

GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER SENT TO BOTTOM BY H. M. S. INVINCIBLE'S TWELVE INCH GUNS

BUENOS AYRES HEARS "VON DER TANN" BEATEN BY H. M. "INVINCIBLE"

Engagement off Brazil Coast Resulted in Sinking of Big New German Battle-cruiser by one of "Sturdee's Ships"—Havas Agency at Rio Has Not Confirmed It.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 10.—La Prensa publishes the report that an engagement has taken place off Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, between the British battle cruiser Invincible and the German battle cruiser Von Der Tann, adding that the Von Der Tann has been sunk.

GERMAN SHIP LARGER.
The German battle cruiser Von Der Tann was reported several weeks ago to have crossed the Atlantic to join the other German warships in the South Atlantic or Pacific. Her arrival in these waters has never been recorded. The Von Der Tann is of 18,000 tons displacement, 562 feet in length, a speed of 27.6 knots. She carries a complement of 910 men and an armament of eight 11-inch guns, ten 5.9 guns, sixteen 24 pounders and four torpedo tubes.

ONE OF "STURDEE'S SHIPS."
The British battleship Invincible is of 17,250 tons displacement, with a complement of 731 men. Her armament includes eight 12-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns and four torpedo tubes.

The Invincible was one of the British squadron which sank the German squadron, including the Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg and Leipzig off the Falkland Islands.

RUSSIANS STILL POUNDING AWAY AT TURKS IN BLACK SEA

Semi-Official Statement Declares Turkish Cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh Badly Damaged—Destroying Turkish Shipping and Ports.

Petrograd, Jan. 10.—The following semi-official statement was given out here today regarding the recent naval activity in the Black Sea:
"On Christmas Eve (January 6 modern calendar) our warships in the Black Sea engaged the enemy's cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh, inflicting upon them considerable damage. On the day after Christmas our ships, exploring the Bay of Synops, fired on several Turkish craft loaded with cargo. The same night Russian torpedoes boats bombarded two of the enemy's sailing ships carrying flour, and took eighteen men prisoners.

"On the third day after Christmas our ships explored the harbors of Trebizond and Platana, where they discovered nothing to arouse suspicion. In the harbor of Surmeneh they burned a large number of Turkish barks loaded with cargo. East of Surmeneh our ships destroyed four of the enemy's merchant vessels and eleven sailing ships in the harbor of Rizah. They bombarded the port of Khopa.

"According to information received here the Turkish mine-layer Pelk-i-Sheket on January 2nd entered the harbor of Stenia, in the Bosphorus, assisted by steam lifeboats. The Sheket had been badly damaged along the waterline, and in the bow where a cannon had been disabled. The mine-layer ran ashore, immediately after and began to leak badly, and perhaps can be considered out of service for a long time."

An official communication, issued at Constantinople on January 6, said that two Turkish cruisers had been engaged with a Russian squadron of seventeen units, but that the Turkish warships were not damaged.

The Breslau, a cruiser of 4,478 tons displacement, is one of the two German warships which were turned over to the Turks early in the war. The Hamidieh is a small Turkish cruiser, of 3,830 tons displacement, and carrying a crew of 302 men.

WAR SITUATION AS SEEN BY BRITISH MILITARY EXPERT

London, Jan. 10 (10.05 p. m.)—The British reply to the American note occupies the attention of the British press and public in the absence of any important news from the battlefields. The German and French official reports of the most recent fighting in the western field are almost a repetition of those issued on preceding days. A British eye-witness, who has been the official historian of events at the front, lays stress on the important part played by the artillery and high explosives in modern warfare, and claims superiority for the Allies in artillery which is being used to its full strength.

From the coast to the river Oise, where the country is under water, and the rivers are flooded, the big guns have been engaged continuously, but the water and mud prevent the infantry from coming into action. Along the Aisne Valley, however, and through the Champagne district, as far as Western Argonne, the French are pushing their offensive and organizing the ground which they have gained. These gains have been made at heavy costs.

In Western Argonne the Germans also claim to have made gains and to have repulsed an attempt by the French to carry their trenches in the Woivre and in Alsace. The only news from the east is the German report that the Russian offensive toward Milava has met with no success, their forces having been driven back.

In the Caucasus the Turks have made a stand on the frontier near Kara-Urgan, and are fiercely attacking the Russian lines.

Seemingly the Russians believe the report that the Turkish cruiser Goeben, formerly of the German navy, has been damaged, for their Black Sea fleet, which is superior to the Turkish fleet without the Goeben, has been attacking Turkish ports and destroying their shipping.

There is no development in the Near East, beyond the report from Sofia that M. Guevadieff, the former Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, is leaving for Rome on a semi-official mission, the object of which is to ascertain the attitude of Italy towards the possible future co-ordination of Italian-Bulgarian interests in the European war.

Germans Fleeing From Ostend; Allies But Nine Miles Distant

London, Jan. 10.—German civilians are leaving Ostend because the allies have now advanced to within nine miles of that town, according to a despatch to the Amsterdam Telegraaf from its Sluis correspondent.

GERMANS PLANNING AIR INVASION OF ENGLAND?

Zeppelin and Three Monoplanes Reported Passing Over Calais Bound For Dover—Germans Getting Out of Lille.

London, Jan. 11, 3.33 a. m.—A Zeppelin airship, accompanied by three German monoplanes, passed over Furnes, Dunkirk and Calais Saturday night, according to the Daily Chronicle's French frontier correspondent. It was believed, the correspondent adds, that the aircraft were headed for Dover. They were flying very high and did not attack the towns they flew over.

No hostile aircraft were sighted at any point along the English coast Sunday, although a vigilant aeroplane and automobile patrol was maintained as the result of the rumors that the Germans were believed to be headed for England.

GERMANS EVACUATE LILLE.

London, Jan. 11, 4.04 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily Express from Boulogne asserts that confirmation has been obtained of the rumors that the Germans have evacuated Lille and that the city is now virtually in the possession of the British.

FRENCH ARTILLERY PROVES SUPERIOR TO THAT OF FOE

All Along Western Front Allies are Driving Germans Back With Terrible Slaughter—Heavy Gun Duels Feature of Day's Fighting.

Paris, Jan. 10, 10.33 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:
"Last night in the Champagne region two counter-attacks by the Germans—one to the north of Perthes the other to the north of Beauséjour, were repelled. In the Argonne two minor attacks by the enemy have failed—at Fontaine and Madame and at St. Hubert. There was a lively fusillade in the direction of Hill 263, west of Bourneville, and on Le Ruisseau Des Hourisseries, but no attacks.

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."
"From the sea to the Oise there have been artillery duels."
"Upon the Aisne, in the region of Soissons, the enemy, in spite of many captures of the trenches which he had lost. At the end of the day he again bombarded Soissons.

French Artillery Effective.

"In the country from Rheims to the Argonne our artillery has shelled the German trenches very effectively, at several points driving away bodies of sappers."
"The positions which we have gained at Perthes and around that village have been organized. A counter-attack of the enemy to the west of Perthes has been repulsed. In the neighborhood of La Ferme De Beauséjour we have made a two-fold progress by gaining ground to the west, and by taking possession of a field fort to the north."
"In the Argonne the enemy has bombarded the region of Four-De-Paris; we have replied and destroyed a German blockhouse."
"To the west of Bourneville all our positions have been maintained. "Between the Argonne and the Meuse nothing noteworthy occurred."

French Maintain Advance.

"In the Vosges, to the northwest of Watviller, (in the region of the Thann) we have also repulsed an attack."
Saturday night's official statement said:
"To the north of Soissons our advance of yesterday has been maintained. A new German offensive has been repulsed. This morning the trenches conquered between Perthes, Les-Huriers and Hill 200, were subjected to a lively counter-attack, but the enemy was driven back, after having suffered severe losses."

JOHN S. MAGEE DIED SUNDAY, IN BOSTON

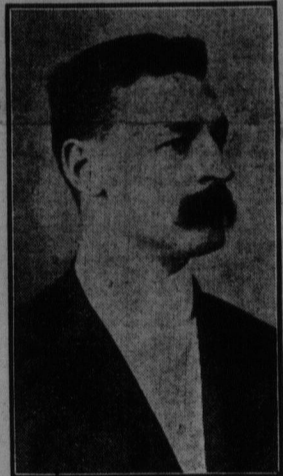
Moncton, N. B., Jan. 10.—John B. Magee, of I. C. B. offices here, received word of the death in Boston of his father, John S. Magee, formerly prominent dry goods merchant and editor Bay Pilot, at St. Andrews, N. B. Deceased was 89 years old.

AMMUNITION FOR BRITISH

New York, Jan. 9.—Twenty-eight officers and men of the British army, including Colonel C. E. Phipps, of the Royal Artillery, temporarily detached from service on European battlefields, reached New York today aboard the White Star liner Megantic, on their way to Bethlehem, Penna., to inspect there the large quantities of ammunition for the British army for which C. M. Schwab obtained orders while abroad.

COL. M'LEOD SERIOUSLY ILL OF PNEUMONIA

Commander of New Brunswick Battalion at Salisbury Reported in Serious Condition—Other Casualties.



LT.-COL. H. F. McLEOD

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The following casualties are reported in the Canadian Expeditionary Force:

SERIOUSLY ILL

Lt. Col. Harry Fulton McLeod, 12th Battalion, of pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. Harry F. McLeod, Fredericton, N. B.

No. 24,563, Private John McCombie, 13th Battalion, of pneumonia. Next of kin, Jessie M. Murray, 216 Centre street, Ottawa.

No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Netherovon. No. 18,252, Private Alex. Taylor, 8th Battalion, of pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary Taylor, 190 Crawford street, Glasgow, Scotland.

At Bulford Manor Hospital, No. 21,105, Arm-Sergeant Godfrey S. Wunsch, 11th Battalion, suspected cerebral spinal meningitis. Next of kin, Edward Wunsch, Brook House, Knutsford, Eng. Driver William Charles Webb, Second Brigade, C. F. A., at No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Netherovon, with meningitis. Next of kin, C. J. Webb, 18 Queen's Park Terrace, Brighton, England.

Gunner John Frederick Kennedy, Second Brigade, C. F. A., at No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance, Manor House, Littleton, with meningitis. Next of kin, S. W. Kennedy, 330 Wood Ave., London, England.

DEATH

January 8, No. 21,108, Private Charles Edward Jones, 11th Battalion, at Military Hospital, Wrexham. Cause not reported. Next of kin, Edward Jones, Wrexham, New Wales.

Jan. 6, Private Peter Connelly, Fifth Battalion at Derby, (cause not reported). Next of kin, Madame K. Gernaghty, Vegreville, Alberta.

BRITAIN WILLING FOR CONCESSION TO STATES, IS TONE OF GREY'S NOTE

Explanation of Searching of American Vessels by British Fleet Likely to Remove Any Possibility of Trouble Between the Two "Business-like" Powers.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Great Britain's preliminary reply to the note from the United States government requesting an improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet was made public here and in London today by mutual agreement between the State Department and the British Foreign Office.

The British communication concurs in the view of the United States that commerce between neutral nations should be interfered with only when imperatively necessary, and officials of the Washington government construed its conceding that the principles expressed by the American note were just, and upheld by the previously accepted usages of international law.

The only formal comment made tonight was contained in a brief statement issued by Secretary Bryan, who said:
"This answer being preliminary and not being intended as a complete reply, we will postpone comment until the full answer is received."
Briefly, the British note, while conceding the principles of the American government's contentions, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shippers and cites statistics showing an increase, rather than a decrease, in certain neutral commerce, in support

of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries. The note promises, however, that "Great Britain will make redress" whenever the action of the British fleet may unintentionally exceed the limits of international law. The full text of the note follows:

Full Text of Reply.

"The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the American Ambassador:

"Foreign Office, January 7, 1915. "Your Excellency:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 28th of December.

"It is being carefully examined, and the points raised in it are receiving consideration, as the result of which a reply shall be addressed to Your Excellency, dealing in detail with the issues raised and the points to which drawn attention.

"This consideration and the preparation of the reply will necessarily require some time, and I therefore desire to send, without further delay, some preliminary observations which will, I trust, help to clear the ground and remove some misconceptions that seem to exist.

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LONDON PRESS APPROVE TONE OF BRITISH REPLY

London, Jan. 10.—In its editorial comment on Great Britain's reply to the United States government's note concerning delays to American commerce through the searching of vessels by the British fleet the Daily Mail expresses confidence that the American people will ungrudgingly recognize many merits in Sir Edward Grey's communication.

"It is prompt, candid, pertinent and conciliatory," says the Mail, "and while it does not profess to be exhaustive, it brings most of the American assertions and complaints to the touchstone of fact."

In tone and spirit it conforms to that ideal friendly frankness which the United States government suggested as the right note.

There is little doubt, says the Daily Mail, that the bulk of copper shipments to neutral countries since the war began were destined for Germany and there is still less doubt that copper shipments not genuinely destined for neutral countries should be stopped.

"Indeed," the Daily Mail says, in conclusion, "when taken in conjunction with the concessions he is able to announce, Sir Edward Grey's reply will, we believe satisfy the American nation that there is very little left for two business-like nations to differ about."

WASHINGTON IS WELL PLEASED

Washington, Jan. 10.—While they are generally reserved in their comment, it may be stated authoritatively that high officials of the United States government regard the tone of the note as entirely friendly and believe, moreover, that the discussion which will follow it will be carried on in the same vein, with a desire on the part of both countries to reach a satisfactory understanding.

The admission by Great Britain of one of the chief points in the American note—that the relations between neutrals were those of normal times of peace and not of war—was gratifying to officials, who believed that the controversy would now resolve itself into a frank discussion of what were the actual necessities of the case which impel interference by a belligerent when suspecting that the ultimate destination of a neutral cargo is belligerent territory.

MORE CANADIAN SOLDIERS LEAVE FOR FRONT AT ONCE

Halifax, Jan. 10.—More Canadian regiments now stationed at Salisbury Plain will soon leave for the front, according to an invalided soldier who returned here today on the steamer Miesanabi from Liverpool. He said change to cavalry regiments was the men of the 5th and 6th Battalions made shortly before Christmas.