

# KAISER LEADS ARMY TO VICTORY FRENCH RETREAT BEFORE GERMANS JOFFRE'S LINES CUT BY FLOODS

## Allied Forces Yield Trenches Near Nieuport and Kaiser's Lines Advance in the Vicinity of Soissons

# CZAR MASSING ARMY OF 1,000,000 MEN

London.—The latest official reports from the Russian General Staff, disclose a new operation on the part of the Russian Army which may have far-reaching results.

Starting on their New Year the Russian cavalry commenced a forward movement in Northern Poland on the right bank of the lower Vistula River, and have reached the Skwa River, about forty miles east of the German fortress of Thorn, West Prussia, driving a small force of German cavalry and infantry before them.

It is believed that Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, intends to use an entirely new army, consisting, according to dispatches, of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men, in this region, operating in conjunction with an army which is advancing in East Prussia.

This new army would place the German troops at Mlawa in a vise and at the same time threaten the rear of the Germans in front of Warsaw.

The French have been obliged to retire east of Soissons, but have begun a new offensive movement and have taken the town of St. Paul, northeast of that city. No fear is entertained in Paris that the Germans will succeed in breaking through the allied lines, even though they succeed in capturing Soissons itself. The Allies advanced on the road from Arras to Lille and in the Argonne, as well as in Flanders.

London.—Under the weight of a fierce German attack the French have been obliged to fall back near Crouy, a small city across the Aisne, a few miles northwest of Soissons. Heavy fighting continues all along the center of the western battle line, from the Argonne to the Oise, with the usual reports of alternate gains and losses. In Belgium, the French tell of directing an effective fire on the enemy's earthworks near Nieuport and Ypres, while Berlin says the Allies were forced to abandon their trenches in a suburb of Nieuport. In the Vosges fogs and snow delay the campaign.

The Kaiser's troops captured two of the Allies' positions and took 1,700 prisoners and several guns.

## 5,000 DEAD LEFT BEHIND BY FRENCH AT SOISSONS

Berlin (by wireless via Saville).—The official report issued by the German main army headquarters includes the following:

"In three days' fight (around Soissons) we have taken about 5,200 prisoners, with fourteen cannon, six machine guns and some revolver guns.

"The French had heavy losses, from four to five thousand French killed being found upon the battlefield."

## AUSTRIA CHANGES FOREIGN MINISTERS

London.—The announcement from Berlin, and published also in The Vienna Fremdenblatt, that Count von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned and has been succeeded by Baron Stephan Burian, a Hungarian, has caused a sensation in diplomatic circles in Europe.

Count von Berchtold, who directed Austro-Hungarian foreign relations for years, and had been credited with drafting the ultimatum to Serbia, which was the prime cause of the present war, had on a number of occasions, both before and after the Balkan wars, asked Emperor Francis Joseph to relieve him of office. But the continued unsettled conditions which followed the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina made this impossible.

## EMDEN SEA FIGHT MADE GERMAN PRINCE INSANE

Vancouver.—That Prince Franz Joseph of Hohenzollern, a relative of the German Emperor, has become demented as a result of his experiences on board the Emden in her fight with the Australian cruiser Sydney is asserted in a letter received here by the Rev. T. Pitt, Secretary of the Seaman's Institute, whose brother is a Lieutenant on the Sydney.

Lieut. Pitt wrote that while the young Prince was engaged in firing a torpedo into the room and killed the men in it, the Prince alone escaped. When rescued Prince Franz was in a dazed condition.

Later the Prince's mind gave way completely, so that it was necessary to place him under restraint. He was taken to Port Said with the other prisoners of war.

## SERVIAN DEMANDS GROWING.

Mere Outlet on Adriatic Will Not Satisfy Militant Serbs.

Rome.—Contrary to statements in the newspapers of London, Paris, and Berlin that an understanding has practically been reached about a Servian outlet to the Adriatic Sea, it is stated in Servian official quarters here that this will not now satisfy Servia. What she now claims, it is stated, are the Servian regions possessed by Austria, including Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia.

## DENMARK GUARDS NEUTRALITY.

Takes Further Steps to Prevent Illicit Trading With Belligerents.

Copenhagen.—As additional precaution to prevent illicit trading between neutrals and belligerents through Denmark, the Government has given orders that all Danish steamship captains shall hereafter carry only one set of papers.

## ORDER IS DUE TO THE SUSPICION THAT CAPTAINS OF NEUTRAL SHIPS SOMETIMES CARRY DOUBLE SETS OF PAPERS IN ORDER TO AVOID EXAMINATION.

# War at a Glance

MONDAY.

Petrograd announces that Russian forces have stormed and taken Kirilbaba Pass, leading from Bukovina into Transylvania.

A dispatch from Tiflis to Petrograd states that the Russian Army in the Caucasus has completely annihilated the Eleventh Turkish Army Corps.

"Generally speaking, the position in the east is unchanged," according to an official announcement at Berlin.

Developments of only minor consequence are mentioned in reports from the western front. An official statement at Berlin states that the Allies' losses along this front in the past four weeks amount to 20,000 killed and about 17,800 wounded, and that their attacks during this period have brought them "no success worthy of mention." The German losses during the four weeks, it is asserted, were not one-quarter as great as those of the Allies.

Refugees from Palestine reaching Alexandria on the United States cruiser Tennessee report that the Turks have collected great numbers of camels south of Palestine, evidently with a view to invading Egypt.

SUNDAY.

Constantinople reports the sinking of the French submarine Saphir as it tried to enter the Dardanelles, saying some of the crew had been rescued.

Berlin transmitted an estimate of British losses in Flanders for two weeks. It said 150 officers and 6,200 men perished.

The fury of the battle along the Aisne seems to have spent itself and the Germans, for the present at least, are making no effort to extend the gains they won over the French. Further German successes are reported in today's official statement from the Berlin War Office, but they are of minor importance.

Toward the northern end of the line, south of the Lys, the Germans re-occupied trenches previously captured by the Allies, as is admitted in the French statement, and in the Argonne small engagements are said to have resulted to their advantage.

The French assert that they won definite advantages in artillery fighting and compelled the Germans to evacuate trenches near Clemery.

Both sides announce that the fighting at Soissons is over after several days of violent combats.

The Russian General Staff is convinced that the Germans west and southwest of Warsaw have determined on a general offensive movement. Farther south German troops have reinforced the Austrians for a drive at the Russians designed to relieve Bukovina and Northern Hungary from danger of further invasion.

The Turks are reported to have decided to attempt an invasion of Egypt. British forces have again invaded German territory in Africa, capturing Swakopman.

SATURDAY.

A fresh movement by the Russians against East Prussia is revealed in an official announcement at Petrograd. It is said a new army of 800,000 to 1,000,000 men is engaged in this operation.

Berlin announces that German attacks west of the Vistula river, in Poland, are making slow progress.

Petrograd reports that the battle between Russian and Turkish armies at Kara-Urgan, in Turkish Armenia, continues.

Turkish troops which recently invaded Persia are reported advancing to the interior. To Persia's demand that these troops be withdrawn from her territory, the Porte has replied that the Turks will retire as soon as the Russians definitely move out of the territory.

Attacks and counter-attacks, with varying results but no material change in the situation, are reported from the western front.

Promoters of a "volunteer movement" in Japan announce their intention to send an army corps to Europe to aid Great Britain, Russia and France.

FRIDAY.

Furious fighting has been resumed in Russian Poland, according to a dispatch from Petrograd. The dispatch states that Russian forces in the north, pushing toward East Prussia, have captured a number of villages, but says that in the center the Germans, by violent attacks, have gained considerable ground.

In the presence of Emperor William, German troops drove the French from the heights of Vregny, northeast of Soissons, in a spirited battle on Wednesday, according to an official announcement at Berlin. An announcement at Paris admits that the French have been obliged to yield at this point.

A flood in the River Aisne, threatening to break the French communications by destroying temporary bridges thrown across the stream, has caused French forces in the district between Crouy and Missy to fall back to the south bank of the river, according to an announcement at Paris.

THURSDAY.

A renewal of the Russian offensive on the East Prussian frontier is reported in an official announcement at Petrograd, which speaks of the advance of a Russian vanguard column east of Rosog, East Prussia.

Severe winter weather along the entire western front has hindered operations, according to an official announcement at Paris. Slight gains are claimed on both sides.

A dispatch from Cairo reports renewed indications that the Turks are about to attempt an invasion of Egypt. Continued bombardment of the Dardanelles is reported, and many Turks wounded by the fire from the Anglo-French fleet are said to be arriving at Constantinople.

Count Leopold von Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, has resigned and Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz has been named to succeed him.

Turkish troops are reported to have occupied the Persian city of Tabriz. A dispatch from Amsterdam states that all ordinary passenger traffic has been stopped over most of the railroads in Germany to expedite the movements of troops and munitions.

Russia has arranged to borrow \$12,000,000 from a group of New York bankers.

WEDNESDAY.

Turkish and Russian armies are engaged at Kara Urgan in a battle which is regarded as a death struggle for the Turks.

Germans, after an all-night bombardment of French positions northeast of Soissons, delivered a strong attack yesterday. An official announcement issued at Paris last night said the result of the attack was not yet known.

The battle for the possession of the heights south of Cernay, in Upper Alsace, now held by the Germans, has been renewed, according to an official announcement at Berlin.

From Petrograd it is reported that the German cruiser Bremen has arrived at Wilhelmshaven, badly damaged by a mine.

Turkey is said, in dispatches from Rome, to have agreed to the demands of Italy in connection with the Hodeldia incident.

Albanian insurgents are reported to have placed guns in position for use against Durazzo, the Albanian port recently occupied by Italian forces.

Repulse of an attempt by the Russians in Northern Poland is announced by Berlin.

TUESDAY.

Mail advices from Madrid report receipt of word that French troops in Morocco have been forced by hostile native forces to abandon the last of their fortified posts in the interior, and that their position was critical.

Italian troops, sent to fortify the Italian islands in the Aegean Archipelago, are reported to have arrived at Piræus.

Vienna issues an announcement that the French dreadnaught Courbet sank after being damaged by an Austrian submarine in the Austrian Channel in the attack previously reported in Vienna dispatches as having occurred on December 21.

Berlin reports that unfavorable weather continues in the eastern war theatre, but says the Germans are making progress slowly west of the Vistula river.

Roumania's entrance into the war at an early date, to co-operate with the countries allied against Germany, Austria and Turkey, is confidently expected at London.

## JAP ANNUAL CORPS FOR EUROPE.

"Volunteer Movement" Appeals For Funds To Finance Plan.

Tokio, Japan.—The promoters in Japan of what has been called the volunteer movement have issued a manifesto in which they announced their intention of dispatching an army corps to Europe. To this end they are appealing to both Japanese and foreigners for funds. The manifesto says that as Lafayette helped the United States and Garibaldi helped France, so the Japanese wish to assist the Allies, Great Britain, Russia and France, to terminate the misery of war and restore peace to the world.

## KING ALBERT DIGS TRENCHES.

He and Staff Relieve Tired Soldiers For a Time.

London.—"King Albert spent several hours Sunday with a pick and shovel, digging trenches like a common soldier," writes a Belgian from the front to his family in the refugee camp here. "It happened in this way: While inspecting with some staff officers the King saw a group of us digging, looking very tired. He inquired how long we had been working. Being told, he sent us away for a rest while he proposed to his staff that he and they take our places."

## MRS. GOLDSBOROUGH JOINS.

Becomes Maryland Chairman Of Made In U.-S. League.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, wife of the Governor of Maryland, in a telegram to the Woman's National Made in U.-S.-A. League, made public here, has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the organization for the State. The action of Mrs. Goldsborough follows closely upon that of Mrs. James H. Preston in accepting a similar post in the organization for the city of Baltimore.

## CONSTANTINOPLE FEARS.

Outer Forts Of Dardanelles Damaged By Allied Fleet.

Rome.—Advices from Constantinople indicate that the bombardment by the allied fleet of the Dardanelles forts has already greatly damaged some of the outer forts. The fear is said to be growing that the fleet eventually will force a passage and that the Allies will be able to capture Constantinople. If that happens, grave fears have been expressed by officials fully cognizant of the situation that a massacre of foreigners will be hard to prevent.

## DYNAMITE DESTROYS HOUSE.

York Has Mystery Which Put Eleven Negroes In Danger.

York, Pa.—The house of G. W. Wood, on King and Patterson streets, this city, was blown up by dynamite shortly after midnight this morning. Eleven negroes occupied the house at the time of the explosion and that they were not all killed seems a mystery. It is alleged that a man threatened to blow the house to pieces on Christmas night if his wife did not return to him.

# JOY KILLERS



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# WARNING SENT TO GENERAL CARRANZA

## British Ambassador and Oil Concerns Make Complaint.

# PLANTS CLOSED DUE TO TAX

## The Threatened Action By the Constitutional Leader Brings Urgent Protest From Great Britain.

Washington, D. C.—The United States government has sent a warning to General Venustiano Carranza pointing out that "serious consequences may follow" his threatened confiscation of foreign-owned oil plants in Tampico. This announcement was made by Secretary Bryan after the latter had conferred with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and representatives of American oil concerns.

Already the Carranza officials have practically enforced an embargo on the exportation of oil by a British company. The British Ambassador, at the suggestion of Mr. Bryan, sent an urgent telegram to the British consul at Vera Cruz, which he was instructed to show to General Carranza. As the British fleet obtains much of its fuel from the Tampico oil fields, the possibility of serious complications over the Carranza government's attitude is fully realized by the American government.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE LOSES IN HOUSE

## Resolutions For Constitutional Amendment Defeated.

# TWO-THIRDS VOTE NEEDED

## Speaker Clark Frequently Impelled To Pound Desk For Order and Threatens Clearing Of Galleries.

Washington, D. C.—The House of Representatives by a vote of 264 to 174, refused to submit to the States an amendment to the Federal Constitution to enfranchise women.

The vote came at the close of a day of long-prepared oratory, during which the many speakers were listened to with frequent evidences of approval or disapproval by packed galleries. The question was before the House on the Mondell resolution to submit a constitutional amendment providing that the right of suffrage should not be abridged "because of sex."

# NEW YORK LEADERS TO PRISON.

## Convicted Of Offering and Receiving a Bribe.

New York.—Joseph Cassidy, former Democratic leader of Queens county, and William Willett, Jr., a former Congressman, were sent to Sing Sing Prison to serve one year and six months each. Their commitment followed the affirmation by the Court of Appeals of the verdict of the jury which convicted Willett of offering and Cassidy of receiving a bribe to obtain Willett's nomination to the Supreme Court in 1911.

# MAKES ELECTION DISTRICT DRY.

## New York Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill Out.

Albany, N. Y.—The State Anti-Saloon League's local option bill designed to let political units as small as an election district decide whether or not intoxicants shall be sold in the restricted territory was introduced in the Legislature. The measure would provide for a referendum election on a proposition to create an anti-saloon district after 25 per cent. of the voters had indicated their desire for such action.

# VOTE TO MAKE ALABAMA "DRY."

## Bill Passed For Prohibition After June 30, 1915.

Montgomery, Ala.—A bill to make Alabama a prohibition State after June 30, 1915, was passed by both houses of the Legislature. Should Governor O'Neal disapprove it prohibition leaders claim it can be passed over his veto. The vote was 74 to 27 in the House and 26 to 9 in the Senate.

# AMERICAN GIRL WEDS PRINCE.

## Miss Rogers, Of Washington, Bride Of German Emperor's Nephew.

Berlin, via London.—Miss Elizabeth Reid Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reid Rogers, of Washington, D. C., was married at noon in Trinity Church to Prince Christian of Hesse. The Prince is a nephew of the German Emperor and is a captain in the German navy.

# FREIGHTER WRECKED BY MINE.

## Captain Manages To Beach Vessel and Crew Is Saved.

Halifax, N. S.—The Norwegian freight steamer Boston, formerly in the service between this port and the West Indies, was wrecked by a mine in the North Sea last month, according to mail just received here. Although the ship was severely damaged, Captain Johnsen managed to beach her at Fley Bog, near Newcastle, England, and the crew landed in safety. The steamer was a total loss.

# EARTHQUAKE KILLS THOUSANDS

## Alps Are Rocked By Second Quake in Italy.

## THE DEATH TOLL IS HEAVY

## The Survivors in Dread of More Shocks.

# KING VICTOR AT AVEZZANO

## Four Thousand Persons Buried Alive in Ruins Of Avezzano, Where King Is Aiding In Work Of Rescues.

# ITALY'S HORROR.

## List Of the Number Of Victims in the Various Cities.

Number of dead estimated at 15,000.

Number of injured estimated at 20,000.

Cities in which the loss of life was greatest are:

Avezzano and vicinity—15,000 killed and injured.

Sora—450 bodies recovered; town completely wrecked; Aielli—Nearly 1,000 dead and injured.

Arpino—150 known dead; scores injured.

Megliano—Death list large, as whole town was destroyed.

Pofi—500 reported dead.

In addition the following towns have been reported practically destroyed:

Antrosano, Castromorvo, Capelli, Collarmele, Cerchio, Celano, Capistrano, Glosanara, Lelli, Marsa, Mascadalo, Paterno, San Felice and Scurolo.

These are reported to have been seriously damaged:

Bisegna, Balsorano, Canlatro, Cocullo, Civitellanotte, Castellum, Orteuico, Ortomarsi, Pagliara, Pescina, San Benedetto and Sorbo.

Towns slightly damaged were: Cappadocia, Carsoli, Ovindoli, Peraluco, Poggio Filippo, Roccaraso, Santi Marie, San Donato, San Stefano, Tagliacozzo and Trasacco.

Rome.—Demolished or partly demolished towns dot that part of Italy from Naples northward to Ferrara and crosswise the peninsula from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic Sea, over which the earthquake passed.

Thousands of dead lie beneath the mounds of debris which once were dwellings, churches and public institutions which crumbled under the earth's vibrations.

Not even an estimate of the aggregate fatalities is yet obtainable, as numerous places are still isolated owing to the severance of telegraphic, telephonic and railroad communication.

It is known, however, that Avezzano is a neopolis, and that also in Sora, some 25 miles to the south-east, which was almost completely destroyed by a later shock, a large number of lives were lost. In Avezzano and vicinity it is estimated that 15,000 perished and that the dead in Sora will total 1,600.

So far as is known, about 20 towns have been absolutely leveled while an almost equal number suffered serious damage.

In all these places persons were killed or injured. In the ruins throughout the day volunteers worked heroically endeavoring to extricate wounded or rescue the bodies of the dead. King Victor Emmanuel himself directed the work at Avezzano, where the piteous appeals of persons caught beneath wreckage could be plainly heard.

It is estimated that in Avezzano 4,000 persons are buried alive, some of them school children in an institution which collapsed. Only four soldiers of the garrison of 400 in the town escaped when the barracks fell.

In Sora all the municipal and Government authorities perished. Four hundred and fifty bodies already have been taken from the ruins there and a large number of injured are under treatment.

About two-thirds of the houses collapsed under the shock and others, which were cracked, tumbled down later. Rossi Palace fell in, burying 20 laborers who were working in the courtyard.

In Rome several shocks occurred. They caused the collapse of some buildings already severely damaged, resulting in the injury of a number of persons engaged in rescue work in various towns. These shocks were not violent, but they increased the alarm of the people and made more difficult the work of rescue.

With every hour, as additional and more accurate details are received, the horror increases, threatening to place it in the list of similar catastrophes in Europe second only to the Messina disaster of 1908.

The list of dead, dying and injured has increased from a relatively small figure to more than 50,000 according to an official announcement, and it is expected that this number may grow.

# ACCEPTS IMMIGRATION BILL.

## Senate Agrees To Conference Report; House Expected To.

Washington, D. C.—The conference report on the immigration bill was accepted by the Senate without opposition to the elimination of amendments to exclude negroes and exempt Belgians from restrictions. The House is expected to accept it promptly, and the measure will then go to President Wilson, who will hold hearings on the literacy test. He has indicated he will veto it.