off to regulate the traffic of this large mass, and to work with the French authorities. Now an army corps is not moved in a day, and it requires something like thirty trains to move one corps, so you may see the tremendous amount of work that devolved on us. We had to make all the arrangements for sending the trains to the best detouring stations. It meant working all day long and every other night that is, thirty-six hours on and twelve off. Everything went off without a hitch. I am glad to say, thanks to the capabilities of my colleagues, rather than to anything I did. Anyway, the authorities were very pleased."

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## SAYS ALLIES HAVE GERMANY TIED UP

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 8.—Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance tonight addressed a mass meeting in the Opera House in the interest of the \$50,000 patriotic fund campaign. He declared Germany's war strategy "had failed completely, and the allies in France and Germany where they wanted her. She could neither advance or retire."

The government would send forward contingents as fast as they were wanted, he said, and would pay all expenses. As finance minister, he had arranged for financing the first contingent, and had also arranged for doing the same in respect of other contingents, as they went forward. The government would provide separate allowances and pensions for widows, but people should help care for the dependents of those who were fighting the battles.

Twenty-third Field Battery 40 over strength.

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 9.—(Special)—The field battery being enlisted here for foreign service has been designated the Twenty-third Battery of Artillery. The corps is forty over strength, but it is expected that the surplus will be transferred to another battery to be organized later.

## Rebel Leader Meets Death in South Africa

General Beyers.

Johannesburg, via London, Dec. 9, 8:48 a. m.—Brigadier General Christian Frederick Beyers, one of the leaders of the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, has been shot. It is officially announced and is believed to be dead.

Downed.

Pretoria, via London, Dec. 9, 4:26 a. m.—An official statement issued here says it is believed that General Christian Beyers, the rebel leader, was drowned while endeavoring to cross the Vaal river.

General Beyers formerly was commandant-general of the defence force in the Union of South Africa, but resigned last September because of his disapproval of British action against the Germans in Africa. He joined with General De Wet in a rebellion, but his forces met with several defeats.

Caught.

Senator Tilmann was arguing the tariff with an opponent.

"You know I never best," the opponent began.

"Never best, splendid!" said Senator Tilmann, and he added quietly, "No wonder you brag about it."—Washington Star.

California's chief crops for 1914 are worth \$120,000,000.

## SAYS GERMAN LOSSES IN POLAND HAVE BEEN APPALLING; HAVE FAILED IN THEIR PLANS

(Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Petrograd, Dec. 8.—In today's official communique very little indeed is said about Russia's successes, but a great deal about the enemy's strategic movements, and the whole appears intended to give the public to understand that the war has entered on an entirely new phase which will entail corresponding changes in the Russian plans.

The Germans have entirely failed to realize the plan which brought them back into Poland after the flight from before Warsaw. That is to say they have lost three weeks time and lives appalling in mere numbers they exceed 100,000 which are irreparable in quality.

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