

LODZ FALLS INTO HANDS OF ENEMY

Lodz, the second city of Poland, and lying 75 miles to the west-southwest of Warsaw, has fallen to the German army. It was occupied Sunday, according to the official announcement from Berlin.

Around this important town a desperate battle has raged for days. Here countless thousands have fallen in desperate hand-to-hand conflicts, and from the shells of hundreds of guns.

It is evident from the occupation of Lodz by the Germans that the heaviest kind of fighting has been going on, for late advice told of a vicious attack and bombardment of Lodz, and fighting on the outskirts of the city.

Lodz has long been an objective point of the German army. It has grown in recent years from an insignificant place to one of the most populous cities in the Russian Empire. In 1910 its population numbered 415,604.

Regarding the other operations in the east, the Serbian office reports Serbian successes on the front with the capture of 2,400 men and four complete batteries.

On the other hand, Vienna reports that the Austrian troops are gaining ground to the south of Belgrade.

In Flanders and the north of France Sunday was comparatively quiet, the French was still having nothing to report.

While the attitude of Roumania, from an official standpoint, is not yet known, a Swiss newspaper asserts that Roumania has decided to enter the war on the side with the Allies. The time for doing so, however, has not been determined upon.

Forty British and French warships have assembled at some place, the name of which is not given in the despatch making this announcement, to "force their way through." It is probable that the correspondent intended to foreshadow an effort by the allied ships to break through the Dardanelles, but the name evidently came under the eye of the censor.

The German field marshal, Baron Von Der Goltz, who spent many years in recognizing the Turkish army, is reported to be on his way to Constantinople, to attach himself to the entourage of the Sultan.

Petrograd says that the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh has been damaged by a mine and has returned to Constantinople.

King Nicholas of Montenegro admits that a third of his army has fallen on the battlefield, but declares that the Montenegrins will continue to defend their country.

The French aviators have succeeded in dropping bombs on the German aviation hangars in Freiburg, Baden, as acknowledged in an official report received in Washington from the German foreign office.

LONDON STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION.
London, Dec. 6, 9:10 p. m.—An official announcement from Berlin declares that the Germans have occupied Lodz, where a series of battles have been in progress for some time.

The capture of one of the advanced positions at Przemysl is regarded as conferring a valuable advantage to the Russians in their attack on the fortress.

Leaving this city, the Russians are pushing in small bodies, steadily across the plains of Hungary, and fugitives are said to be pointing toward Buda.

In the face of the Austrian advance in Serbia there has been talk of the removal of the capital to Belgrade, but Serbia denies that step actually has been taken.

Allies Going Forward.
The allies continue to push forward in Flanders and in northern France, but the Germans appear to be making progress. On the whole, however, in these operations, success has been achieved only a gain on the part of a few hundred yards and slight readjustment of positions.

Seemingly, more important is the official statement that the German communications between Metz and the Wehr district in France, for here, as elsewhere, communications are of the greatest importance to the armies.

It was officially announced tonight that during his visit to France King George conferred the order of merit on Field Marshal Sir John French, and also planned the Victoria Cross on the first Indian soldier to win that decoration.

GERMANS OCCUPIED LODZ YESTERDAY.
Berlin, via London, Dec. 7, 2:08 a. m.—It is officially announced that the Germans occupied Lodz Sunday.

Lodz, a city of some 150,000 population, is the chief manufacturing center of Russian Poland. It has numerous textile mills, the majority of them for the manufacture of cotton goods. It has four mills, brickworks, machinery plants and breweries. The population is made up of Poles, Germans and Jews.

LODZ WAS ATTACKED IN VICIOUS MANNER.
Petrograd, Dec. 6, via London.—Lodz was subjected Friday to a vicious attack and bombardment. The heaviest fighting was for the position of a Jewish cemetery on the outskirts of the city.

This position changed hands twice. As the result of many attacks and counter-attacks, the German and Russian troops exhausted their ammunition, but continued fighting with bayonets and rifle bolts.

The gas house in Lodz was damaged. The suburb of Baltut was burned, and three other outlying villages were partly destroyed by fire caused by exploding shells. Thirty citizens were killed and 500 wounded. In Lodz fifty houses and a Catholic church were demolished.

The Bourse Gazette says the Roumania has requested the Austrian government, through the papal nuncio at Vienna, to remove from the cathedral at Cresova the relics apparently erected there, and guns planted on the building. Situation Serious.

London, Dec. 7, 2:49 a. m.—Delayed despatches to the Daily Telegraph from Petrograd indicate that the situation at Lodz Friday, the day the despatches were filed, was then serious.

NATIVES OF INDIA STRONGER THAN EVER FOR THE CAUSE OF BRITAIN

All the Ruling Princes Take Great Interest in the War and Subscribe Handsomely to the Empire's Funds—Also Send Horses, Motor Cars and Hospital Ship.

London, Dec. 6.—(Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—A telegram from Delhi, India, says: All the great native states of India have now expressed regret to the Viceroy that Turkey has joined Germany in fighting England, under whose benign rule the Moslem has enjoyed perfect religious freedom.

All the ruling princes continue to take the keenest interest in the war. They have now subscribed about £190,000 sterling to the Prince of Wales relief fund, and the Indian relief fund, and approximately \$300,000 to the expenses of the war. This includes \$400,000 from the Nizam of Hyderabad, and \$300,000 from Maharaja of Mysore.

A further sum of nearly \$30,000 has been given by the chiefs to provide motor cycles, telescopes and handkerchiefs, and \$24,000 has been given by Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who has also presented a motor ambulance, consisting of forty-one cars, for the use of the troops in Europe, and is arranging for the establishment of a convalescent home in East Africa.

Besides these gifts many of the chiefs have presented a large number of horses, mules, and camels, and even their private motor cars. A hospital ship, which is splendidly equipped, is another of their donations.

THE KHAKI ELECTION PLOT

Those Who Want to Use the Country's Crisis for Political Advantage MIGHT BE SURPRISED

Influential Newspaper Points Out That Government Might Not Do Nearly So Well Now as at End of War—Foolish Talk of Conservative Papers

(Manitoba Free Press).
The "Manitoba Free Press" and other newspapers working for the ministers in the dominion government whose hearts are set on a khaki election count it a day lost when they do not set forth in some new form the fact that the Liberals are afraid of an appeal to the country and are seeking to disguise that fact by professions of patriotic horror.

They are incapable of looking in the midst of a time of crisis in the national and imperial fortunes.

These tauntings are simply vain things that the war is ending, and the ministers in question and their following as the political opportunity of a lifetime for them.

By such a course they would be anything from a political advantage to a political disaster. They have it figured out that the government would survive the country in a khaki election and secure a renewal of its lease of power until 1920.

Therefore, they say, a khaki election would be for the benefit of the country, regardless of any other consequences.

But, as a matter of fact, would the government have as good a chance of securing a victory at the polls in a khaki election as in an election held at the close of the war? There are Liberals, and there are Conservatives, who are afraid of a khaki election held within the next half-year, or of the continuance of the present government in office until the war is ended, and an appeal to the country then?

Can it be doubted that such partisan attacks in the Liberal ranks have given reason to prefer the alternative of a khaki election forced on the people by the government, against the Liberal party, to the alternative of a khaki election held at the close of the war?

Whereas, by following the example set by the political parties in Great Britain, and deterring by special legislation, if need be, the Liberal party from holding an election until after the war is ended, would the government have a strong right and duty to renew the present government until the war is ended, and an appeal to the country then?

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ROUMANIA TO JOIN THE ALLIES

Geneva, via London, Dec. 6, 9:26 p. m.—The Journal De Geneve publishes a despatch from Bucharest, which says that Roumania has definitely decided to enter the war on the side with the Allies. This decision, according to the despatch, is in accordance with the wish of the whole country, including King Ferdinand and all the Roumanian statesmen with the exception of the minister of finance, Mr. Marghiloman.

The question of when Roumania will make her entry into the conflict is still being discussed, however, one side desiring to avoid a winter campaign; but the military authorities express the fear that Serbia may be defeated before the spring.

The attitude of Bulgaria still remains doubtful. Greece, Serbia and Roumania have proffered certain concessions, which, however, Sofia seems not to consider a sufficient inducement.

Third of Army Gone, Brave Montenegrins Fight On

Petrograd, Dec. 6, via London, 5:20 p. m.—King Nicholas of Montenegro has telegraphed the Bourse Gazette that a third of his army has fallen on the battlefield.

"Nevertheless," King Nicholas adds in his message, "Montenegrins will continue to defend their country, and will deliver attacks on the enemy's territory. Their means are exhausted, and they will be most grateful for assistance, either in money or supplies."

The war strength of the Montenegrins is estimated at approximately 50,000 men.

A despatch from Berlin on Dec. 4 stated that according to an unofficial announcement made there, a number of transports, escorted by British and French warships, had reached Antivari, the sole seaport of Montenegro.

The assumption was that these transports carried troops who would assist the Montenegrins in their campaign.

Paris, Dec. 6.—A Petrograd despatch to the Havas Agency says that Prince Nicholas Radzivil, a Polish nobleman, who was a captain of Russian dragons, was killed in the fighting around Lodz.

Says Forty British and French Warships Are Ready to Attack

London, Dec. 6.—The Central News correspondent at Copenhagen says the following despatch has been received in the Danish capital from Berlin:

"Forty British and French warships are gathered outside (name deleted by censor) with the evident intention of forcing their way through. This, however, will be impossible, as the fortifications have been greatly strengthened, and the water is thickly strewn with mines."

It is probable the correspondent was referring to the attempt to force the Dardanelles.

WILL DEWET BE HANGED?

London, Dec. 5, 1:40 a. m.—Telegraphing from Johannesburg, Reuter's correspondent says that some sections, for this, however, is indicated by the tone of the national press, which urges government action against "those beyond the ocean" who are hindering the war effort and other rebels to action. These co-traitors, it is added, should be brought to the shadow of the gallows.

DISGUISED AS PILGRIMS WERE TO TAKE QUEBEC

It is understood, says the Ottawa Free Press, that the German plan against Quebec was most ingenious and elaborate.

Those who devised it took into consideration the custom of making pilgrimages to St. Anne de Beaupre.

Authorities now suspect that the concrete foundation built on the Island of Orleans by a German manufacturer of concrete blocks and the stores of rifles and heavy guns which German moving picture men are thought to have hidden there last summer were to have been made use of in a surprise attack by German-Americans who had been trained in the Kaiser's army.

Though all of the details have not been obtained, it is understood that the German strategists proposed to direct their efforts against Canada, as soon as they had rendered England helpless by invasion after a rush across northern France.

To be Disguised as Pilgrims.
The strategists who prepared the ground for Germany's war against the world and who had gun foundations built before Liege, Antwerp, Paris and Edinburgh, concluded that Quebec could be most easily taken, and a foothold gained in Canada at the proper time through a surprise carried out by bands of trained men who would assemble at Quebec under the guise of pilgrims to a holy shrine and who would find arms waiting for them there.

Quebec is reported to each summer by pilgrims from all parts of Canada and the United States. They arrive by train loads and boat loads from points as distant as New Orleans, St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul. So accustomed have people become to such crowds that five or six thousand strangers attract no attention in Quebec.

The Germans who planned the stroke calculated that if a few thousand trained men could be assembled in Quebec without attracting notice and then be suddenly armed they could with the stroke capture the big guns which guard the city under the aspect of the Canadian rifle and ammunition factories, and be in a position to dominate eastern Canada and open the gates to a general invasion.

Fortunately the plan has come to naught.

The failure of the German armies to carry through the Kaiser's purpose in Europe has made not merely Quebec and Canada secure, but has guaranteed the integrity of the British Isles. The superiority of the British fleet has made it impossible for Germany to force to be carried across the water and today along the American border, United States and Canadian secret service men are watching for suspicious strangers. Upon the Island of Orleans the hidden arms are being sought.

If any danger ever existed it has been removed.

The affair is interesting chiefly as showing how far German ambitions extend and to what lengths plans are advocated by American missionaries.

SERVIAN REFUGEES ARE IN GREAT NEED OF ASSISTANCE

London, Dec. 4, 5:56 p. m.—Madame Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian permanent under-secretary of foreign affairs, arrived in London today from Nish, where she has been organizing hospitals for these 80,000 of the Serbian wounded. Madame Grouitch said that there were 30,000 persons and 60,000 refugees in Serbia who were in grave need of assistance.

KARLSRUHE SAID TO BE NORTH ATLANTIC

New York, Dec. 4.—A report that the German cruiser Karlsruhe had left South Atlantic waters and was cruising near the steamship line in the North Atlantic on a hunt for ships for the benefit of the nations allied against Germany, was brought here by officers of the steamer Zacafo, in today from Jamaica.

On Tuesday of last week, while off Port Antonio, Jamaica, the officers said, the wireless operator of the Zacafo received a message from the steamship Benan, that when the Germans captured the ship of the same name, containing the information that the Karlsruhe, bound north, had been sighted.

PREMIER MURRAY APPEALS FOR MORE AID TO BELGIANS

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 4.—Premier Murray, in publishing the report of the Belgian relief committee which had charge of the collection of the funds and goods for the relief of the Belgians, appealed to the admiralty authorities to place a fourth ship at the disposal of the committee to convey further supplies to Rotterdam.

In closing, Mr. Murray says: "The press across this continent has already by a forcible and touching presentation of the Belgian situation, brought back home to all of us. Their continued and earnest co-operation is essential in order that the people of the British Empire may be fully informed of the dire-stricken condition of our Belgian allies. I am satisfied that all Canadians will regard with interest the work of the committee, and will be glad to contribute to the relief of our Belgian allies who through their high sense of honor and devotion to their country have thus become the wards of the world."

BRITISH ADMIRALTY WANTS WILLOW AND HAZEL FENDERS

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Hundreds of bundles of hazelwood or willow boughs, for the battlements of the Canadian and imperial service are required for fenders to hang alongside the vessels. The dominion naval department is anxious to buy these fenders at a fair price, and will welcome inquiries from the merchant who has obtained from Norway and Sweden, but with navigation closed on the North Sea it cannot be obtained from those countries.

Gets the Victoria Cross

London, Dec. 3.—The Victoria Cross has been bestowed upon Private George Wilson, second battalion Highlanders, for "most conspicuous gallantry on Sept. 14, near Vernueil in attacking a hostile machine gun."

The official announcement describing Private Wilson's gallantry, says: "He was accompanied by only one man. When the latter was killed, he was left to his own resources, and he bravely fought on until he was wounded. He was then taken to the rear and his wound treated."

A PATHETIC CASE

Rome, Dec. 4, 9:53 p. m.—The Giornale D'Italia says that a soldier from Trieste, who was at the front in Galicia, wrote to his mother, expressing a great desire to see her again, and saying that he was ready to be taken prisoner if by doing so he would be able to embrace her once more. The letter reached the mother with this addition from the Austrian general staff:

"The soldier was shot on November 24, 1914."

can do, is, and will be, a small hill, indeed, in comparison with the mountain of emergency measures of the most extraordinary and unprecedented character, which the British government has inaugurated. The British army has been increased from a quarter of a million to two million men. Already \$2,000,000,000 of public debt has been incurred on account of the war by the Asquith government, which has taken upon itself, with the unanimous sanction of parliament, powers of the widest character. Never in all British history have there been such departures from the regular ways of working of British institutions of government.

But has anybody in Great Britain pretended that there was any need of a khaki election so that the Asquith government may have the assurance that the British people are behind it in what it is doing? It is unthinkable that there should be such a thing suggested in Great Britain. The Rogers type of politician does not flourish in that country.

AGENTS WANT

RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout the world. We wish to see four good men to represent and general agents. The fruit-trees are taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers opportunities for men of energy a permanent position pay to the right man. Station, Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS WANT

WANTED—For school January, 1915, a female teacher. Apply to South View, Victoria B.C.

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Extracts from letter received from last year students:

"I intend finishing my college at the first opportunity."
"I may say that since year I have had \$100 per year I have no hard feeling or your college."

Students can enter at



MUSICAL INSTRUMENT CATALOGS

We sell Basses, Mandolins, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, and all other musical instruments. Catalogs free. Write to: C.W. LINDSAY, 185 SPARK ST., OTTAWA, C.

MARRIAGE

McKEE-WITHAM—street, on Thursday Mrs. Annie Witham married to Alfred Ernest ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Wentworth, pastor of the Methodist Church, at the residence of the bride, Mrs. W. H. Wentworth, 111 Mill Street, N. B. Dec. 5, 1914. Groom, Mr. Alfred Ernest Witham, of Collins, N. B.

DEATHS

REID—On the 8th of Dec. 1914, at his residence, 42 Carleton Street, after a lingering illness, died Mrs. Mary Reid, widow of the late Mr. James Reid, of Collins, N. B.

BELVEA—At 8:30 a. m. on Thursday, Dec. 3, 1914, died Mrs. Mary Belvea, widow of the late Mr. James Belvea, of Collins, N. B.

ROBINSON—On Dec. 3, 1914, at his residence, 42 Carleton Street, after a lingering illness, died Mrs. Mary Robinson, widow of the late Mr. James Robinson, of Collins, N. B.

LAMB—In this city on Thursday, Dec. 3, 1914, died Mrs. Mary Lamb, widow of the late Mr. James Lamb, of Collins, N. B.

BARNES—At 8:30 a. m. on Thursday, Dec. 3, 1914, died Mrs. Mary Barnes, widow of the late Mr. James Barnes, of Collins, N. B.

ADGERS—In this city on Thursday, Dec. 3, 1914, died Mrs. Mary Adgers, widow of the late Mr. James Adgers, of Collins, N. B.

SEELY—At 2:30 p. m. on Thursday, Dec. 3, 1914, died Mrs. Mary Seely, widow of the late Mr. James Seely, of Collins, N. B.

MCKINLEY—In this city on Thursday, Dec. 3, 1914, died Mrs. Mary McKinley, widow of the late Mr. James McKinley, of Collins, N. B.

A Hymn for the year 1915. Free from dishonor. Make strong our hearts. Give to our hosts in Firm hearts and go to rest. These words are from the hymn "The Year 1915" by the Rev. J. H. Rogers.

O God, the strength of our souls. Be with our sons gone. And those who are left.

We draw the sword. Which faith in right. A faith which strong. In Thee alone we place. And Thou, through Thy ways, O God, the strength of our souls. Be with our sons gone. And those who are left.

These words are from the hymn "The Year 1915" by the Rev. J. H. Rogers.

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 7.—The government has suppressed the opium monopoly and put a ban on the smoking of opium. These steps of the government were advocated by American missionaries.