

RUSSIANS TAKE AUSTRIAN POSITION NEAR UZSOCK PASS GAINING ANOTHER ENTRANCE TO CARPATHIANS

Retreat of Enemy in Bukowina Described as Rout — Entry of Balkan States Into European Conflict Looks Almost Certain — Greece Prepares to Cling to New Territories Acquired in Balkan Wars — Flood Conditions in Western War Theatre Impede Progress of Allies and Prevent Any Extensive Operations.

London, Jan. 3.—The extremely rainy weather, the worst Europe has experienced in years, causing floods in the river valleys of the Continent, as well as those of England, has prevented any operations on a large scale on the western battlefield, and has seriously interfered with those in the east.

There have been heavy artillery engagements from the sea to the Swiss borders, and occasional attacks by the infantry of the opposing armies, when not repulsed, have added a few yards to the territory in the possession of the attacking force, but have always proved costly adventures.

The French have gained a little ground between Albert and Roye, just north of the point where the line turns eastward, and to the east of Rheims, and southwest of Verdun, where the attempts to make the German position at St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, untenable are proceeding slowly. They have also made some advance in Alsace, but have suffered a repulse to the northwest of Saint Menould.

RUSSIANS GAIN ANOTHER DOORWAY TO CARPATHIANS

In the east the Germans have captured the important Russian position at Borjilmow, but elsewhere they have been unable to make headway against the Russians, who, as defenders of well fortified positions, are aided by the wet weather and muddy roads, which hinder the German movements.

The Austrians claim to have checked the Russian advance near Gorlice, on the South Galician railway, west of Jaslo, but apparently the battle here has not yet been concluded.

"The Russians, on the other hand, have taken the Austrian position near Uzsock Pass, which should open another entrance for them through the Carpathians into Hungary, while the Austrian retreat in Bukowina is described by the Russians as a rout.

BALKAN STATES LIKELY TO JOIN IN STRUGGLE

The Turks have crossed the Russian border in the Caucasus and, according to their own account have defeated the Russian garrison at Ardahan. They are, however, displaying anxiety for their remaining possession in Europe by feverishly fortifying the whole coastline. What they fear is not disclosed, for it is considered hardly possible for the Allies to land a sufficient force to prove a menace to them. It is possible that they anticipate an invasion from another source.

Indications point to the possibility of the Balkan States, which are now neutral, taking a hand in the war. The Greek Minister of Finance has declared that Greece is making preparations to maintain the new territories which she gained in the Balkan wars from Turkey and Bulgaria, but that she has more to fear from Bulgaria than Turkey. It is not thought that Roumania can look on calmly while the Russians are advancing toward Transylvania and, it is expected that she will join with Russia, and thus secure the much coveted eastern province of Austria-Hungary.

Throughout the British Empire, and in the English churches in foreign countries, intercession services were held today for the success of the Allies' arms. Many of the sermons embodied exhortations to the young men to join the army. King George attended services in the village church at Sandringham.

TORN TO PIECES BEYOND RESEMBLANCE OF HUMAN FORM BY MINE-THROWERS

Projectiles Weighing 200 Pounds of High Explosives Hurlled from Trench to Trench With Remarkable Accuracy Cause Terrible Destruction.

Posen, Germany, Jan. 1, via Berlin and The Hague to London, Jan. 3.—The battle is now stationary at many parts of the long front in Poland. The rapid movements of the army forward and backwards, with kaleidoscopic changes in the situation, which hitherto have characterized the warfare in the east, have given place, for the time being at least, to a struggle along a heavily entrenched line of field fortifications, resembling those in France.

The German and Austrian allies are in close contact with the army of Grand Duke Nicholas, but they are engaged in sapping, instead of manoeuvring their way forward. During the fortnight which a correspondent of the Associated Press spent at the front attached to the staff of one division in the battle line along the Rawka River, the operations were marked by advances of from ten to twelve miles in a few places, but in general the infantry is fighting its way foot by foot, with the aid of artillery support.

In these operations the artillery and mine-throwers are trumps, instead of the soldiers' legs. The mine-throwers are particularly effective. Although the heavy artillery is handicapped by weather conditions and the short days, which make observations and the direction of the fire possible only for short periods, the mine-throwers are busy day and night hurling projectiles of 200 pounds of high explosives from trench to trench at a range

that is very effective. During the comparatively short time one of these huge missiles is in view, wobbling through the air along an erratic parabola, the sight is most impressive. The projectile can be plainly followed with the eye, and the tension upon the men in the trenches as the bomb comes nearer and nearer is beyond all comparison to the effect caused by heavy artillery shells, which are unseen until the explosion throws up a column of earth and scatters the fragments of the shell in all directions.

Russian prisoners, of which there is a constant stream moving through the German lines, stated to the correspondent that the handling of each mine caused a catastrophe in the trenches and their vicinity, as its victims are torn to bits beyond resemblance to human form.

HAD BROTHER ON THE FORMIDABLE

London, Ont., Jan. 3.—Fred Ames, a brother of Thomas E. Ames, of 1224 Florence street, was a petty officer on the Formidable, and it is believed that he went down with the ship. Another brother, Horace Ames, figured in the naval battle off the Falkland Islands.

ARMY AND NAVY EXPERTS' VIEWS WILL BE TAKEN

In Formulating Reply to American Note—Will Not Relinquish Right Which Would Militate Against Interests of Allies.

London, Jan. 3.—The Press Association, in a paragraph declaring that the British reply to the American note has not yet been delivered or drawn up, says:

"The government will not be actuated by diplomatic considerations alone but will be guided largely by naval and military experts, and there is not the remotest question of relinquishing the right which would militate against the interests of the Allies to the advantage of the enemy. The most that can be expected is that every care will be taken to ensure that that right is exercised with the maximum amount of care, and the minimum of hardship and friction.

The Press Association adds that although the American Ambassador, Mr. Page, called at the foreign office Saturday afternoon, his visit was not prompted by any expectation of the delivery of the reply. The whole matter is receiving careful consideration by the government, and the reply will duly be made in considerable detail.

RECRUITING BOOM GOES ON IN ENGLAND

Wounded Soldiers Back From Front Address Meeting — Parliamentary Secretary to Admiralty Hints at Conscription.

London, Jan. 3.—A hint that the British government contemplated the introduction of conscription for increasing the army and navy was dropped by Thomas J. MacNamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, while speaking at the Browning Settlement this afternoon.

Referring to the fact that there were many thousands of young men in the United Kingdom, without dependents, who had not answered the call to the colors, Mr. MacNamara said: "If they think they are going to enjoy a life of freedom at the other fellow's expense they won't enjoy it much longer."

The recruiting boom, which commenced after the holidays, continues. As the result of six open air meetings at Cardiff, addressed by wounded soldiers, there was an extraordinary rush to the recruiting offices last evening, and the recruiting officers were kept busy until an early hour this morning. At one meeting alone six thousand men bared their heads when the National Anthem of the Allies was played.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL FOUNDERS ON ONE OF SHETLAND ISLANDS

London, Jan. 3.—The Norwegian bark Maryetta from Dramen, Norway, for Santos, Brazil, with a load of cement, foundered Saturday off Fair Isle, one of the Shetland Islands, while being towed by a steamer which had picked her up in a disabled con-

BARON WIMBORNE IRELAND NEW LORD LIEUTENANT

Expected New Occupant of Office Will Revive Social Glories of Dublin Castle and Lend Patronage to Sport.



BARON WIMBORNE

London, Jan. 3, 6:20 p. m.—Baron Wimborne, who last summer took to the United States the British polo team which vanquished the American team, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to the Marquis of Aberdeen. The Baron will take office February 11.

To a deputation which asked him to reconsider his resignation Lord Wimborne yesterday replied that this was impossible.

The change in the Lord Lieutenancy will be welcomed in social and sporting circles of Ireland, for while Lord and Lady Aberdeen devoted much of their time to charitable work, it is expected that the new occupant and his wife will revive the social glories of Dublin Castle, and give their patronage to racing and other sports.

FAKE PASSPORTS HELP GERMANS LEAVE STATES

New York Police Believe They Have Cleared up Organized Conspiracy to Enable Allies' Enemies go back to Fatherland.

New York, Jan. 3.—Through a series of arrests in this city, and one in Philadelphia Saturday, there has come to light what the Department of Justice alleges was a well organized conspiracy to enable German army officers and reservists to return to Germany on fraudulently obtained American passports.

Most important of the arrests in the belief of government officials, is the one made in Philadelphia, the prisoner there being Maurice De Liches, prominent as a lawyer and politician in this city. That still more important development might follow, however, was intimated by government authorities, as it was said that others in high position were associated with the attorney in his alleged activities in behalf of the Germans anxious to return to their native land to join the army of the empire.

Four of the men made prisoners were Germans taken off the outgoing steamer Bergensfjord, bound for New York, and alleged to have had fraudulent passports in their possession. One of them was an army officer, Lieut. Wilhelm Arthur Sachse. He was paroled. The other three were German reservists who were held under bond. Others arrested here were Carl Ruroede, a former steamship agent, charged, with the others, with conspiring to defraud the government through the use of American passports; Ruroede's 17 year old son, Ruroede, and four men, detained as material witnesses.

Eleven of the Maryetta's crew of seventeen were drowned. The Norwegian steamer Bjorgvin, from New York for Gothenburg, Sweden, foundered yesterday sixty miles north of Rockall Island, 150 miles west of the Hebrides. Her crew was rescued.

MY EXCLUDE NEGROES FROM UNITED STATES

Senate Amendments to New Immigration Bill May Include One to Bar all Persons of Negro Blood.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Immigration Bill containing the restrictive literacy test for admission of aliens, which has been the obstacle in immigration reform legislation for the greater part of two national administrations, passed the Senate late Saturday by a vote of fifty to seven. The overwhelming majority was recorded, despite the fact that President Wilson had indicated he would veto the measure, as did former President Taft, if it should come to him with the educational test included.

Among Senate amendments which House leaders have said probably would be accepted is one to exclude from the United States all persons of the African race, or negro blood. Another strengthens the phraseology of the prohibition of polygamists.

ONE POINT UNDER PROTEST CLEARED UP

British Embassy at Washington Announces Resin and Turpentine Seized Before Declared Contraband Will be Paid for.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The British embassy tonight issued its first statement on the shipping situation since the publication of the American note. It cleared up one point on which the United States had asked for information, by announcing that turpentine and resin shipped from this country before those articles were declared contraband would be paid for when seized. The statement said: "Turpentine and resin shipped before the publication of the order placing them on the contraband list will be paid for."

"All copper shipped before the date of the declaration that copper was contraband has been paid for, or released. No cargoes for Italy have been held up at Gibraltar since December 4. Italian ships carrying cargoes of commodities of which export from Italy is prohibited are not interfered with, unless there is clear evidence of fraudulent intentions on the part of shipper."

GENERAL HUGHES IN HOSPITAL AS RESULT OF ACCIDENT

Received Injuries to His Knee and Will be Laid Up For a Week or More.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 3.—General Sam Hughes is in St. Luke's Hospital suffering from sprains in his knee and he will be there for probably a week or so. Gen. Hughes when on his way home to Lindsay for Christmas was thrown against his berth by the swinging of the train and injured his knee. Instead of resting it he went about his duties as usual, with the result that sprains has set in.

WARSAW IN NO DANGER, PETROGRAD REPORTS

Germans Have Failed to Cross the Bzura while Russians Are in Good Positions on Left Bank of the River — Nearly Half Million German and Austrian Prisoners — Fear that German and Russian Mine Fields Have Broken Loose Postpones Reopening of Ship Traffic from Stockholm to Finland.

Petrograd, Jan. 3.—The following official communication from army headquarters in the Caucasus was issued tonight: "Throughout the day of January 2, and part of the night of January 2-3, an engagement around Sari Kamysh continued with extreme ferocity, the Turks suffering enormous losses."

"There has been no important action in the other regions."
WARSAW IN NO DANGER.

London, Jan. 3.—A Petrograd despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"It is officially estimated that twenty-seven German army corps are operating against Russia. Four hundred thousand Germans and Austrians have already been taken prisoners, and their killed and wounded are three or four times heavier."

"The Germans," the despatch adds, "have not only not crossed the Bzura, but the Russians are even on the left bank of that river. Warsaw is in no danger."

Stockholm, via London, Jan. 3.—It is announced that the re-opening of ship traffic with Finland has been postponed owing to new information concerning the laying of mines.

The fear is expressed that whole German and Russian mine fields have broken loose from their anchorage. One mine has exploded violently in Kalmar Sound.

FIFTY MORE SAVED FROM WRECK OF THE FORMIDABLE

Survivors of British Battleship Sunk by Mine Now Number 201—Admiralty Issues List Containing Names of 35 Officers Given Up as Lost—Survivors Says Magazine Was Not Hit or None Would Have Escaped.

London, Jan. 3.—Another cutter from the British battleship Formidable which was sunk in the English Channel Friday, has reached Lyme-Regis, Dorsetshire, with fifty men, making a total of 201 survivors out of a crew of 760.

When the cutter left the Formidable she had sixty or more men aboard, but all but fifty succumbed to exposure, having been in an open boat for some 24 hours in a violent storm.

All the survivors were in a state of exhaustion after their terrible experience. They declare that there is little hope of any further survivors, as the tremendous sea which was running at the time would make it impossible for men to live long enough to be picked up by passing vessels, while many of those clinging to the wreckage were undoubtedly killed when the second explosion occurred.

The Admiralty has not issued any statement in reference to the cause of the disaster, or where it occurred.

THIRTY-FIVE OFFICERS LOST

The British Admiralty today issued a list containing the names of Captain Arthur N. Loxley and thirty-four other officers of the British battleship Formidable, which was sunk in the English Channel yesterday, who, it says, must be presumed to have been lost in the disaster as they have not been reported among the saved.

The following officers of H. M. S. Formidable are reported saved: Lieutenants Simonds, Souter and Greathed; Commander Wallace; Paymasters Saxton and Wakeford; Engineer Stobart; Midshipman Eustace, Guinness, Norman, Hurdwood, Denis, Pelly, Derek, Stephens, Walter, Agnew, Trethowan, Wynne.

Brixham, Devon, Eng., Jan. 2.—Survivors of the British battleship Formidable which went down in the English Channel yesterday after having struck a mine or been torpedoed by a German submarine, have been brought ashore here. They relate that the warship was struck about the magazine. The explosion was terrific, but the magazine was not reached. Had this also blown up the ship would have foundered without their being time to save anybody.

As the water rushed in the men on the Formidable hurried to the deck. They found that the vessel already had a heavy list to starboard. The small boats were sent out. A cutter foundered and the men in her were drowned. A launch and a pinnace succeeded in getting away. Almost all the oars were broken in trying to prevent the small boats from being dashed to pieces against the side of the ship by the tremendous seas running.

Captain Loxley and his signalman were still on the bridge when the battleship keeled over and went to the bottom.

ITALY ALSO HAS ENTERED PROTEST

Rome, Jan. 3.—The Rome newspapers publish statements to the effect that Italy has adhered to the note of protest which the United States government has sent to the British government. As a matter of fact the Italian situation will be offered and that the government has already made representations to Great Britain regarding the treatment of her merchant vessels and the stoppage of raw materials which Italy sought to import. The Giornale D'Italia, referring to this, says: "The Italian government has been obliged to echo many complaints from commercial and industrial classes against the attempt of the belligerents practically to annul the rights of neutral states."

It expresses the belief that explanation as a matter of fact the Italian situation will be offered and that the government has already made representations to Great Britain regarding the treatment of her merchant vessels and the stoppage of raw materials which Italy sought to import.